

**HISTORY OF
DELAWARE :
1609-1888:
LOCAL
HISTORY**

John Thomas Scharf



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HISTORY
OF
DELAWARE.

1609—1888.

BY
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Author of "History of Maryland," "History of the City of Philadelphia, Pa.," etc., etc.

ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF ABLE ASSISTANTS.

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HISTORY OF DELAWARE.

CHAPTER XXVI.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY is the most northern county of Delaware, and contains an area of about five hundred square miles. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Delaware River and Bay, on the south by Kent County, on the west by Maryland. It is drained by the Brandywine and Christiana Rivers, and by the Red Clay, Red Lion, Duck and Appoquinimink Creeks. It is the most populous county in Delaware, and in manufactures and many products exceeds the other counties. It is intersected by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Wilmington and Northern, Baltimore and Ohio, and Delaware Railroads. It contains the city of Wilmington, and Brandywine, Christiana, Mill Creek, White Clay Creek, New Castle, Pencader, Red Lion, St. George's, Appoquinimink and Blackbird Hundreds. Wilmington is the county-seat.

The early history of the territory embraced in what is now New Castle County has been given elsewhere in the general history of the State. The county first assumed its boundaries in 1673. In that year the New Castle Court defined the boundaries of the county as being "north of the Steen Kill," or Stony Creek, now at Quarryville (it being the south line of a tract of land called "The Boght"), and extended southward to Bombay Hook and Duck Creek; and it also embraced land on the eastern shore of the Delaware, now in New Jersey.

In the early days of the county the settlements were infested with wolves. To remove the pests, in 1676, the court passed an order offering forty gilders for each wolf-head brought into court. This order did not have the desired effect, and on January 5, 1677-78, it was ordered that the inhabitants erect fifty "woolf-pitts" along the streams before May 1st, under a forfeiture of seventy-five gilders.

The collections of customs and quit-rents, being insufficient to defray the current expenses of the county, in 1676 Governor Andros ordered the court to raise a sufficient sum of money by a levy upon the inhabitants. On the 8th of June, 1677, the justices responded to this order as follows:

"Whereas, your Honor hath been pleased to admitt of a Levy by the Pole, wee find that the same can not be paid wth out a general meeting or High Court of all the Justices once a year."

The court, at this meeting, appointed John Moll as treasurer, and on the 18th of September, 1677, passed the following order, directed to Samuel Land, constable of New Castle:

"You are hereby, In his Magties name, required to take a true and exact list of all the Tydable [Taxable] persons from 16 to 60 years of adge, wth in yor bounds, wch is all ye south side of Cristeena Creeke, and so downwards to the south syde of St. George's Creeke, Including all the inhabitants between the two Creeks, and the same to bring att ye next Court to be held In New Castle, on ye first Tuesday of ye month of Oct. next, for the doing of wch this shall bee yor warrant.

"Given under my hand In New Castle the 18th Sept., 1677.

(Signed)

"JOHN MOLL."

A similar order was issued to Charles Ramsey, constable in Christiana, "wch is all ye north syde of Cristeena Creeke up as far as ye Bogt Creeke, above Oole fransen's house."

This is the first record in which the early limits of the county are defined. The rate was to each person twelve gilders and ten styvers, payable either in wheat at five gilders, rye four gilders, barley four gilders, schepple Indian corn three gilders, schepple tobacco eight styvers per hundredweight, pork at eight styvers and bacon at sixteen styvers.

The list of taxables, which is given on pages 153-154, of the first volume of New Castle County Court Records, contains three hundred and seven names, of which sixty-four are given as residents on the "Eastearne Shoare."

The phrase "Eastearne Shoare" refers to the now New Jersey shore, which was then supposed to be a part of Delaware. The division into assessment districts then made are the embryos of what later become hundreds.¹

The returns of the constables were as follows:

"December 8, 1683, New Castle, 109 taxables; North Christina

¹ William Penn, in a letter to the justices of the peace in Sussex County, dated Chester, the 25th of Tenth Month, 1682, in writing of land, says: "That you endeavor to seat the land that shall hereafter be taken up in the way of townships. As three thousand acres amongst Tenn families; if single persons one thousand acres. Amongst Tenn of them laid out in the nature of a long square five or Tenn of a side, and a way of two hundred foot broad left between them for an Highway in the Township, and I would have you careful for the future good and grate benefit of your country."

The first mention of the term "Hundred" we have found in the public records, other than the one of Duck Creek Hundred, in 1687, is to be found in a deed dated January 15, 1708, from William Grant, of Appoquinimink Hundred, to John Domareer, of St. George's Hundred.

Creek, 65 taxables; North Side Duck Creek, 47 taxables; from St. George's Creek to north side of Appoquenomen, 50 taxables.

"February 17, 1684-85.

"New Castle, 107 taxables.

"To north of Duck Creek, 44 taxables.

"South side of Appoquenomen, 54 taxables.

"North side of Christina Creek, 87 taxables.

"March, 1686.

"New Castle, 73 taxables.

"North side Christina Creek, 58 taxables.

"North side Duck Creek, 41 taxables.

"North side Appoquenomen, 51 taxables.

"North Side Brandywine, 26 taxables.

"Of St. George's, 4 taxables."

In 1683 the names of the districts were: "The Constabulary of New Castle," which embraced the present territory of New Castle Hundred; "The Constabulary north of Christina Creeke;" "The Constabulary on the north side of Duck Creek Creeke." "A list of the inhabitants of ye Constabulary from St. George's Creek to the north side of Appoquenemin."

In 1687 the district now embraced in "Brandywine Hundred" appears distinct and separate, as follows: A list of the Taxables on the north side of Brandywine Creek." The district embraced on the north side of Christiana Creek contained what is now Christiana, Mill Creek, White Clay Creek and part of Pencader Hundred.

In the same year Red Lion was embraced in the district called "a list of the Taxables on the north side of St. George's Creeke." St. George's Hundred was embraced in "a list of Taxables on the north side of Apoquenimy."

The term "hundred" first appears in the following connection: "A list of the taxables of north side of Duck Creek Hundred." The territory is what is now (1888) Appoquinimink and Blackbird Hundreds. In 1687 the hundreds of Red Lion, Pencader, Mill Creek and White Clay Creek were not mentioned.

The first act regularly defining the territory of New Castle County was made in 1775, and declares that the hundreds shall remain as defined by the ancient boundaries.

The last grants of land made before the occupation of the territory by William Penn, in October, 1682, were made at the September court, and were as follows:

To John Hermesen, 500 acres; Andrew Tilly, 200 acres; John Matthewson, 200 acres; Richard Smith, 400 acres; Jonas Askin, 200 acres; John Williamson and Bennit Starr, 300 acres; John Nommerson, 100 acres; Joseph Barnes, 200 acres; John Savoy, 200 acres; John Grubb, 200 acres; David Hendrix, 200 acres; Thomas Bell, 200 acres; William Skart, 200 acres; John Darby, 400 acres; Robberd Parke, 400 acres; John Smith, 200 acres; Joseph Cookson, 200 acres; Joseph Moore, 100 acres; John Smyth, Whyte Claye Creek, 200 acres; Anthony Wallis, 150 acres; Conrad Constantine, 150 acres; Hendrick Garrettson, 150 acres; Gyles Barrett, 100 acres; Edmund Linsey, 200 acres; James Taylor, 400 acres; Peter Claesson, 200 acres; Henry Watkinson, 200 acres; John Stalcop, Samuel Peters and Andrew Stalcop, 200 acres.

From this time warrants and patents were granted under authority of William Penn, who ordered that all occupants of land not having their lands surveyed or patented should report the same to the court, and complete their title.

The Swedes and Dutch, under the English, were allowed to remain upon their lands, and were quietly in possession when Penn assumed authority, in October, 1682. Courts were organized in November following, and Penn took measures to bring the foreign population under English citizenship.

At a court held at New Castle on the 21st and 22d of February, 1683, at which Penn was present, the following form of naturalization was adopted, and the names of those appended are the Swedes and Dutch who took the oath of allegiance to the new government:

"The Proprietor was pleased to state ye following forme for those as wanted Naturalization, according to Act of Assembly, passed at Chester (als Upland).

"I, A. B., doe solemnly promise to keep faith and allegiance to ye King of England & his heirs and successors, fidelity and Lawful obedience to William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and its Territories, and to his heirs and successors, according to ye Lawe of Naturalization, passed in Assembly in ye month of December laest att Chester (als Upland), in ye province aforesaid.

"Followeth the names of those who desired to bee naturalized in Court:

"Peter Alrichs.	Huybert Laurensen.
Arnold De Lagrange.	Evert Hendrickson.
Hendrick Von der Burgh.	Jean Garretson Verhoof.
John Nommers.	Getrardus Wesela.
John Barreutsen.	Hendrick Walraven.
Ambroose Becker.	Dirck Willemsen.
Broer Sinnexson.	Jacob Claesen.
Hendrick Garrettson.	Dr. Tymen Stidden.
Adam Petersen.	Peter Maisland.
Jacob Vanderveer.	Jan Blak.
Garret Jansen Van Beck.	Christopher Myer.
John Hermanson.	Corneles Jansen Vries.
Mary Bloq.	Jan Jaquet Jurian.
Gerritt Otto.	Hendrick Andriessen.
Isaac Savoy.	John Williamen Neering.
Mathias de Vos.	Reyner Vander Colten.
David Bilderbeck.	Moses De Gam.
Hans Peterson.	Olle Poulsen.
Hendrick Evertsen.	Paul Laermen.
Olle Thomassen.	Lucas Stiddem.
Arent Jansen V. Burgh.	Mathias Vander heyden
Peter Jaquet.	Joslyn Sempill.
Justa Andriessen de haen.	Mathias De Ringh.
Peter de Cooninch.	William Croesie.
Abraham Euloos.	Peter Jogan.
Roelof Andries.	Simeon Erkelson Cock.
Jacob Aertsen.	Jan Erkelson Cock.
Gick Oelkins.	Eldert Egbertson forsbom.
Olle Tearson.	Anthony Bryant.
Jurian Boatsman.	Hans Marchussen.
Conrad Constantine.	Gysbert Walraven.
Olle Ollsen Tassen.	Ephram Hermon.
Lasse Ossen Tassen.	Casparus Hermon.
Peter Claessen.	Hendrick Dulgar.
Peter De Witt.	Jan Peterson frost.
Peter Eschelsen Cock.	Hendrik frosen.
Andries Stalcop.	Hendrick Lemmens.
Paul Gerritson.	Engelbert Lott.
Hans Hansen Miller.	Clays Danielson Prays.
Justa Poulsen.	Jan Valch.
Henry Doll.	Sybrout Valch.
Jacobus Andries.	Isaacq Tayne.
Hans Codorus.	Luloff Stidden.
Cornelius Vanderveer.	Carrell Petersen.
Joseph Barrons.	Jan Moenen.
Jean Paul Jaquet.	Erasmus Stidden.
Jacob Clementson.	Adam Stidden.
Samuel Peterson.	Samuel Samuella.
Jan Hendrickson.	Corell Stalcop.
Harmon Laurien.	Jan Stalcop, Jr.
Niels Nielsen Ripot.	Sybrout Jansen.
Michael Oelsen.	Claes Andriessen.

Dirck Hingbertsen,
Peter Albrinck.
Ole Clemenson.
Emellus de Bingham.
Jan Boyer.
Jan Andriessen Stalcop

Harmon Jansen.
Lasse Andries Gubban.
Mathias Laerson Tossen.
Cristian Andriessen.
Peter Bayard.
Peter Volkertsen."

The descendants of many of these persons are still residents of Delaware.

The hundreds from time to time assumed independent relations, and by 1710 were all formed under their present boundaries with the exception of Wilmington and Blackbird Hundreds, which were both laid out within the last fifty years. The following taxes were levied at various times, which may prove of interest:

	£	s.	d.
1775 Christiana Hundred Powder tax.....	580	18	0
1790. County tax, New Castle Hundred.....	25,368	15	0
Christiana Hundred.....	38,336	5	0
Brandywine Hundred.....	15,382	10	0
Sinking Fund.....	28,012	10	0
Mill Creek Hundred.....	17,797	10	0
Sinking Fund.....	32,251	10	0
Pencader Hundred.....	15,630	00	0
Red Lion Hundred.....	14,373	15	0
Sinking Fund.....	25,872	15	0
St. George Hundred.....	30,048	15	0
Appoquinimink Hundred.....	27,210	00	0
Sinking Fund.....	48,978	00	0

The following is taken from the Levy Court records of 1815, and contains a summary of taxes in that year:

Amount of valuation of real and personal property in the county for the year 1815:

" Brandywine Hundred.....	\$218,801
Christiana "	619,876
Pencader "	189,096
New Castle "	302,756
Red Lion "	128,763
Mill Creek "	228,286
White Clay Ck "	143,892
Appoquinimink "	361,501
St. George's "	398,586 "

The assessed valuation of New Castle County for the year 1887 is as follows:

Brandywine Hundred.....	\$2,530,165
Wilmington Northern District.....	12,798,822
Wilmington Southern District.....	11,029,173
Christiana Hundred.....	3,080,681
Mill Creek Hundred.....	2,339,469
White Clay Creek Hundred.....	1,820,191
Pencader.....	1,472,680
New Castle.....	3,328,186
St. George's.....	3,495,623
Appoquinimink.....	1,393,686
Blackbird.....	930,537
Red Lion.....	1,408,714

Elections had been held before 1811 without any special legislative action, but on the 13th of January of that year an act passed the General Assembly for the purpose of regulating general elections in the State. The county of New Castle was divided into nine districts, each embracing the territory of a hundred, with the following polling-places:

- 1st, Brandywine Hundred—Blue Ball Inn, Concord Road, kept by George Miller.
- 2d, Christiana Hundred—house of Mary Henderson.
- 3d, Mill Creek Hundred—Mermaid Tavern, William Ball.
- 4th, White Clay Creek Hundred—house of John Herliem, Newark.
- 5th, Pencader Hundred—house of David Armstrong, Glasgow.
- 6th, New Castle Hundred—John Hare's Tavern (now Hare's Corner).
- 7th, Red Lion Hundred—Diana Biddle's Tavern, St. George's.
- 8th, St. George's Hundred—at the Trap House of Thomas Cornolly.
- 9th, Appoquinimink Hundred—James Mills' Tavern, Blackbird.

The county of New Castle is at present divided into forty-three election districts, twenty-seven of which are in Wilmington and sixteen embrace the hundreds of the county.

The population of New Castle by the census of 1880 is as follows:

Appoquinimink.....	2351	Red Lion.....	2480
Blackbird.....	1778	(Including Delaware City and St. George's.)	
Brandywine.....	3549	St. George's.....	3793
Christiana.....	6140	Middletown.....	1280
Mill Creek.....	3474	Newark.....	1148
New Castle.....	1568	White Clay Creek.....	1627
New Castle City.....	3700	Wilmington.....	42,478
Pencader.....	2350		

FORTS, BLOCK AND COURT-HOUSES AND PRISONS IN NEW CASTLE COUNTY.—The early courts of New Castle County were held in the forts that were erected by the Swedes and Dutch. The first of these was Fort Casimir, which was erected on a point at New Castle, extending out into the Delaware River, which has slowly gained upon the shore and washed the site away.

Jean Paul Jacquet was appointed Vice-Director of the territory on the Delaware, and assumed command of the fort early in December, 1655. He appointed a Council for the colony and laid out the town of New Castle. On the 25th of December, at his request Elmerhuysen Cleyn, Dirck Smith, Guysbert Bracy, Hans Hopman and Andraes Hudde, members of the Council, examined the fort and reported that they found it "to be decayed in its walls and batteries and that if the same fort, if a good work is to be made of it, must be run up from the ground, whereas the out-work has already for the greater part fallen under foot, and what is still standing must necessarily fall, because it is burst and distended (by water)."

It does not appear whether any repairs upon the fort were made under Vice-Director Jacquet, as he was removed in March, 1657, and was succeeded in May following, by Vice-Director Jacob Alrichs.

In reply to a letter of the Governor on June 14th and 20th, in the same year, he says: "Thereto comes that in such a newly begun work daily great burdens and expenses will occur quite unexpectedly, also that the fort and other [buildings] are much decayed, so that there is no warehouse or other place to store the provisions, etc., and protect them against rain and other damages; the quarters too, are too small, besides very leaky and very much out of repairs: the ramparts and curtains in no way suitable, the platforms for the cannons unfit for use, the parapets so decayed that one can pass over them as easily as through the inner gate itself, so that also an outer gate had to be made to be somewhat in position of defence mostly [against] the Swedes, who still [nourish] great hopes to be reinstated."

Alrichs writes to the Governor, March 18, 1658, that "the house in the Fort in which I live, has been raised one third for a chamber and a garret. . . . I have also been obliged to make a new guard-house, as the old one could not be used and was entirely decayed."

After Mr. Alrichs' death in December, 1659, Alex. ander de Hinijossa was in command.

The court-room is mentioned as held in the fort the first time on June 30, 1660. Commissary Beekman, writing from Fort Altena in reference to the inventory of the late Mr Alrichs' property and of Mr. de-Hinijossa's, said: "That the city would take it very ill that their court-room was so despoiled of chairs, books, pictures and other things." This room was in the upper story of a building within the walls of the fort, as is shown by a letter from William Beekman, dated 9th of Seventh Month 1661, where he says, "I appeared yesterday before the court in the fort of New Amstel, where I found not more than two persons. . . . John Hendrick and Pieter Pietersen Herder, which two Commissaries made me come up stairs in the court room."

On the 5th of October, 1670, Capt. John Carr, commander, made proposals to the Council at New Castle setting forth "that a suitable place might be selected here at New Castle to erect some fortifications for times of need, and that another place might be chosen above Christiana Kill, which would serve as retreat in times of need, and should also be fortified."

The Council took the subject under consideration and it was resolved:

"1. That it was thought the market-place where the bell hangs was the most convenient place in New Castle to erect block-houses for defensive purposes, and it was resolved to give the order accordingly, provided his Honor, Captain Carr, shall cede forever the ground necessary thereto without retaining any claim on it. As to the expenses and labor required for the aforesaid fortifications and block-houses, the citizens of New Castle are first to advance money, each according to his means and position, to pay the laborers, provided that inhabitants of this district, able to do all such work, shall be held to assist in the work as occasion may require.

"2. Concerning the fortifications above, the matter is left to the discretion of the people there, to choose the most convenient place or places for the defence. All, however, with the understanding that, if no war breaks out with the natives, which God may prevent, the said houses shall be used for the public services, as council house, prison and for other public purposes, while they may be used as such by the whole River for a general and public account and expenses.

"This resolution shall not be carried into effect without order of his Honor, the General, but preparations may be made in secret without arousing suspicion among the natives.

(Signed)

"JOHN CARR,
"WILL TOM,
"H. BLACK,
"PETER RAMBO,
"PETER KOCK."

A few days after this action Captain Carr wrote to the Governor and Council of New York, relative "to some matters touching ye towne of New Castle and Plantacons on Delaware River." Concerning the block-house, he says:

"That ye Towne of New Castle being ye strength of ye River and only capable to defend itselfe against ye sudden violence & Incursion of ye Indians, It's humbly left to consideration whether ye inhabitants should not have some more than ordinary encouragement. As first, That a Block-House may be erected in some convenient Place of ye towne, where a constant watch may be kept, now ye forte is fallen into ruine & decay, for the common Defense; the which will coste noe great matt^r & may be risen at ye charge and expense of ye Inhabitants of ye Towne & Plantations upon ye River, who will not be backward (if any Order shall be issued forth for it) in contributing towards ye same.

"That ye Houses in ye forte being noe greatly decayed as they cannot stand long, their Tiles, Brick, Iron, or other Materials may be taken downe in time and preserved for ye building a new House in their Rooms when opportunity permits."

William Tom, the clerk of the court at New Castle, in a letter to Gov. Lovelace, dated March 9, 1671, says:

"Sixtibly, or intencion here is to build a blockhouse, 40 foote square wth 4 att every end for Mancks in the middle of the Towne, the fort not being fitt to be repaired, and if repaired of noe defence, lying at the extreme end of the towne, and noe garrison; therefore wee beg that wee may have libty to pull it downe and make use of the tile, bricks and other materials for the use of or new intended fortification, w^{ch}, if we have noe occasion for, as we fear wee shall, will bee convenient for a court house, notwithstanding."

These matters were considered by the Council in New York June 14, 1671, which decided, first:

"As to ye first Branch, ye Inhabitants of ye Towne of New Castle may assure themselves of all due Encouragement. And what is proposed as to ye Erecting of a Block-House for their Common Defence its very well approved of. The officers there being hereby Authorized to prosecute that Designe by enjoying ye Inhabitants and others concerned to give on and finish the same."

Section thirteen recites:

"It is left to ye care of ye Captain Carr and ye rest of ye Officers in New Castle to see that the Materials in ye Forte be preserved in ye best manner they shall think fitt, who have likewise Liberty to dispose of such of them toward ye Erecting of ye new forte or Block-House as there shall be occasion."

It was also provided in this answer from the Council that the license fees for distilling strong liquor "shall goe toward ye reparacon of ye New Block House or forte or some other publicque work."

The work was begun, but proceeded slowly, and in the summer of the next year (1672) Captain Edmund Cantwell, who was then high sheriff of New Castle, wrote to Governor Lovelace, asking:

"That his Honor would please to give his instructions about the finishing ye Block-House in Delaware w^{ch} standeth still in that posture his Honor left it. It is high time that some speedy order bee taken therein in regard, not only of the troubles now likely to ensue from the Wars in Europe, but that what is already expended thereupon will be as good as thrown away by reason as it is now it only stands and rots. It is humbly conceived that the most effectuall means to be used for ye accomplishment will be by a Gen^l Tax to bee imposed both upon ye Towne and River."

Before the fort or block-house was completed the Dutch again become the dominant power, and at a meeting held at Fort William Hendrick, 12th of September, 1673, by the commanders of the forts and territory, Jacob Benckes, Cornelis Evers, Jr., and Captain Anthony Colve, the deputies from South River, appeared and presented their credentials, and the following concerning the forts or block-houses was granted:

"2. Somebody shall be appointed Commander at the South River with authority to enlist 10 or 12 men at our expense, and to summon the sixth man from the whole population of the river, and order them to make a fort on a suitable place, if the Commander deems it necessary, and as reward and in consideration of the great expenses which the inhabitants of the South River will have to incur in erecting the fort, they are herewith granted freedom from all ground taxes, and from excise on beer, wine and distilled waters which may be consumed at the South River until the month of May, 1676."

It is not shown that a fort was built by the Dutch, or that they even completed the one at New Castle. They were driven out by the English in November of the following year.

On the 15th of August, 1675, a letter was written by the magistrates to Governor Andross, in which occurs the following:

"As for that part of your honor's letter concerning Capt. Carr's Valley, it was never improved in the least; it is of humble desire the fort lying on the other side may be removed, . . . making of a Court

House and that some other conveniences may be made by itt for a prison, both being very necessary for this Towne and river, and where it stands rather detrimental than otherwise to the place, that itt may be done at the publique charge of the whole river and bay, itt being a generall concerne that there may be some tax layed for the expense of the High Court and Low Court, it formerly being one sch of Wheat for the High Court and one sch of Rye for the Low Court."

The Council at New York, September 15, 1675:

"Ordered That ye Block House at New Castle bee removed & built at ye back side of ye Towne, about ye middle of it, at or neare ye old Block House, wherein there may be a Court House and a prison."

There is a tradition that at one time a fort or block-house stood at the west end of the town, near a lane still known as "Fort Lane," and it is quite probable this block-house, that was ordered to be removed, stood at or near that locality. That it was built about 1670 or soon after on the market-place is shown by the following memorandum made by the Hon. George Read:

"As to the Market Square. In a survey made in 1688 by Ephraim Berman, for Capt. Markham, of 1678 [acres] land called Markham's Hope, adjoining to the little marsh below the town of New Castle, there is a Plan or representation of the said town and therein is laid down the Square in the centre of the town called 'The Market Plaine,' in which square the Fort is represented as standing in the place where Immanuel Church now is."

On the 8th of November, 1676, the magistrates wrote to Governor Andross on municipal affairs and said: "There being no prison for ye securing of debtors, fugitives and malefactors, who often make their escape for want of the same, Wee therefore desire his Honor's order for the erecting of a prison, w^{ch} wee Imadgine would be Convenient to stand in ye Fort." This request was granted November 23, 1676, as follows:

"Allowed that a prison bee built in ye Fort and the Sheriff to bee responsible for the Prisoners."

The following is of record of court, February 7, 1677:

"According to his hono^r the Governor order, itt was this day Resolved and concluded by the Commander and Court, that a prison wth a dungeon under itt bee built in the forte wth all expedition, also a weigh-house to bee built, with the Lyke Expedition, in some convenient place neare the watersyde, manner of building the same is Left to the Contryvance & ordering of Capt. John Collier & Mr. Moll."

In February, 1677, the repairs and improvements to be made were placed in charge of Captain Collier and John Moll, and the court, on October 3d of the same year, ordered a court-room to be fitted up, as appears in the following:

"It was this day resolved and Mr. John Moll desired by ye court wee would Reimburse as much as for ye mutcheing upp of ye Court Roome, in ye forte, fitt for ye Court to sitt in ye winter tyme, and yt the same reimbursement bee paid him out of ye Levy to be paid.

"The Court doe allow to ye measons to finish ye chimney in ye forte as it might bee 250 guilders."

The court-room, prison, stocks and dungeon were inclosed in the walls of the fort or block-house.

Commander Billop was in the fort on the 26th of September, 1677, when a disturbance occurred between him and Francis Jackson, which caused a rupture between Billop and the court.

Many complaints were also made against Captain Billop during the winter of 1677-78, which were brought before the Court March 8, 1678, as follows:

"That for the whole winter and now he makes use of ye Towne forte where the watch on occasion is kept, for a stable to put his horses. That he keeps the Court Roome above in the Fort filled with hay and fother, that he keeps hoghs within ye forte walls and by that means keeps ye

gates continually lockt up. That he hath and doth still debar this Court from sitting in their usual place in the forte. That he makes use of ye soldiers (who is in pay and is kept for to looke to ye forte and to keep itt clean) about his owne Pryvit affyres, &c. That he has denyed and forbidden the Sheriffe to put any prisoners in ye usual prison in the forte."

Other complaints were made against him in relation to other matters. In reply to these complaints Captain Billop said:

"That hee had only to doe wth the forte and militia and that the Court should not sitt in the forte and that itt not concerned the Court, and as to Customs, &c., &c."

After a long dispute Captain Billop promised to remove the horses out of the fort and to cause the same to be made clean, and he said "the Court might sitt there again, Lykewise that the Sheriffe might againe make use of ye country prison as formerly." These charges were forwarded to New York and Billop ordered before the Council.

He was succeeded by Peter Alrichs, August 24, 1678, and the following is an inventory of stock belonging to the fort:

"Forts ammunition and guns received from Capt. Billop, belonging to ye Forte, viz: 8 yron Guns, 7 Leaden aprons, 18 Match Locks, 6 fyre Locks, in all 24 Musquetts, 12 Collers of bandealers, 66 yron Shott, 465 Musquetts bullets, one and one third barrills of powder, 3 quires of Cartridge paper, 12 skaynes of Match, 2 Leadells, 3 sponges, 3 Rammers, 1 loadge Barrell, 1 Lant stike. In New Castle.—Signed John Moll, Peter Alrich, September 6, 1678."

From this time the civil magistrates assumed the entire control of affairs, and although Peter Alrich was appointed to take charge of the fort, he did not have the same authority as the former commanders. The fort was kept up a few years later, and the walls were still standing October 27-28, 1682, when William Penn arrived off New Castle, to receive the territory from the justices. But little mention is made of it from that time, and the walls were removed a few years later. How long the court-house that was in the upper room was used for the court is not known, as the court records from 1680 to 1765 are very meagre. It is the opinion of those best informed that the east wing, now in part used for the mayor's office, was the old court-house of that day. As has been stated the provincial courts, which were then presided over by William Penn, were often held in the court-house at New Castle. The meetings of the Council and General Assembly, before the dismemberment of the three lower counties from the mother colony, were often held at the same place. It is probable that the main part of the old court-house, sometimes called the State-House, was built about 1704, as the courts and the General Assembly of the province held their session at New Castle, the latter, with few exceptions, from May 24, 1704, to 1779, when it was removed to Dover. The date of erection of the old building or either of the wings, are beyond the memory or tradition of the oldest inhabitants. That the court-house, with the wings, was completed and in use before the Revolution



The reasons they gave were as follows:

"To the honourable, the Legislature of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met:

"The PETITION of the undersigned, Citizens of New-Castle County,
Respectfully Sheweth,

"That the people of this county, through the continued increase of population, have long laboured under the greatest inconveniences, in consequence of the ineligible situation of the present seat of justice of this county, the reason of which we beg leave to submit to, and to request your honorable body to grant such redress, as you, in your wisdom, may think proper.

"A handful of Swedes, in the year 1627, in making New Castle and its vicinity their place of settlement, likewise made that town their seat of justice, not through choice only, but necessity.—They were then the first settlers on the Delaware—the forests at their backs were then filled with lawless and savage inhabitants; it was therefore absolutely necessary, that their seat of justice, as well as their chief place of residence, should be so situated as to afford them, in case of an attack, a safe and speedy retreat to their vessels for protection. Perhaps it exceeded their most sanguine expectations to suppose that the rugged face of nature around them would one day undergo the polish of a refined system of agriculture,—that prosperous towns and villages would arise to their view, and the buzz of their industrious inhabitants resound through the interior; and if the said settlers, by reason of their peculiar situation, did place the seat of justice where it now is, they left it to the representative wisdom of a Free People, to make such regulations relative to it, as might appear proper for their convenience and safety.

"The leading features of our government—the liberty of the important right of suffrage, and the constitution of our judicial establishments, imperiously require the seat of justice, with the valuable records attached to it, to be placed in the most central and secure situation the nature of the country will admit of.

"The present seat of justice is situated at the extreme edge of the county, remote from the centre of population, and of difficult access to the greatest portion of our citizens—to the southern part of the county, by reason of its inhabitants having to travel the distance of thirty miles round an extensive cove of the river; and to the westward and northern part of the county, the remoteness of the situation is equally inconvenient and highly objectionable—the present seat of justice being on the most extended promontory the first settlers could find.

"In the present piratical state of the world, and in particular during the peculiar situation of our general government, with respect to the vicissitudes of the ocean, and our incapability of defence, there is reason seriously to apprehend, from its exposed position, that the town of New Castle may, at no distant period, with the court house and the records of the county (the property of the public), be involved in a common destruction.

"Your petitioners beg leave to observe to your honorable body, that the records of New-Castle, by reason of their being deposited in so improper a place, have already been mutilated, to the great loss of the citizens—and that there is good reason at present to fear a similar depredation may be repeated.

"There are few counties in the neighbouring states that have not submitted to a removal of their seat of justice, even where suffrage is exercised in districts; and a recent example has occurred in our sister county of Sussex, whose seat of justice has, within a few years, been removed to a more central position, from the margin of the Delaware.

"Your petitioners, therefore, request your honorable body, to enact such laws, as you may think advisable, for the removal of the seat of justice of New-Castle county, from its present to a more central and secure situation for the citizens of the said county—and, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

This petition was referred to a committee of three, and soon after Andrew Reynolds, of the committee, reported a bill, which was read. Adam Williamson, Nehemiah Tilton, Joseph Burns, John Crow, John Way, William Cooch, George Clarke, Francis Haughey and John Clarke were appointed to examine for a location, not exceeding five acres, within two miles of Christiana Bridge.

The Committee on Unfinished Business for the session of 1811 reported a bill, but it was not acted upon during that session. At the session of 1833 numerous petitions were again sent in, presented by Mr. Bayard. These petitions requested that the county-seat be removed to Wilmington. A bill was presented on the 15th of January of that year, but was postponed until the 19th, when it was amended. It

was read a third time on the 28th, but failed to become a law. At the session of 1835 it was again brought forward, and again in 1837, when remonstrances were presented from the citizens of St. George's Hundred, and also from citizens of New Castle. The latter was signed by P. B. Dulaney, W. R. Janvier, Richard H. Barr, William Guthrie, Edward Williams, John Bradford, Jeremiah Bowman, Samuel M. Cowper, Evan H. Thomas, Andrew C. Gray, James Booth, William H. Rogers, James Cowper, Jr., William T. Read and George B. Rodney.

Remonstrances were received January 25th, signed by many citizens from White Clay Creek and Pencader Hundreds. The bill was lost, and no further effort was made until 1847.¹

The result of the election in 1839 for the removal of the court-house put the matter at rest for a few years, but in the fall of 1846 the question again came up and was agitated with considerable zeal. Public meetings were held in the county, and on the 30th of January, 1847, a bill was introduced in the House, and passed eighteen to seven for submitting the question to the people. In the Senate it was delayed, and on the 4th of February, at a public meeting in Wilmington, a committee of five were appointed to go before the Senate in the interest of the measure. Speeches were made by James A. Bayard, William G. Whitely and others. This agitation originated a new movement, looking to a division of the county. On February 6th a meeting of tax-payers of White Clay Creek, New Castle, Red Lion, Pencader, St. George's and Appoquinimink Hundreds for this purpose was held at the house of John Sutton, in the village of St. George's, which was presided over by Philip Reybold. Resolutions were passed in favor of the measure, and a bill to remove the county seat was taken up on the following day in the Senate, and indefinitely postponed.

The subject was postponed until 1866, when the grand jury alluded to the matter as follows:

"Whereas, the members of the Petit Jury of the Superior Court and Court of General Sessions of the Peace for New Castle County at the November Term, A.D. 1866, having been required to attend upon the Court at New Castle, have found the present Court-House to be so badly constructed and ventilated as to subject them constantly to a foul, dis-

¹ As a last appeal a mass-meeting was held at New Castle April 27, 1839, at which a resolution was passed that, in case the vote of the county should be against removal, the trustees of New Castle Common should contract to put the existing buildings in good order and repair, and with fire-proof offices at a cost of three thousand dollars.

Upon the renewal of the agitation in 1837, the *New Castle Gazette*, a weekly newspaper, was established by E. Camp for the purpose of furthering the interests of New Castle and retaining the county-seat.

In the fall of 1838 William Hemphill Jones was elected to support the movement and William H. Rogers to oppose it. A bill was introduced and passed, which provided that the question should be submitted to the voters of the county Tuesday, May 21, 1839, a majority necessary to carry being based upon the number of votes cast at the last election, which was eighteen hundred.

The election was held, and fifteen hundred and fourteen votes were polled as follows:

Brandywine.....	325	Pencader.....	3
Wilmington.....	786	Red Lion.....	0
Christiana.....	322	St. George's.....	2
Mill Creek.....	163	Appoquinimink.....	7
White Clay Creek.....	1		
New Castle.....	5		



County serpentine. The building was fitted and furnished, grounds graded and paved by the Levy Court, and on the 17th of January, 1881, the building committee notified the officers at New Castle to remove all books and papers belonging to their respective offices to the rooms allotted to them in the new court-house, on Thursday, January 20, 1881, which was done. The building committee, at the February term of the Levy Court, presented a statement of the cost of the building and grounds, which amounted to \$112,-605.33.

ALMSHOUSES.—The first mention of the poor in New Castle County is in 1740, when an act was passed "to prevent poor and impotent persons from being brought into the government." From that time until 1775 no provision was made for the care of paupers. In the latter year an act was passed providing for their support and for the appointment of overseers.

On the 28th of March, 1785, the first steps were taken to establish a poor or almshouse in the county.

On that day Robert Hamilton, Edward Hewes, Robert Pierce and John Lynam, overseers of the poor of Christiana Hundred, purchased the property of John Stapler, on Broome Street, between Front and Fourth Streets, Wilmington. Upon this site they erected a large three-story stone building, forty feet square, and made such other improvements at a cost of £1771 6s. 9d. to provide for the poor of Christiana Hundred. The example set by Christiana Hundred awakened the people of the State to the fact that provision should be made for the care of the poor of the entire State, and accordingly, on the 29th of January, 1791, an act passed the General Assembly, authorizing the erection of a poor-house in each county, unless proper houses already built could be purchased. Trustees were appointed for each county, who were authorized to purchase land not exceeding one hundred acres and to erect buildings thereon.

Section 9 provided that if the trustees of New Castle County could not agree with the overseer of the poor of Christiana Hundred for the purchase of the poor-house already built, and should build in another part of the county, Christiana Hundred should be exempt from the provisions of the act.

Section 28 provided that the poor of each county should wear a badge of red cloth on the left arm, which should have in Roman characters the letters, P. N., P. K. and P. S., for the different counties.¹

The trustees appointed in the act for New Castle County were John Lea, John James, Isaac Grant-ham, Thomas Montgomery Peter Hyatt, William Alfree and Matthew Aiken.

They met at the house of Henry Darby in New Castle, February 23, 1791, and organized, with John James as chairman. The number of paupers in the county was reported as one hundred and sixteen, distributed among the various hundreds as follows:

New Castle, 14; Christiana, 30; Brandywine, 6; Mill Creek, 5; White Clay Creek, 5; Pencader, 5; Red Lion, 6; St. George's, 12; and Appoquinimink, 35. The trustees ordered a levy of £2809 5s. to be made for the erection or purchase of proper buildings and for the maintenance of the poor of the county. The question of the location of a site was discussed, and at the next meeting, March 3, 1791, several propositions were offered. A committee was appointed to arrange for a site by this meeting. John James was chosen treasurer and Robert Hamilton overseer. On the 19th of April, 1791, the trustees purchased the almshouse property of Christiana Hundred, the consideration being £1300. The deed was not made until March 9, 1792.

This purchase was added to, August 31, 1829, by nine acres purchased from James Baker, Abisha Clark and Thomas Strode; November 16, 1835, three and one-quarter acres of William Sellers and a small triangular piece, March 13, 1882, of Mrs. Helen Price. To meet the needs of the county, the building was enlarged July 27, 1781, by raising the middle part of the main building one story, and a cupola and bell was placed on the addition.

This building stood until March, 1804, when, through the carelessness of a half idiotic boy, playing in the garret, it was destroyed by fire.

A meeting of the trustees was held on the 20th of the same month at New Castle, when it was decided to send the county poor to their respective hundreds and board them out until a new building was erected.

The burning of the building served as a pretext for an agitation for the removal of the building to another part of the county. Much bitter feeling was displayed, and two petitions were presented to the Legislature in relation to the matter—one from four hundred citizens of Christiana and Brandywine Hundreds, asking that they be allowed to care for their poor as under the original act; the other, that the Legislature authorize the Levy Court to assess money to enable the trustees "to rebuild or to procure a tract in some other section and build." The Legislature declined to interfere, as sufficient power was reposed in the Levy Court to regulate the matter. The matter was finally settled, however, by awarding a contract for \$15,180 to Joseph Newlin, to erect a building on the old site, and on the 12th of July, 1806, the building committee reported "that they had received the building from the contractor the preceding June." An insane department was added prior to 1843, and in 1845 a brick wall was built around the grounds. In 1848 a building southwest corner Fourth and Broome Streets was erected for the use of the sick emigrants, who were about that time landing in considerable numbers at New Castle. This building in later years was used as a small-pox hospital.

On July 21, 1850, fire again visited the almshouse and destroyed nearly all the buildings. The old walls were taken down and the buildings rebuilt upon a larger scale, on plans prepared by John McArthur, of

¹This section was repealed in 1804.

Philadelphia. They were turned over in February, 1852, to the trustees.

The increase of the population of the county made the necessity of increased accommodations felt, and provisions were made toward the erection of larger quarters. On the 22d of February, 1882, the trustees of the poor purchased of Graham Blandy a farm of about one hundred acres for \$20,000, situated near Hare's Corner Station in New Castle Hundred. A building committee was appointed, consisting of N. Williams, M. Lackey, J. W. Cooch, H. D. Hickman and James Bradford, which was directed to procure plans for the erection of a new almshouse.

S. T. Button, an architect of Philadelphia, prepared the plans, which were accepted, and in May, 1882, the contract was awarded to John B. Johnson and Joseph Hyde, of Wilmington, for the erection of the new buildings, for \$163,500, the work to be completed by May, 1884.

On March 30, 1883, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Levy Court to borrow such sums as might be necessary to erect new buildings for the insane and poor of New Castle County, not exceeding two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, for which they were authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness, payable not less than ten thousand dollars each year.

On the 1st of May, 1884, the buildings were completed, but it was not until May, 1885, that the building committee reported the building ready for occupancy, and on the 20th of May in that year the insane (seventy-five in number) were transferred to the new building, and the following day the inmates of the almshouse were removed.

The new buildings front on the road leading from Wilmington to Hare's Corner. The style is Italian. The main building has a frontage of two hundred and thirty-six feet, and a depth of one hundred and ninety-two feet, with a centre wing fifty feet wide. The windows and doors have stone sills with black bands above. Steep roofs of slate, with galvanized iron crowns and tin gutturing, cover the building. From the towers a fine view of Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware City, Newport, Stanton and Green Hill is obtained. The basement is devoted to cooking, dining and store-rooms, laundry, dormitory for colored people etc. On the first floor, which has forty-five rooms, are the offices, reception rooms, dormitories, chapel, etc. Thirty rooms on the second floor divided into dormitories, separate the chambers and the hospital department. Elevators run through the building. The insane department is quite similar to the main building in arrangement. Both are well ventilated and have all the modern improvements.

After public notice a committee of the trustees sold at public sale in March, 1882, that part of the old grounds lying east of Harrison Street, between Front and Third, except two lots previously sold, and two not taken, for which they received \$3807.28. Sec-

tion 4 of an act passed March 30, 1883, directed the trustees of the poor to transfer, in fee simple, all the real estate in Wilmington, belonging to the corporation, to Henry G. Banning, Edward T. Bellak, Joseph L. Carpenter, Jr., Wm. C. Lodge and Victor Du Pont, who were authorized to lay out the land into lots and streets and sell it. The greater portion has been sold and rows of fine buildings have been erected on the ground. Every vestige of the old buildings is entirely obliterated.

The following items are taken from the superintendent's report, dated April 27, 1887.

Number of inmates in both buildings at commencement of year.....	274
Number admitted during the year.....	527
Births.....	12
Total.....	813

The admissions from the various hundreds were as follows:

Wilmington Hundred.....	417
Brandywine Hundred.....	8
Christiana Hundred.....	19
Mill Creek Hundred.....	11
White Clay Creek Hundred.....	12
New Castle Hundred.....	27
Red Lion Hundred.....	6
Pencader Hundred.....	2
St. George's Hundred.....	16
Appoquinimink Hundred.....	6
Blackbird Hundred.....	3
Total number admitted.....	527

Number discharged during the year.....	400
Number eloped during the year.....	57
Number of deaths during the year.....	55
Number of inmates at the present time.....	391
Total.....	813

The members of the board of trustees of the poor and officers of the board for 1887 were as follows:

Brandywine.....	J. M. Pierce.
Wilmington, W. District.....	{ Wm. H. Mooney. Milton Lackey.
Wilmington, E. District.....	{ J. M. Solomon. Dr. Howard O. Ogle.
Christiana.....	Joseph P. Chandler.
New Castle.....	G. L. Jennison.
Mill Creek.....	T. L. J. Baldwin.
White Clay Creek.....	Dr. Frank Springer.
Red Lion.....	James Garman.
St. George's.....	Nathaniel Williams.
Pencader.....	J. W. Cooch.
Appoquinimink.....	G. M. D. Hart.
Blackbird.....	Sam'l A. Armstrong.

Officers of the Board.

President.....	Thos. L. J. Baldwin.
Secretary.....	J. W. Cooch.
Treasurer.....	Edmund Haman.
Attorney.....	W. T. Lynam.
Physicians.....	{ Dr. W. Springer. Dr. Joseph Pyle.
Resident Physician.....	Dr. R. R. Tybout.
Superintendent.....	John Guthrie.
Matron of Almshouse.....	Mrs. Ellie Guthrie.
Matron of Insane Department.....	Mrs. Rebecca Emerson.

Superintendents of the Almshouse.

Robert Hamilton.....	March 3, 1791
Thomas Clark.....	January 7, 1792
George Clark.....	January 3, 1811
Frederick Craig.....	January 5, 1818
Henry Heald.....	April 1, 1822
Frederick Craig.....	March 13, 1826
Henry Heald.....	April 30, 1828

¹ Mrs. Heald was matron from April, 1828, to October, 1845.

Frederick Craig.....	January 27, 1830
Uriah Stroup.....	January 27, 1841
Robert Graves.....	April 26, 1848
Philip H. Jones.....	April 30, 1851
James Rickards.....	April 28, 1852
Charles Thomas.....	April 28, 1854
Robert Graves.....	April, 1861
Isaac L. Crouch.....	April, 1869
Malachi Barlow.....	April 25, 1872
John Guthrie.....	April 25, 1883

CIVIL LIST OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

Prothonotaries.

William Tong.....	1702
David French.....	November 26, 1728
Thomas Noxon.....	November, 1742
John Mackey.....	1746
William Till.....	December 9, 1748
Theodore Morris.....	October, 1766
Gunning Bedford.....	1777
Alexander Glassford.....	August, 1796
Archibald Alexander.....	1801
Hugh W. Richie.....	January 4, 1805
Thomas Stockton.....	January 4, 1810
Henry Steele.....	October 7, 1812
Joseph Roberts.....	October 9, 1817
Joseph Roberts.....	October 10, 1822
Joseph Roberts.....	October 6, 1827
Cornelius D. Blaney.....	January 18, 1831
James D. Mansfield.....	January 18, 1837
Samuel Biddle.....	January, 1847
William G. Whitely.....	January 19, 1852
John A. Alderdice.....	January, 1857
William G. Whitely.....	January, 1862
Richard G. Cooper.....	January, 1865
Charles Beasten.....	July, 1875
George A. Maxwell.....	July, 1880
George A. Maxwell.....	July, 1885

Recorder of Deeds.—The first record found bears date April 8, 1727, and is a commission for Robert Gordon as recorder of deeds and keeper of rolls for the lower counties.

William Read.....	October 2, 1735
John Macky.....	1746
Richard McWilliams.....	December 9, 1748
Richard McWilliams.....	June 21, 1777
George Booth.....	March 18, 1799
Evan Thomas.....	January 25, 1800
Daniel Blaney.....	April 25, 1804
Evan Thomas.....	February 20, 1805
Daniel Blaney.....	February 2, 1811
Abraham Vandyke.....	March 12, 1814
Henry Steele.....	October 5, 1821
Abraham Vandyke.....	April 29, 1822
Mathew Kean.....	October 4, 1822
James S. White.....	November 26, 1834
John Wiley.....	December 8, 1835
Mathew Kean.....	May 26, 1836
Cornelius D. Blaney.....	1841
William D. Ocheltree.....	November 10, 1847
William D. Ocheltree.....	November 11, 1851
Samuel E. Thompson.....	November 12, 1855
Charles M. Allmond.....	November 12, 1859
Abraham P. Shannon.....	November, 1863
James Nicholson.....	November 13, 1868
Thomas M. Ogile.....	November 14, 1873
Thomas Holcomb.....	November 14, 1878
Thomas Holcomb.....	November 14, 1885

Registers of Wills.—On the 26th of August, 1678, Governor Edmund Andros conferred authority upon the court of New Castle to appoint persons to administer upon estates, "having due regard to Widdows."

The court before this time had, upon petition, appointed persons to administer upon estates. This was continued until September 16, 1684, when John Cann was appointed register by order of the Provisional Council.

On the 8th of June, 1695, commissions were given to John Donaldson and James Claypoole to attend to

probates of wills and to grant letters of administration.

Deputies.—For many years the offices of prothonotary, recorder of deeds, register of wills and clerks of the different courts were held by the same person, and the duties in several of these were conducted by deputy, of whom were the following :

Robert French and James Coutts.....	1707
John French.....	1710
Rowland Fitzgerald.....	1711
Sylvester Garland.....	1715
Thomas Duncan.....	1718
William Read.....	1719
Joseph Fox.....	1722
John Denny.....	1724
Robert Robinson.....	1728

Registers of Wills.—The first name that appears of record as register of wills after John Cann is John French, who served from 1717 to 1721. The names of a few persons are found, who were registers prior to 1800, from which time they are found recorded :

Robert Gordon.....	November 27, 1728
William Read.....	October 4, 1735
William Shaw.....	October 28, 1738
Theodore Maurice ¹	May 19, 1766
Gunning Bedford.....	February 25, 1788
Evan Thomas.....	April 9, 1799
Nehemiah Tilton.....	April 12, 1804
Evan Thomas.....	April 12, 1809
Evan Thomas.....	April 14, 1814
Evan Thomas.....	April 15, 1819
Evan Thomas.....	December 13, 1822
Evan Thomas.....	December 13, 1827
Evan H. Thomas.....	December 13, 1832
Jacob Caulk.....	December 13, 1837
Joshua E. Driver.....	December 13, 1842
Amos H. Wickersham.....	December 14, 1847
Amos H. Wickersham.....	November 16, 1852
Peter B. Vandever.....	February 17, 1854
Peter B. Vandever.....	October 10, 1859
Robert C. Fraim.....	October 25, 1864
Benjamin Gibbs.....	October 25, 1869
Sewell C. Biggs.....	October 27, 1874
Sewell C. Biggs.....	October 27, 1879
Ignatius C. Grubb.....	1884
John K. Bradford.....	June 4, 1887

Registers of Court of Chancery and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Hugh W. Richie.....	January 4, 1805
Alexander Reynolds.....	January 4, 1810
Alexander Reynolds.....	January 11, 1815
Joseph Roberts.....	February 20, 1817
David Paynter.....	February 21, 1822
Joseph L. Harper.....	February 3, 1826
Thomas Stockton.....	January 18, 1833
John Gordon.....	June 1, 1836
Matthew Kean.....	
Cornelius D. Blaney.....	February 11, 1840
Charles H. Black.....	June 2, 1840
Cornelius D. Blaney.....	February 10, 1845
Hugh H. Thompson.....	November 29, 1847
Peter B. Vandever.....	1849
Peter B. Vandever.....	February 17, 1854
William Huntington.....	August 10, 1854
Edward W. Clay.....	December 1, 1854
John D. Bird.....	March 31, 1856
James Duncan.....	April 4, 1861
Samuel Guthrie.....	May 19, 1863
Benjamin B. Ustick.....	May 20, 1868
Charles M. Vandever.....	May 21, 1873
James M. Houseman.....	May 28, 1877
James M. Houseman.....	May 29, 1882
Charles H. McWhorter.....	May 30, 1887

Sheriffs.—Under the Dutch the sheriff was termed the schout, or scout, and on the 12th of June, 1657, Gregorius Van Dyck (who acted on the Delaware

¹ He was also clerk of the peace and recorder in Kent County at the same time.

River as deputy schout, under the schout living at New Amsterdam) was appointed schout, or sheriff. He was succeeded by Gerret Von Swearwigen, whose commission was dated May 18, 1660. He served until after the surrender of the territory to the English, in 1664.

Captain Edmund Cantwell was appointed April 21, 1668, as high sheriff on the Delaware River, embracing the jurisdictions of the courts of Upland, New Castle and Whoorekill, and served until May 1, 1683 (with the exception of 1673-74, when the Dutch were in possession, when Peter Alrich was chosen schout), when Abraham Mann, of Bread and Cheese Island, was appointed. Thomas Wollaston was appointed deputy sheriff under Cantwell, and served until 1679, when he was succeeded by Samuel Land, who continued to act in that capacity until June 17, 1684, when he succeeded Abraham Mann as sheriff.

Edward Gibbs appears in 1686 as certifying to the election returns of that year, and is continued until after 1690. The following dates are obtained from commissions and sheriff's deeds:

Joseph Wood.....	1700
John French.....	1703-08
Richard Clark.....	1712-14
Anthony Houston.....	1715-17
Rowland Fitzgerald.....	1718-24
William Battell.....	1725-26
John Gooding.....	October 4, 1726-27
William Read.....	October 4, 1728-30
Henry Newton.....	1731-32
John Gooding.....	1733-34
Henry Newton.....	1735-38
John Gooding.....	1739-43
Gideon Griffith.....	1744-48
John Van Dyke.....	October 5, 1749-52
George Monroe.....	October 3, 1755
William Golding.....	1756
John McKinley.....	October 4, 1757-60
Thomas Dunn.....	October 3, 1760-63
Thomas Duff.....	October 3, 1765-66
John Thompson.....	October 4, 1766-69
Thomas Duff.....	1770-72
John Thompson.....	1773-75
John Clark.....	1775
Samuel Smith.....	1779
Joseph Stidham.....	October 4, 1783
Thomas McKean.....	1786
John Stockton.....	1788
David Jenifer Adams.....	October 8, 1791
William Stidham.....	October 11, 1794
Maxwell Bines.....	October 10, 1797
Joseph Israel.....	October 13, 1800
Richard C. Dale.....	October 8, 1803
Richard C. Dale.....	November 30, 1805
Francis Haughey.....	October 11, 1806
Francis Haughey.....	November, 1808
Thomas Perkins.....	October 6, 1809
William Moore.....	November 18, 1811
William Moore.....	October 14, 1812
William Moore.....	October 24, 1814
Francis Haughey.....	October 6, 1815
John Moody.....	October 9, 1818
David C. Wilson.....	October 4, 1821
David C. Wilson.....	January 13, 1824
P. B. Dulany.....	October 9, 1824
William Herdman.....	October 6, 1827
Marcus E. Capelle.....	October 11, 1830
Marcus E. Capelle.....	November 15, 1831
James Gardner.....	November 5, 1833
Peter Vandever.....	November 14, 1833
Nathaniel Wolfe.....	November 11, 1836
Elithu Jefferson.....	November 16, 1838
W. G. Moore.....	November 14, 1840
Abraham Boys.....	November 10, 1842
Jacob Caulk.....	November 15, 1844
George Platt.....	November 17, 1846
James Grubb.....	November 16, 1848

Samuel Chandler.....	November 14, 1850
William R. Lynam.....	November 16, 1852
John A. Willard.....	October 17, 1854
Thomas M. Ogle.....	November 7, 1856
Abraham Cannon.....	November 6, 1858
Levi B. Moore.....	November 10, 1860
Lewis W. Stidham.....	November 10, 1862
George S. Hageny.....	November 14, 1864
William Herbert.....	November 9, 1866
Jacob Richardson.....	November 7, 1868
James Armstrong.....	November 11, 1870
Robert L. Armstrong.....	November 11, 1872
William H. Lambson.....	November 11, 1874
Isaac Grubb.....	November 11, 1876
John Pyle.....	November 11, 1878
Philip R. Clark.....	November 13, 1880
James Martin.....	November 16, 1882
Thomas Ford.....	November 10, 1884
Giles Lambson.....	November 8, 1886

Coroners.

Robert Robinson.....	April 9, 1686
Joseph Story.....	October 3, 1724
Henry Vining.....	October 5, 1769
Joseph Stidham.....	October 5, 1774
John Stockton.....	October 4, 1783
William Stidham.....	October 5, 1790
Alex. Harvey.....	October 10, 1797
Thomas Anderson.....	October 8, 1803
Benjamin Ogle.....	October 11, 1806
Alex. Porter.....	October 6, 1809
John Bates.....	October 14, 1812
Thomas Clark.....	October 6, 1815
James Thompson.....	October 9, 1818
Peter L. Ogle.....	October 5, 1821
William Woonsock.....	October 9, 1824
Henry Vining.....	October 5, 1827
William Thompson.....	October 11, 1830
William Thompson.....	November 14, 1832
Eli Crozier.....	November 14, 1834
James Adams.....	November 11, 1836
Archibald Gordon.....	November 16, 1838
Eli Crozier.....	November 14, 1840
John Moore.....	November 10, 1842
Outten D. Jester.....	November, 1846
Isaac Janvier.....	November 16, 1848
John Stillwell.....	November 14, 1850
Lindley Pearce.....	November, 1854
James Rickards.....	November 6, 1856
John Boys.....	November 6, 1858
Joseph Kilgore.....	November 10, 1860
Owen Zebley.....	November 10, 1862
John Curry.....	November 14, 1864
Benjamin Bellew.....	November 14, 1866
Lawrence Pendegram.....	November 7, 1868
Daniel B. Woodward.....	November 11, 1870
Charles A. Winslow.....	November 11, 1872
Richard Groves.....	November 11, 1874
David C. Rose.....	November 11, 1876
Jacob Butz.....	November 13, 1878
Rayworth Weldin.....	November 13, 1880
Frank E. Smith.....	November 16, 1882
Bayard Widdoes.....	November 11, 1884
George T. Barnhill.....	November 8, 1886

Clerks of the Peace.—William Tom was clerk of the courts on South River (Delaware), embracing Upland, New Castle and the Whorekill, prior to 1676. Upon the reorganization of the courts by Gov. Andros, in 1676, Ephraim Herman was chosen, his commission bearing date September 23, 1676. He continued until January 1, 1684, when he was succeeded by John White, who served until March 15, 1689. James Claypoole was then appointed, and continued until August 6, 1694. The prothonotary held several offices, and his deputies transacted the business in several of them.

Prior to 1730 the names of the following persons appear as deputies: Joseph Fox, John Denny and Robert Robertson.

The names of a few of the clerks are gleaned from the records, as follows:

David French.....	November 16, 1728
William Till.....	December 9, 1738
John Legate (deputy).....1742
John Mackey.....
Richard McWilliams.....	December 9, 1748
Theodore Maurice.....	May 19, 1766
J. A. Keith.....1800
Hugh W. Ritchie.....	January 1, 1805
Alex. Reynolds.....	January 4, 1810
Alex. Reynolds.....	January 20, 1815
Joseph Roberts.....	February 20, 1817
David Paynter.....	February 21, 1822
Thomas Stockton.....	February 22, 1827
Thomas Stockton.....	January 18, 1831
John Gordon.....	January 2, 1835
Charles H. Black.....	January 2, 1849
Charles H. Black.....	June 2, 1845
John D. Dilworth.....	June 3, 1850
Edward Williams.....	June 4, 1855
John Merritt.....	June 4, 1860
John Merritt.....	June 6, 1863
John P. Springer.....	June 6, 1870
John P. Springer.....	June 7, 1875
Edwin R. Cochran.....	June 7, 1880
Edwin R. Cochran.....	June 6, 1885

Dedimus Potestatem.—On the 10th of April, 1756, the following persons were appointed to administer the oath of office to persons in the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, and to civil and military officers.

For New Castle—Jacob Von Bebbber, William Armstrong, Richard McWilliams and David Bush. For Kent—Benjamin Chew, John Vining, John Brinckbe, Andrew Caldwell, John Gooding and Theodore Maurice. For Sussex—Jacob Kollock, John Clowes, Thomas Till, Benjamin Burton and Sheppard Kollock.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

R. McWilliams.....	October 24, 1774
George Read.....	October 24, 1774
Canning Bedford.....	March 8, 1777
Richard McWilliams.....	March 8, 1777
James Booth.....	March 8, 1777
George Read.....	October 9, 1797
James Booth.....	October 9, 1797
Kenney Johns.....	October 9, 1797
Archibald Alexander.....	February 2, 1802
Joseph Tatlow.....	February 2, 1802
John Barr.....	February 2, 1802
Kenney Johns.....	February 15, 1805
James Booth.....	February 15, 1805
Evan Thomas.....	February 15, 1805
Joseph Tatlow.....	February 15, 1805
James Booth.....	March 26, 1806
Evan Thomas.....	March 26, 1806
Kenney Johns.....	March 26, 1806
Samuel Barr.....	March 26, 1806
James R. Black.....	February 2, 1811
Daniel Blaney.....	February 2, 1811
John Crow.....	February 2, 1811
James R. Black.....	August 13, 1814
Evan Thomas.....	August 13, 1814
James Booth, Jr.....	August 13, 1814
Kenney Johns, Jr.....	August 13, 1814

Justices of the Peace.—The justices of the peace were magistrates of the court until after Delaware became a State.

But little has been ascertained of the Swedish and Dutch courts. Trials of small cases were conducted by the Vice-Director and his Council, and although the English came into possession in 1664, there is no mention of magistrates until April 21, 1668, when Governor Richard Nicolls appointed Hans Blocq, Israel Helme, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock and Peter Alrichs to be magistrates on the Delaware, then embracing Upland, New Castle and Whorekill. On

April 9, 1672, Captain Walter Wharton was appointed a justice. Upon the recapture of the territory from the Dutch by the English in 1674, the following persons were appointed magistrates on the Delaware for New Castle: Hans Blocq, John Moll, F. Outhout, Joseph Chew, Dirck Alberts. For the river (Upland): Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helm, Lars Andriessen and Walla Sweinsen.

Upon a reorganization of the court under Governor Andros at New Castle, October 10, 1676, there were chosen John Moll, Henry Ward, William Tom, Garrett Otto, Ffopp Outhout and Jean Paul Jacquett.

The following are dates of commission or appearance at court:

Peter Alrichs.....	September 23, 1677
William Wharton.....	September 23, 1677
Johannes de Haes.....	October 26, 1678
William Semple.....	October 26, 1678
Abraham Mann.....	October 26, 1678
John Cann.....	November 2, 1682
James Walliam.....	January 1, 1683
Casparus Herman.....	August 7, 1683
William Welsh.....	December 4, 1683
John Williams.....	December 4, 1683
Henry Williams.....	December 4, 1683
Valentine Hollingsworth.....	June 17, 1684
Peter Alrichs.....	October 22, 1684
Robert Owen.....	October 22, 1684
Edmund Cantwell.....	October 22, 1684
Abraham Mann.....	October 22, 1684
John Cann.....	April, 1685
Peter Alrichs.....	April, 1685
Richard Owen.....	April, 1685
Johannes de Haes.....	April, 1685
James Walliams.....	April, 1685
Hendrick Williams.....	April, 1685
Valentine Hollingsworth.....	April, 1685
Edward Green.....	April, 1685
William Guest.....	April, 1685
Hendrick Leman.....	April, 1685
William Stockdale.....	July 29, 1685
Cornelius Empeon.....	July 29, 1685
Edward Blake.....	February, 1688
John Florat.....	February, 1688
Charles Runsey.....	February, 1688
John Richardson.....	February, 1688
Peter Alrichs.....	May 16, 1690
John Cann.....	May 16, 1690
William Stockdale.....	May 16, 1690
Edward Blake.....	May 16, 1690
Cornelius Empeon.....	May 16, 1690
Johannes De Haes.....	May 16, 1690
Peter Bainton.....	May 16, 1690
Charles Runsey.....	May 16, 1690
Robert Ashton.....	May 16, 1690
John Hayley.....	May 16, 1690
Henry Williams.....	May 16, 1690
John Richardson.....	June 8, 1695
John Donaldson.....	June 8, 1695
John Houson.....	June 8, 1695
John Williams.....	June 8, 1695
Adam Peteron.....	June 8, 1695
Charles Springer.....	November 10, 1714
Wesels Alrichs.....	November 10, 1714
Sylvester Garland.....	November 10, 1714
Robert Gordon.....	August 5, 1726
Joseph England.....	August 5, 1726
Charles Springer.....	August 5, 1726
John Richardson.....	August 5, 1726
James James.....	August 5, 1726
William Battell.....	August 5, 1726
David Evans.....	August 5, 1726
Andrew Peterson.....	August 5, 1726
Ebenezer Empeon.....	August 5, 1726
Hans Hanson.....	August 5, 1726
James Dyre.....	August 5, 1726
Samuel Kirk.....	August 5, 1726
Richard Grafton.....	August 5, 1726
Simon Hadley.....	August 5, 1726
David Hanson.....	April 20, 1727
William Read.....	April 20, 1727
Thomas January.....	April 20, 1727

James James, Jr.	April 20, 1727	John Jones	October 28, 1769
Richard Cantwell	April 20, 1727	William Williams	October 28, 1769
Joseph Robinson	April 20, 1727	John Stapler	October 28, 1769
James Armitage	April 20, 1727	David Finney	October 28, 1769
Samuel Grubb	October 7, 1727	Thomas Cooch	October 28, 1769
David French	December 12, 1727	James Latimer	October 28, 1769
William Read	October 4, 1735	Thomas McKim	October 28, 1769
Thomas Noxon	1736	Jacob Peterson	October 28, 1769
Adam Buckley	1736	John Evans	October 28, 1769
John Richardson	October 28, 1738	Thomas Tobin	October 28, 1769
Andrew Peterson	October 28, 1738	Theodore Maurice	October 28, 1769
Hans Hansen	October 28, 1738	Thomas McKean	October 28, 1769
Simon Hadley	October 28, 1738	Benjamin Noxon	October 28, 1769
James Armitage	October 28, 1738	John Malcolm	October 28, 1769
Richard Cantwell	October 28, 1738	Thomas James	April 10, 1773
Thomas James	October 28, 1738	William Patterson	April 10, 1773
John Finney	October 28, 1738	William Armstrong	April 10, 1773
John Curtis	October 28, 1738	John Jones	April 10, 1773
Thomas Noxon	October 28, 1738	William Williams	April 10, 1773
Adam Buckley	October 28, 1738	John Stapler	April 10, 1773
William Shaw	April 26, 1739	David Finney	April 10, 1773
John Richardson	May 11, 1747	Thomas Cooch	April 10, 1773
William Till	May 11, 1747	James Latimer	April 10, 1773
Simon Hadley	May 11, 1747	Thomas McKim	April 10, 1773
James Armitage	May 11, 1747	Jacob Peterson	April 10, 1773
Thomas James	May 11, 1747	John Evans	April 10, 1773
John Finney	May 11, 1747	Theodore Maurice	April 10, 1773
Abraham Gooding	May 11, 1747	Thomas McKean	April 10, 1773
David Bush	May 11, 1747	Benjamin Noxon	April 10, 1773
Joseph Way	May 11, 1747	John Malcolm	April 10, 1773
Jacob Van Bebber	May 11, 1747	George Craighead	April 10, 1773
Jacob Gooding	May 11, 1747	Richard Cantwell	April 10, 1773
William Patterson	May 11, 1747	Samuel Patterson	October 24, 1774
David Witherspoon	May 11, 1747	David Finney	March 3, 1777
Thomas Robinson	May 11, 1747	Thomas James	March 3, 1777
Benj. Swett	May 11, 1747	Richard Cantwell	March 3, 1777
Henry Dyer	May 11, 1747	George Craighead	March 3, 1777
Jacob Van Bebber	June 5, 1756	Samuel Patterson	March 3, 1777
John Finney	June 5, 1756	George Evans	March 3, 1777
Thomas James	June 5, 1756	John Lea	March 3, 1777
Jacob Gooding	June 5, 1756	Valentine Dushane	March 3, 1777
William Patterson	June 5, 1756	Robert Bryan	March 3, 1777
David Witherspoon	June 5, 1756	John Merias	March 3, 1777
Thomas Robinson	June 5, 1756	Evan Rice	March 3, 1777
William Armstrong	June 5, 1756	William Alfroe	March 3, 1777
Evan Rice	June 5, 1756	George Latimer	June 8, 1778
David Bush	June 5, 1756	James Black	June 8, 1778
James McMechan	June 5, 1756	Isaac Lewis	June 8, 1778
John Jones	June 5, 1756	Peter Hyatt	June 8, 1778
William Williams	June 5, 1756	Joshua Clayton	June 8, 1778
Adam Peterson	June 5, 1756	William Clark	June 8, 1778
Richard McWilliams	June 5, 1756	Henry Forster	June 8, 1778
Evan Rice	October 23, 1761	John Crawford	June 8, 1778
Thomas James	October 23, 1761	John James	June 30, 1783
William Patterson	October 23, 1761	Thomas Duff	June 30, 1783
William Armstrong	October 23, 1761	Andrew Gibson	June 30, 1783
John Jones	October 23, 1761	William Robeson	June 30, 1783
William Williams	October 23, 1761	George Craighead	April 26, 1784
Richard McWilliams	October 23, 1761	John Lea	April 26, 1784
John Stapler	October 23, 1761	Robert Bryan	April 26, 1784
David Finney	October 23, 1761	William Alfroe	April 26, 1784
Thomas Cooch	October 23, 1761	James Booth	April 26, 1784
James Latimer	October 23, 1761	Jacob Broom	April 12, 1786
Thomas McKim	October 23, 1761	David Howell	April 12, 1786
Jacob Peterson	October 23, 1761	John Hyatt	April 4, 1787
John Evans	October 23, 1761	John Read	April 4, 1787
Thomas Tobin	October 23, 1761	Isaac Grantham	April 4, 1787
Evan Rice and Richard McWilliams appointed to try negroes	February 26, 1763	Thomas Evans	April 4, 1787
Reappointed	May 26, 1764	Thomas Wilson	July 1, 1788
Evan Rice	November 1, 1764	Joseph Tatlow	July 1, 1788
James W. Patterson	November 1, 1764	Philip Reading	July 1, 1778
William Armstrong	November 1, 1764	Gunning Bedford	January 24, 1789
John Jones	November 1, 1764	William McMechen	January 24, 1789
William Williams	November 1, 1764	John James	November 9, 1790
Richard McWilliams	November 1, 1764	Thomas Duff	November 9, 1790
John Stapler	November 1, 1764	Joseph Burns	December 1, 1794
David Finney	November 1, 1764	John Reynolds	December 21, 1797
Thomas Cooch	November 1, 1764	William Williams	March 25, 1799
James Latimer	November 1, 1764	Gideon Emory	October 11, 1800
Thomas McKim	November 1, 1764	John Hyatt	October 11, 1800
Jacob Patterson	November 1, 1764	Mathew Alken	October 11, 1800
John Evans	November 1, 1764	Daniel Blaney	February 9, 1801
Thomas Tobin	November 1, 1764	Alexander MacBeth	February 9, 1801
Theodore Maurice	November 1, 1764	Robert Hamilton	June 4, 1801
Thomas McKean	July 10, 1765	Evan Thomas	December 4, 1801
Evan Rice	October 28, 1769	Joseph Burns	December 4, 1801
Thomas James	October 28, 1769	William Carpenter	January 15, 1802
William Patterson	October 28, 1769		
William Armstrong	October 28, 1769		

New Castle Justices of the Peace.

James Campbell.....November 18, 1803

Robert Phillips.....December 26, 1804
 Robert Maxwell.....January 3, 1805
 Oliver R. Howell.....January 3, 1805
 Col. John Clark.....September 5, 1805
 Caleb Kirk.....October 23, 1805
 John Hall, Jr.....November 14, 1805
 William Williams.....March 26, 1805
 Edward Roche.....February 4, 1807
 George Rupert.....August 8, 1807
 William Frazer.....December 15, 1807
 Samuel Barr.....February 10, 1808
 James Grubb.....June 6, 1808
 James Miles.....August 8, 1808
 Joseph Burn.....December 5, 1808
 Evan Thomas.....December 31, 1808
 Eliaba Boulden.....December 31, 1808
 William Carpenter.....January 25, 1809
 George Pearce.....June 14, 1809
 John Glasgow.....May 7, 1811
 John Morrill.....January 8, 1812
 Oliver R. Howell.....January 16, 1812
 John Torbert.....January 16, 1812
 William Johnson.....January 8, 1812
 Enoch Walter.....March 10, 1813
 Arnold S. Naudain.....May 7, 1813
 Samuel Moore.....September 25, 1813
 Thomas Reynolds.....November 12, 1813
 Edward Roche.....February 5, 1814
 Amos Sanders.....June 17, 1814
 George Russell.....August 8, 1814
 William Frazer.....January 19, 1815
 Samuel Barr.....May 13, 1815
 John Lawber.....May 11, 1815
 James Grubb.....June 7, 1815
 Pamel Corbett.....August 19, 1815
 Jacob Faris.....May 7, 1816
 Nathan Bouldin.....May 27, 1816
 George Pierce.....June 24, 1816
 Jeremiah Lewden.....December 4, 1816
 Alexander McFarlan.....June 6, 1817
 Thomas McDowell.....June 25, 1818
 John Elliot.....November 16, 1818
 Evan Thomas.....June 7, 1819
 Thomas Reynolds.....January 14, 1820
 John Green.....January 14, 1820
 Peter Williams.....February 3, 1820
 Samuel Moore.....September 26, 1820
 John Janin.....January 10, 1821
 Edward Roche.....February 5, 1821
 Frederick Leonard.....April 10, 1821
 John Tweed.....June 18, 1821
 James Anderson.....August 10, 1821
 William Vandegrift.....March 27, 1822
 Dickinson Webster.....November 29, 1822
 Joshua Jefferson.....January 8, 1823
 Jacob Faris.....February 7, 1823
 John Moody.....October 23, 1823
 Frederick Craig.....October 23, 1823
 Stephen Willis.....December 23, 1823
 Zadock Townsend.....July 31, 1824
 Thomas McDowell.....June 27, 1825
 John McCracken.....May 6, 1825
 John Elliot.....November 6, 1825
 George Pearce.....November 23, 1825
 Joshua Clayton.....February 22, 1826
 James Borden.....March 20, 1826
 Evan Thomas.....June 14, 1826
 William Silver.....August 26, 1826
 William Nicholson.....September 6, 1826
 Thomas Robinson.....September 5, 1827
 Amos Sanders.....
 John Janvier.....January 10, 1828
 Frederick Leonard.....April 10, 1828
 William Streets.....October 14, 1828
 Andrew Bradley.....November 10, 1828
 William Vandegrift.....April 6, 1829
 Benj. Caulk.....November 30, 1829
 John Cornwell.....January 6, 1830
 William Carpenter.....January 8, 1830
 Jacob Faris.....February 17, 1830
 Abraham Egbert.....December 28, 1830
 William McCaulley.....February 14, 1831
 John Wood.....April 24, 1831
 Thomas McDowell.....July 6, 1832
 Robert Tweed.....July 6, 1832
 James Henry.....July 8, 1832
 James Robinson.....November 21, 1832
 William A. Aldred.....November 21, 1832
 John Elliot.....March 23, 1833

James Delaplaine.....April 6, 1833
 Thomas Janvier, Jr.....July 2, 1833
 Thomas McDowell.....July 6, 1833
 Robert Turner.....July 6, 1833
 James Henry.....July 6, 1833
 John Wiley.....July 12, 1833
 James Robinson.....September 21, 1833
 William Weldon.....February 20, 1834
 Howard Ogle.....June 11, 1834
 Samuel Carpenter.....July 15, 1834
 William Thompson.....July 15, 1834
 David Justis.....July 15, 1834
 John Janvier.....January 14, 1835
 Alex. Macbeth.....April 11, 1835
 Dr. John L. Morris.....April 13, 1835
 Joseph M. Roberts.....July 15, 1835
 Dr. A. P. Reading.....October 26, 1835
 George Russell.....November 14, 1835
 Frederick Leonard.....September 10, 1836
 William Nicholson.....March 27, 1837
 Andrew Bradley.....April 3, 1837
 Abraham Egbert.....December 28, 1837
 William McCaulley.....February 14, 1839
 John Wood.....April 24, 1839
 James Robinson.....December 16, 1839
 Thomas McDowell.....July 4, 1839
 Curtis Tweed.....April 8, 1840
 William P. Veach.....July 15, 1840
 Samuel James.....January 18, 1841
 Thomas Finneman.....March 5, 1841
 Samuel Carpenter.....April 5, 1841
 James Huston.....July 1, 1841
 Samuel James.....January 18, 1841
 Thomas Finneman.....March 5, 1841
 James Huston.....July 1, 1841
 Philip H. Jones.....July 1, 1841
 Samuel Carpenter.....August 11, 1841
 Levi B. Moore.....October 25, 1841
 John Janvier.....January 18, 1842
 Stephen Boddy.....July 18, 1842
 John M. Smith.....November 1, 1842
 Stillman Ames.....February 21, 1843
 Peregrine Hendrickson.....June 9, 1843
 Frederick Leonard.....September 11, 1843
 Sheward Johnson.....February 7, 1844
 Enoch Gray.....February 14, 1844
 Charles Tatman.....April 24, 1844
 Andrew Bradley.....November 6, 1844
 Robert W. Black.....October 27, 1845
 John S. Robinson.....November 3, 1845
 William Streets.....November 22, 1845
 Franklin W. Clements.....December 3, 1845
 Foster Boone.....December 22, 1845
 Thomas McDowell.....July 7, 1846
 James Robinson.....January 15, 1847
 Jacob B. Naudain.....January 15, 1847
 Israel Townsend.....January 15, 1847
 John Bradford.....March 16, 1847
 Henry L. Peckord.....August 19, 1847
 John Whann.....December 24, 1847
 Max B. Ocheltree.....
 Thomas Clyde.....July, 1848
 James B. Towns.....September 6, 1848
 John Foote.....January 2, 1849
 James Huston.....January 26, 1849
 Thomas Clements.....January 27, 1849
 W. S. Allmond.....February, 1849
 Fredus Pennington.....February 1, 1849
 Samuel Jefferson.....February 15, 1849
 Peter Countiss.....July 21, 1849
 Thomas M. Ogle.....September 25, 1849
 William Wiggins.....September 25, 1849
 Josiah Ridgeway.....July 17, 1851
 Howard Ogle.....October 10, 1851
 John C. West.....October 20, 1851
 Patrick McMann.....April 8, 1852
 William G. Johnson.....May 8, 1852
 David McAllister.....November 16, 1852
 George Buzine.....February 25, 1853
 John B. Law.....July 20, 1853
 Henry Davis.....November 19, 1853
 William Silver, Jr.....December 17, 1853
 Bryon W. Bliss.....December 28, 1853
 James G. Johnston.....February 1, 1854
 John Bradford.....March 17, 1854
 Thomas McDowell.....February 7, 1855
 Andrew K. Nelson.....March 10, 1855
 Robert Bayne.....March 22, 1855
 William P. Veach.....January 23, 1856

William Nicholson.....	February 9, 1856
Stephen Boddy.....	May 9, 1856
Abraham Poulson.....	May 14, 1856
Abraham Staats.....	November 6, 1856
John Wood, Delaware City.....	May 23, 1857
John Wood, Christiana Hundred.....	June 18, 1857
Robert M. Black.....	January 20, 1858
Henry P. Baker.....	April 23, 1858
Jesse Lake.....	December 7, 1858
Joseph E. Wheeler.....	December 7, 1858
Abram T. Pennington.....	December 7, 1858
David McAllister.....	November 25, 1859
Richard Ferguson.....	December 17, 1859
Andrew J. Crow.....	January 24, 1860
Jesse L. Floyd.....	April 4, 1860
William O. Daniel.....	July 13, 1860
Thomas Deakyne.....	November 15, 1860
Bryon W. Bliss.....	December 4, 1860
Thomas Young.....	December 19, 1860
John Bradford.....	March 29, 1861
John Wright.....	April 4, 1861
Matthew Macklin.....	April 4, 1862
Thomas D. Gibson.....	December 30, 1862
John C. Crosby.....	January 8, 1863
James H. Ray.....	January 16, 1863
Abraham Staats.....	November 6, 1863
Hugh McLaughlin.....	January 12, 1864
John Wood.....	June 21, 1864
Robert M. Black.....	February 1, 1865
Josiah Ridgway.....	May 11, 1865
Peter B. Vanderveer.....	December 12, 1865
Lawrence R. Davis.....	January 4, 1866
Samuel B. Sutton.....	March 20, 1866
George O'Neill.....	April 27, 1866
James P. Hall.....	December 18, 1866
Edward Reynolds.....	January 31, 1867
Stephen H. Costen.....	
Thomas Deakyne.....	November 18, 1867
Thomas Young.....	November 30, 1867
Joseph H. Walker.....	January 9, 1868
Lawrence R. Davis.....	November 16, 1868
George Moore.....	April 12, 1869
John H. Puhl.....	June 15, 1869
James M. Watson.....	August 2, 1869
Thomas D. Gibson.....	January 2, 1870
James H. Ray.....	January 21, 1870
DeWitt C. Walker.....	February 2, 1870
William McKeowan.....	March 3, 1870
Edmund B. Frazer.....	November 21, 1870
John A. Hazzard.....	December 17, 1870
Joseph L. Kilgore.....	February 15, 1871
Abram F. Pennington.....	May 23, 1871
Charles Dougherty.....	July 24, 1871
Walter Mitchell.....	August 7, 1871
William L. Wier.....	January 23, 1872
Sylvester W. Clement.....	February 19, 1872
Josiah Ridgway.....	June 1, 1872
Peter B. Vandever.....	December 19, 1872
Daniel Mulherin.....	January 21, 1873
George S. Hageny.....	February 26, 1873
George W. Smith.....	February 26, 1873
John C. Wilson.....	March 6, 1873
Samuel B. Sutton.....	March 31, 1873
George O'Neill.....	April 28, 1873
Mark M. Kirby.....	July 10, 1873
Thomas Deakyne.....	November 19, 1874
James Springer.....	December 9, 1874
William H. Brady.....	February 18, 1875
John H. Puhl.....	May 24, 1876
James M. Watson.....	August 2, 1876
James B. Naudain.....	February 9, 1877
William McKeowan.....	March 3, 1877
John C. Cole.....	November 21, 1877
Joseph Kilgore.....	February 15, 1878
David G. Furey.....	February 16, 1878
George W. Townsend.....	July 29, 1878
Levi A. Bertolette.....	October 17, 1878
William L. Wier.....	January 29, 1879
Sylvester W. Clements.....	February 18, 1879
B. F. Herdman.....	June 10, 1879
Frank P. Richardson.....	August 5, 1879
J. W. Vandegrift.....	February 26, 1880
James C. Wilson.....	March 6, 1880
Albert S. Sutton.....	March 17, 1880
George O'Neill.....	April 28, 1880
William S. Vandyke.....	April 5, 1881
John G. Jackson.....	April 22, 1881
Thomas Deakyne.....	November 19, 1881
James Springer.....	December 14, 1881

James Nicholson.....	March 7, 1882
Henry A. Wilson.....	March 7, 1882
James L. Vollandigham.....	April 11, 1882
C. C. Register.....	May 25, 1882
Joseph C. White.....	January 23, 1884
William McKeowan.....	March 3, 1884
Julian B. Janvier.....	February 11, 1886
James T. Smith.....	February 18, 1885
Levi A. Bertolette.....	October 11, 1885
Thomas Bratt n.....	June 21, 1886
William L. Wier.....	June 21, 1886
John Vesey.....	November 11, 1886
Frank E. Smith.....	February 28, 1887
A. N. Sutton.....	March 23, 1887
James Monaghan.....	April 28, 1887
Frederick Hagnmeyer.....	May 11, 1887

Notaries Public.

Thos. McKean (for New Castle and lower counties).....	July 10, 1765
David Thompson.....	July 23, 1774
Isaac Stevenson.....	September 14, 1799
Edward Roche.....	April 18, 1800
David Morrison.....	April 5, 1803
Evan Thomas.....	May 1, 1805
Samuel Barr.....	August 8, 1808
Joseph Burns.....	September 20, 1810
Isaac Hendrickson.....	November 17, 1813
Cornelius D. Blaney.....	August 19, 1815
Samuel Barr.....	August 25, 1816
David Paynter.....	June 15, 1816
John P. Fairlamb.....	November 7, 1816
Thomas McDowell.....	March 10, 1819
Frederick Leonard.....	April 10, 1821
James Sorten.....	December 5, 1822
Samuel Harker.....	February 8, 1827
Lea Pusey.....	July 2, 1831
James A. Sparks.....	January 3, 1833
T. Booth Roberts.....	March 6, 1835
William McCaully.....	May 21, 1836
Thomas Deakyne.....	March 28, 1837
William Mendenhall.....	March 28, 1837
Andrew Bradley.....	April 3, 1837
James Frazer.....	June 24, 1837
Lea Pusey.....	July 4, 1837
William McCaully.....	July 4, 1837
Thomas McDowell.....	July 4, 1837
Alexander Macbeth.....	July 4, 1837
Cornelius D. Blaney.....	July 4, 1837
John Janvier.....	February 2, 1838
Franklin W. Clements.....	February 22, 1838
Samuel Carpenter.....	February 22, 1838
William Streets.....	September 20, 1838
Joseph M. Patten.....	December 20, 1838
James Frazer.....	January 3, 1839
John D. Bird.....	February 22, 1839
Jonas Pusey.....	February 22, 1839
Hyland B. Pennington, Jr.....	March 8, 1840
Abraham Egbert.....	May 23, 1840
Andrew P. Reading.....	July 3, 1840
James Huston.....	July 1, 1841
Philip H. Jones.....	August 4, 1841
Samuel Carpenter.....	August 11, 1841
James Rickards.....	August 11, 1841
Stephen Boddy.....	July 18, 1842
Peregrine Hendrickson.....	June 8, 1843
Sheward Johnson.....	February 7, 1844
Enoch Gray.....	February 14, 1844
Richard Clement.....	March 25, 1844
Abraham Poulson.....	March 29, 1844
Andrew Bradley.....	April 5, 1844
Thomas McDowell.....	July 4, 1844
Cornelius D. Blaney.....	July 4, 1844
William McCaully.....	July 10, 1844
O. K. Bassett.....	July 18, 1844
Jonas P. Fairlamb.....	January 9, 1845
Abraham Egbert.....	January 20, 1845
Franklin W. Clements.....	February 22, 1845
Abraham Staats.....	March 7, 1845
Joseph M. Patten.....	December 22, 1845
Joshua E. Diven.....	December 25, 1845
Jonas Pusey.....	March 17, 1846
Thomas Fennimore.....	September 15, 1846
Israel Townsend.....	January 15, 1847
George R. Riddle.....	February 20, 1847
William Runyon.....	February 20, 1847
John Bradford.....	March 16, 1847
Thomas Lamplugh.....	March 17, 1847
Henry L. Packard.....	August 19, 1847
S. S. McCaulley.....	November 6, 1847

John Hedge..... November 6, 1847
 Andrew S. Naudain..... November 25, 1847
 Matthew Macklin..... January 15, 1848
 Albert W. Smith..... April 6, 1848
 John Whann..... June 6, 1848
 Max H. Gehlertree..... June 24, 1848
 James Huston..... July 8, 1848
 William H. Jones..... July 25, 1848
 Jacob F. Byrnes..... July 28, 1848
 Thomas Clyde..... July 28, 1848
 James R. Towns..... September 6, 1848
 John D. Dilworth..... January 16, 1849
 John G. Jackson..... February 2, 1849
 William S. Allmond..... February 3, 1849
 Fredus Pennington..... February 10, 1849
 William S. Hagany..... February 15, 1849
 Samuel Jefferson..... February 17, 1849
 A. F. Wickersham..... April 13, 1849
 Peter Countiss..... July 21, 1849
 Henry Davis..... September 4, 1849
 Thomas M. Agle..... December 10, 1849
 William R. Wiggins..... February 23, 1850
 William J. J. Purcell..... May 11, 1850
 Peter B. Vandever..... May 26, 1850
 Isaac P. Walker..... December 24, 1850
 William W. Ferris..... January 29, 1851
 John H. Frick..... July 17, 1851
 John D. Bird..... March 10, 1851
 Charles Kimmey..... November 16, 1853
 John N. Zeleffro..... April 18, 1854
 William McCaulley..... March 12, 1855
 John T. Robinson..... March 12, 1855
 Albert W. Smith..... April 6, 1855
 George W. Townsend..... April 6, 1855
 Joseph C. Spear..... November 26, 1855
 Robert Hayne..... December 3, 1855
 Mark M. Cleaver..... January 12, 1856
 John G. Jackson..... February 6, 1856
 William S. Hagany..... February 16, 1856
 John D. Bird..... April 23, 1856
 Evan Price..... May 9, 1856
 William H. Thompson..... May 9, 1856
 Thomas McDowell..... August 29, 1856
 Abraham Poulson..... August 30, 1856
 Edmund D. Cleaver..... October 17, 1856
 Abraham Staats..... November 6, 1856
 William B. Wiggins..... February 24, 1856
 J. J. Purcell..... May 16, 1857
 Peter B. Vandever..... June 29, 1857
 A. G. Robinson..... November 4, 1857
 Moses McHenry..... February 27, 1858
 John McLeer..... May 12, 1858
 Joseph W. Day..... August 4, 1858
 Henry Davis..... February 16, 1859
 James H. Ray..... February 18, 1859
 George R. Riddle..... March 9, 1859
 Daniel Farra, Jr..... March 9, 1859
 James Montgomery..... March 9, 1859
 Jane L. Floyd..... April 9, 1860
 John Z. Crouch..... April 13, 1860
 Thomas Young..... March 27, 1862
 Albert W. Smith..... April 8, 1862
 John F. Robinson..... April 9, 1862
 George W. Townsend..... May 10, 1862
 Matthew Macklin..... November 19, 1862
 George P. Miller..... November 28, 1862
 Jacob B. Vandever..... November 26, 1862
 John C. Crosby..... January 8, 1863
 John R. Hall..... January 10, 1863
 George B. Dickson..... January 17, 1863
 Mark M. Cleaver..... January 23, 1863
 William B. Records..... January 23, 1863
 William P. Veach..... January 23, 1863
 John R. Flinn..... January 23, 1863
 Francis McIntire..... January 23, 1863
 Joseph C. Spear..... June 5, 1863
 Abraham Staats..... November 6, 1863
 J. G. Jackson..... March 12, 1864
 Thomas Lackwood..... March 14, 1864
 Samuel Guthrie..... March 24, 1864
 William J. J. Purcell..... May 10, 1864
 Joseph L. Gibson..... May 27, 1864
 Joseph C. Spear..... July 2, 1864
 William W. Ferris..... August 18, 1864
 Samuel W. McCaulley..... October 18, 1864
 Aquilla G. Robinson..... November 4, 1864
 Peter E. Smith..... November 10, 1864
 Richard H. Ewbanks..... January 9, 1865
 Isaac P. Walker..... January 13, 1865

Peter B. Vandever..... March 16, 1865
 George R. Riddle..... November 1, 1865
 Ignatius C. Grubb..... November 2, 1865
 James H. Ray..... March 2, 1866
 Peter B. Vandever..... March 2, 1866
 Issachar H. Eldridge..... March 7, 1866
 Richard H. Ewbanks..... March 7, 1866
 Daniel Green..... March 12, 1866
 George W. Bright..... March 16, 1866
 Daniel Farra..... March 16, 1866
 Samuel B. Sutton..... March 20, 1866
 Eugene L. Ellison..... June 20, 1866
 George W. Lindsey..... August 27, 1866
 Henry Davis..... August 28, 1866
 James B. Clarkson..... January 16, 1867
 William W. Torbert..... April 23, 1867
 James B. Gibson..... January 10, 1867
 Edward Reynolds..... January 31, 1867
 William W. Torbert..... April 23, 1867
 Joseph G. Brown..... June 12, 1867
 Philip Marvel..... August 8, 1867
 H. P. Rumford..... January 9, 1868
 George O. Neil..... January 9, 1868
 William McDaniel..... April 29, 1868
 George P. Miller..... August 5, 1868
 William F. Lane..... September 30, 1868
 Thomas Young..... March 29, 1869
 Albert W. Smith..... April 9, 1869
 Robert M. Black..... April 22, 1869
 Josiah Ridgeway..... April 22, 1869
 John A. Reynolds..... April 23, 1869
 John H. Puhl..... June 15, 1869
 James M. Watson..... August 2, 1869
 Francis McIntire..... February 7, 1870
 William McKeowan..... February 22, 1870
 John Aiken..... April 30, 1870
 Joseph M. Barr..... July 20, 1870
 Edmund B. Frazer..... November 21, 1870
 Abraham H. Pennington..... January 18, 1871
 Joseph L. Kilgore..... February 15, 1871
 James M. Houseman..... March 28, 1871
 Walter Mitchell..... August 7, 1871
 George W. Williams..... October 3, 1871
 James McCabe..... November 1, 1871
 Peter T. E. Smith..... November 11, 1871
 Peter B. Vandever..... March 25, 1872
 Ignatius C. Grubb..... November 2, 1872
 George W. Smith..... February 26, 1873
 John C. Wilson..... March 6, 1873
 Daniel Green..... March 13, 1873
 Richard H. Ewbanks..... March 13, 1873
 George W. Bright..... March 18, 1873
 Daniel Farra..... March 19, 1873
 Samuel B. Sutton..... March 31, 1873
 Edmund D. Cleaver..... April 18, 1873
 Mark M. Kirby..... July 10, 1873
 D. Taylor Bradford..... December 8, 1873
 Henry Baird..... December 11, 1873
 James B. Clarkson..... January 17, 1874
 William W. Torbert..... April 11, 1874
 Joseph Roberts..... April 23, 1874
 Joseph G. Brown..... June 15, 1874
 James A. Plunkett..... July 29, 1874
 John S. Crouch..... January 1, 1875
 James Springer..... January 5, 1875
 H. P. Rumford..... January 9, 1875
 George O'Neill..... January 14, 1875
 Henry R. Dupont..... January 20, 1875
 William H. Brady..... February 18, 1875
 Thomas R. Lally..... April 1, 1875
 George S. Hagany..... April 10, 1875
 William F. Lane..... September 30, 1875
 Thomas E. Young..... October 7, 1875
 John H. Danby..... January 24, 1876
 Hanson Harmon..... April 10, 1876
 John A. Reynolds..... April 24, 1876
 John H. Puhl..... June 15, 1876
 James M. Watson..... August 2, 1876
 William McKeowan..... February 20, 1877
 William L. Wier..... April 12, 1877
 John C. Cole..... November 21, 1877
 Joseph Kilgore..... February 15, 1878
 James M. Houseman..... March 28, 1878
 George W. Townsend..... July 29, 1878
 George W. Williams..... October 3, 1878
 Levi A. Bertolotto..... October 17, 1878
 Peter T. E. Smith..... November 11, 1878
 J. Ernest Smith..... March 5, 1879
 Peter B. Vandever..... March 20, 1879

James C. Wilson.....	March 6, 1880
Daniel Green.....	March 13, 1880
Albert N. Sutton.....	March 17, 1880
George W. Bright.....	March 18, 1880
Joseph W. Vandegrift.....	March 23, 1880
Daniel Farra.....	May 4, 1880
Edmund D. Cleaver.....	August 17, 1880
Henry J. Crippen.....	November 28, 1880
David T. Bradford.....	December, 1880
Henry Baird.....	December 11, 1880
John G. Jackson.....	April 22, 1881
Joseph Roberts.....	April 29, 1881
H. R. Pennington.....	August 18, 1881
Edward J. Taylor.....	November 24, 1881
William H. Lee.....	November 28, 1881
John S. Crouch.....	January 2, 1882
James H. Springer.....	January 5, 1882
Henry P. Rumford.....	January 14, 1882
William H. Brady.....	March 1, 1882
Henry A. Wilson.....	March 7, 1882
James H. Ray.....	April 1, 1882
Thomas B. Lally.....	April 1, 1882
Thomas E. Young.....	September 30, 1882
William Lane.....	October 7, 1882
John H. Dauby.....	January 22, 1883
William N. Wilson.....	May 7, 1883
T. F. Armstrong.....	June 23, 1883
William A. Comegys.....	August 30, 1883
William McKeowan.....	February 26, 1884
Joseph G. Brown.....	March 31, 1884
Leonidas Darlington.....	July 16, 1884
John C. Cole.....	November 21, 1884
S. M. Donnell.....	December 27, 1884
Lloyd Chamberlain.....	January 7, 1885
Sewell Green.....	February 13, 1885
W. J. Ellison.....	April 17, 1885
J. Austlin Ellison.....	September 23, 1885
Edward W. Smith.....	October 1, 1885
George W. Williams.....	October 3, 1885
Levi A. Bartoletta.....	October 17, 1885
Frank Chandler.....	October 17, 1885
Henry P. Rumford.....	November 11, 1885
Peter T. E. Smith.....	November 11, 1885
James T. Smith.....	January 8, 1886
Thomas Bratton.....	June 21, 1886
Thomas Giffin.....	August 27, 1886
J. Jackson Pierce.....	October 15, 1886
Daniel Green.....	March 14, 1887
George W. Bright.....	March 21, 1887
James B. Clarkson.....	March 23, 1887
Frank E. Smith.....	March 23, 1887
Frederick Hagmeyer.....	May 11, 1887
Daniel Farra.....	May 19, 1887
Caleb M. Sheward.....	August 13, 1887
Edmund D. Cleaver.....	August 18, 1887
Frank D. Carpenter.....	1888
James Monaghan.....	1888
Henry J. Crippen.....	1888
Thomas F. Haslon.....	1888

Levy Court and Commissioners.—The act establishing Levy Courts was passed in 1736, under George II. Section 3 provided "That the Justices of the Peace of the respective Counties within the Government, or any three of them, at their respective county shall meet yearly and every year for the laying of levies, together with eight grand jurymen, . . . and the assessors or the majority of them shall meet at the Court-House or Houses within the said counties, . . . and then and there proceed to calculate and settle the public debts and charges of the respective counties, and shall settle and adjust the sums of money which ought of necessity to be received yearly to defray the charges of building and repairing Court-Houses, prisons, workhouses, for destroying wolves, crows and blackbirds, with such other uses as may redound to the public service, and with power to make good deficiencies and to collect and enforce collections."

In 1757 a supplement to this act was passed authorizing the Levy Court to appoint county treasurers.

On the 14th of June, 1793, the act was amended, which provided that the Levy Court and Court of Appeals should be composed of commissioners to be elected by the people—eleven for New Castle County: two from each hundred of Christiana and Appoquinimink, and one each from the other hundreds. Nine from Kent County: two from Duck Creek and Mispillion Hundreds, three from Murderkill, and one each from the hundreds of Little Creek and St. Jones. Ten for Sussex County: one for each of the hundreds.

An amendment, February 9, 1796, provides that the Court of Appeals shall receive the returns of valuation of assessors and remedy complaints, and stipulates that every freemen over twenty-one years of age should be rated, in addition to his amount, a personal tax for capital, not exceeding two hundred pounds nor less than fifty pounds.

An amendment passed on January 19, 1797, provides, in addition to these powers, authority to raise money to maintain the poor of each county in their poor-houses, for laying out, repairing, amending, supporting and erecting bridges, causeways, State and other public roads and common highways.

The first meeting of the Levy Court composed of commissioners, as at present, was held November 26, 1793, at which the following persons were present:

James McCullough.....	New Castle Hundred
Isaac Starr.....	Christiana
Peter Brynberg.....	Christiana
Andrew Gilson.....	Brandywine
Alexander Reynolds.....	Mill Creek
Joel Lewis.....	White Clay Creek
Jacob Ferriss.....	Pencader
George Munro.....	Red Lion
Alexander Stewart.....	St. George's
Arnold Naudain.....	Appoquinimink
Charles Pope.....	Appoquinimink

The following record is given as gleaned from the Levy Court records, and is somewhat imperfect, especially in the early records:

- 1794.—James Thomas, Archibald McMurphy.
 1795.—Joseph England, Levi Adams.
 1796.—Patrick O'Flynn, Joseph Pierce.
 1797.—John Clark, William Poole, William Cooch, George Clark, James Haughey.
 1799.—Moses McKnight, William Williams.
 1800.—James Riddle, John Garrett, Jr., Adam Williamson, Isaac Gibbs.
 1801.—Thomas Mendenhall, Moses McKnight, Joel Lewis, John Vanhickle, William Cooch, John V. Hyatt, William Williams.
 1802.—Robert Phillips, Arnold S. Naudain, John V. Johnson, Robert Johnson.
 1803.—James Riddle, Thomas McClintock, John Brynberg, Caleb Way, Jacob Faris.
 1804.—Joel Lewis, George Clark, Jacob Faris, Francis Haughey, Thomas Montgomery.
 1805.—John R. Phillips, Dr. David Stewart.
 1806.—James Riddle, John Brynberg, John Warner, Samuel Matter.
 1807.—John Harlan, Thomas Phillips, Morgan Jones, Anthony Higgins, John McClintock.
 1808.—James Reynolds, James Crawford, John Brynberg, George Gillespie.
 1809.—John McClintock, James Stuart, John Harlan, Anthony Higgins, Jacob Vandegrift, James Crawford.
 1811.—William Phillips, James Crawford, John Lockerman.
 1812.—John Dixon, Charles Tatum.
 1813.—William W. Haslet, George Gillespie, Morgan Jones, Jacob Vandegrift.

1814.—A. M. Force, Dr. Wm. Johnson, Arnold S. Naudain, John Tweed.

1815.—James Riddle, John Brynberg, John Torbert, Peter Hansen, William Smith, Jacob Vandegrift, William Johnson, John Tweed, George Gillespie, Arnold S. Naudain, Morgan Jones, James Glasgow.

1816.—James Thompson, Joseph Rothwell, Alexander Reynolds, Jonas Riddle.

1817.—William Weldon, Thomas Reynolds, John Warner, Hugh W. Ritchie, Cornelius D. Blaney.

1818.—Victor Du Pont, Thomas Mendenhall, Anthony Higgins, William Weldon, Jr., Jacob Faria, John Merritt, Joseph W. Cochran.

1819.—William Seal, John Tweed, Thomas Baldwin.

1822.—William H. Crawford, William Ferriss, Benjamin Watson, Benjamin Boulden, David Penny, Benjamin Morley.

1823.—Amos Saunders, John Riddle.

1824.—John C. Phillips, James Chambers, Charles I. Du Pont, Alexander Crawford, Henry Steel, John Torbert.

1825.—Philip Reybold, John Herdman, John Janvier, Jr., Justa Justia.

1836.—John Moody, Cornelius D. Blaney, Joseph W. Day, Robert Porter, Benjamin Morley, James Chambers, John C. Phillips, Robert Porter.

1837.—Jacob Faria, Elihu Jefferson, Jesse Boulden, Andrew P. Reading, Philip Reybold, George Springer, Peter B. Dulany, Joseph W. Day, John Herdman, William Weldon (2d).

1838.—John C. Corbit, Jesse Boulden, Elihu Jefferson, Andrew P. Reading.

1839.—Thomas Vandever, John Gordon, James Delaplaine, Peter B. Dulany, John C. Corbit.

1840.—Eli Biddle, John C. Clark, Nathaniel E. David, George Platt.

1841.—James Giffin, John Mathews, William H. Roberts, George Platt, Nathaniel David, John C. Clark, Eli Biddle, William H. Roberts.

1842.—William H. Booth, John Elliot, James Giffin.

1843.—Robert Ocheltree, James Delaplaine, Jesse Boulden.

1844.—John Gordon, Eli Biddle, James Giffin, William H. Roberts.

1845.—Justa Justia, Elihu Jefferson, Thomas Marin, David W. Thomas, Christopher Vandegrift, Robert Ocheltree, Nathaniel Wolfe, James J. Brindley, Jacob Hooten, David Justa, Joseph Hominger, John D. Turner, William Thompson, William Hemphill Jones.

1849.—William R. Sellers, James Thompson, John Whann, Jesse Boulden, Robert Ocheltree, John P. Cochran, David W. Thomas, James Kasey.

1841.—Enoch Gray, John Rice, Robert P. Robinson, David W. Gemmill, Jacob Faria, Stephen W. Stapler.

1842.—Benjamin Duncan.

1843.—Samuel P. Dixon, Howard Ogle, Charles C. Bigger, John P. Cochran, James V. Moore, Anley Lore.

1845.—Amos Chandler, John Rice, Robert P. Robinson, David W. Gemmill, John McCracken.

1847.—Rothwell Wilson, Levi B. Moore, Ashbury D. Penington, George W. Karsner, Thomas Scott, George Deakye.

1849.—Amos Chandler, Thomas C. Bradley, David W. Gemmill, Samuel Canby, John W. Turner.

1851.—John Foote, Robert Hawthorn, Charles C. Bigger, Richard W. Cochran, Thomas Middleton, Nathaniel Williams.

1853.—Isaac S. Elliot, Jr., William Graves, Joseph G. Hendrickson, John Smith, George Boulden.

1855.—Benjamin Garrett, Andrew Kerr, William D. Clark, James Pogue, Thomas Scott, Jacob Staats.

1856.—William D. Clark.

1857.—James A. B. Smith, Eli Todd, Joseph G. Hendrickson, John Smith, George Boulden.

1858.—James Amor.

1859.—Spencer Chandler, William McClelland, William D. Clark, Serick F. Shallock, Levi W. Lattomus, Jacob Staats.

1861.—John W. Hawkins, Gilpin P. Stidham, William W. Stewart, Louis E. Penington, Lewis Zebby.

1863.—Lamont S. Dixon, William L. Deakye, Abraham Ingram, Serick F. Shallock, William D. Clark.

1865.—Bronough M. Derringer, John W. Hawkins, A. Hollingsworth, Sylvester D. Townsend, Lewis Zebby.

1867.—John P. Bellville, Samuel M. Enos, Jonathan S. Hand, Abraham Ingram, William McClelland, Robert Walker.

1869.—Andrew H. Fisher, Robert D. Hicks, Milton Lackey, David M. Price, James A. B. Smith.

1871.—William R. Bright, Alexander Deakye, David Groves, Levi Bath, Serick F. Shallock, William N. Wilson.

1873.—Christian Febiger, Ferdinand Janvier, Amos Sharpless, George Jackson, Samuel H. Derrick.

1875.—William R. Bright, George Medill, William Polk, Samuel Roberts, William L. Weir.

1877.—James Carrawell, Adolphus Husbands, William P. Lodge, Albert H. Silver, Alexander Wilson.

1879.—William A. Morrison, James T. Taylor, William R. Bright, William L. Weir, William Polk, Henry H. Wells.

1881.—Samuel Silver, Henry C. Mahaffy, Amos Sharpless, L. F. Ellis, Christian Febiger.

1883.—Edmund Haman, George C. Rothwell, James H. Mackey, John Chasira, James T. Taylor, Serick F. Shallock.

1885.—Henry D. Hickman, Thomas W. McCracken, Robert R. Morrison, Thomas Toy, Isaac N. Grubb.

1887.—Serick F. Shallock, George C. Rothwell, William L. Weir, Joseph Roberts, Samuel J. McCall, Howard H. Jordan.

Treasurers.—The treasurers of the county have been elected by the Levy Court at the February term in each year until the recent change, which fixed the meeting in March.

Richard McWilliams, November 28, 1777.	Dr. James N. Sutton.....1851
John Hyatt.....1785	Thomas I. Moore.....1853
James McCalmont, November, 1797.	Henry Rowan.....1855
Caleb P. Bennett.....1807	James Delaplaine.....1857
George Houston, February 8, 1833	Thomas Scott.....1859
Ziba Ferris.....1841	Mark M. Cleaver.....1861
Washington Russell.....1843	J. B. Clarkson.....1869
Andrew P. Reading.....1846	Gamaway Watkins.....1871
Benjamin Whitman.....1847	Mark M. Cleaver.....1873
Edward Williams.....1849	Gamaway Watkins.....1874
	William Herbert.....1875
	Edmund Haman.....1887

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE CITY OF WILMINGTON.¹

WILMINGTON, the metropolitan city of Delaware, is situated in New Castle County, on the Delaware River and on the Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, which unite half a mile from the river. It is twenty-eight miles southwest of Philadelphia and seventy miles east-northeast of Baltimore. It is on the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the main line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad; is the northern terminus of the peninsular system of which the Delaware Railroad forms the backbone, and is the connecting point of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad and the Delaware Western Railroad. By the river it has daily steamer communication with Philadelphia. It is on latitude 39° 41' north and longitude 75° 28' west of Greenwich. It is built on three slopes of a hill, the summit of which is two hundred and forty feet above the tide-level and commands an extensive view of the Delaware and the city itself. The city is well built, mostly of brick, stone and iron, and its streets are wide and straight. Those parallel to the Christiana are Water, Front, Second, Third and thence in numerical order up to Twenty-eighth Street, beyond the Brandywine. These are intersected at right angles by Market Street, the principal business thoroughfare, which extends the whole length of the city and is over two miles long, including the bridges over Brandywine and Christiana Creeks. The streets parallel with Market are designated by proper names, such as King, Shipley, French, etc. The streets, stores and residences are lighted with gas and elec-

¹ The history of Wilmington is to so large an extent the history of the State that many of the prominent events in the foundation and growth of the town are narrated in the first volume of the "History of Delaware," to which the reader is referred. It includes incidents connected with the early settlement out of which Wilmington grew, the events which occurred during the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War and the general political annals up to the present time, that belong to the State as much as to Wilmington.

tricity and supplied with water from the Brandywine, and efficient Fire and Police Departments are maintained.

The origin of the city is to be found in the building of Fort Christina by the Swedish pioneers in 1638. Its site was within the present limits of Wilmington, on the south side of the creek, near "The Rocks" and in the vicinity of Old Swedes' Church. Around this fort, according to Governor Rising, fifteen or twenty houses were clustered when the Dutch captured the position in 1655. By them the name was changed to Fort Altena and a little town laid out west of the fort under the direction of Governor Beekman, which was called Christinaham, and in 1661 lots were granted to settlers, among whom were John (Anderson) Stallcop, Jacob Vanderveer, Paules Jansen, Peter Meyer, Thomas Bruyn, Jan Jansen and Tymen Stidham. The lots were adjoining the fort and were thirty feet in breadth; double lots, sixty feet. The fort, which was nearly destroyed in the Dutch assault in 1655, was in 1658 repaired and eight thousand brick were brought from Fort Orange (Albany, N. Y.) for that purpose, and a few men placed in charge. Christinaham at that time was next in importance to New Castle, at which place Vice-Director Beekman resided most of the time from 1658 to 1663, although New Castle belonged to the city of Amsterdam and Christinaham to the Dutch West India Company. In 1664 Fort Altena was captured by the English and permitted to go to ruin. The town of Christinaham ceased to exist from that time and is not later mentioned.

In 1669 Robert Jones was granted the right to establish a ferry near the site of the old fort, to which a road led from the Falls of Brandywine, where was a fording-place (now at the foot of Adams Street). At Crane Hook, on the Delaware River, south of Christiana Creek, a church was built by the Swedes about 1665, the most of the Swedish settlers then residing at Swanwyck, north of New Castle, Crane Hook and Vertrecht Hook (the present Edgemoor), and on the "Boght," a tract of land north of the latter place. Here the Swedes worshipped until 1698, when the present old Swedes' Church was built, and a burial-place established around it. No settlement, however, grew up, and Old Swedes remained a parish church, practically isolated until within the past forty years, when the locality became a part of the city.

From the abandonment of the town of Christinaham, about 1664, until 1731 no attempt was made to found a settlement or lay out a town on the river north of New Castle, within the limits of Delaware, and the territory now embraced in Wilmington was mostly in five large tracts that about 1671 came into possession of John (Anderson) Stallcop, Dr. Tyman Stidham, Jacob Vanderveer, Jean Paul Jacquett and Peter Alrich, who were all residents under the Dutch, either at New Amstel (New Castle) or at Fort Altena. Jacob Vanderveer, from whom the Vandeviers in that vicinity descended, came to this locality in 1658,

and was a sergeant under the Dutch for about a year, when he left the army and for several years commanded a vessel which traded along the coast. He then settled on a large tract of land north of the Brandywine, and erected a house on the site of Pickel's foundry, near which the family resided until within the past fifty years.

Dr. Tyman Stidham, a Swede, was a physician and surgeon, who came to this country with Gov. Rising in 1654, resided at New Amstel in 1658, and later took up lands, for which he received a patent May 23, 1671. Rattlesnake Run was its eastern boundary. Peter Alrich, who was active in the government of the colony from 1656 to 1682, both under the Dutch and English, was in possession of the lands on the Delaware on the south side of the Christiana.

Jean Paul Jacquett, who was Vice-Director in 1655-56, was the owner of "Long Hook," a property on the Christiana, opposite the old town of Wilmington, which embraced a tract at the foot of Market Street, east and west. The territory on which the old town stood, and the present business part of Wilmington now stands, is the tract of eight hundred acres granted to John (Anderson) Stallcop in 1671. It was bounded on the north by Stidham's land; on the west by Rattlesnake Run and a line of marked trees; on the south by the Christiana and the meadows, and extended eastward.¹

On April 16, 1675, Stallcop, by an article of agreement, conveyed the one undivided half of the greater part of his estate to Samuel Peterson and Lars Cornelison. The latter sold his interest to Justa Anderson, by whom later it was assigned respectively to Mathias Defoss and Charles Pickering. In April, 1686, Thomas Pierson, a surveyor under the government, was employed to survey the property and make a division of the estate. The tract assigned in the division to Samuel Peterson, who still held under the conveyance of April, 1675, was bounded, as described by a later survey, as follows: Beginning at a thorn-bush standing in the middle of French Street and on a line with the south side of Water Street; from thence the eastern boundary line passed up the middle of French Street to a point about two rods above the upper side of Third Street; thence by a line running in a northwesterly direction diagonally across the square at Fourth and Market to the east end of "Love Lane," and following the lane to a stake near Rattlesnake Run, a distance of four hundred and forty-four rods from place of beginning. From the run the boundary line extended in a southwesterly direction fifty rods to a stake, and from thence to the mouth of a small

¹ Very little is known of the early history of John Anderson. There was a tradition among the early settlers that he came from Holland, as a cook on board a vessel. On the voyage he wore a woolen cap which he used in place of a towel. It thus became very much soiled, greasy and glossy. For this reason the sailors nick-named him *Stielkappe*, afterwards spelled *Stalleop*. To the deeds which he executed he signed his name *Johan Anderson*. In deeds of conveyance from his descendants, he is called *John Anderson Stallcop*. There is no evidence that the name Anderson was retained by any of his posterity, all taking the name *Stallcop*. He left four sons,—Andrew, Charles, John and Peter.

rivulet which then flowed into the Christiana below the corner of Front and West Streets.

The tract of Charles Pickering, according to the survey of 1686, had the following boundary lines: Beginning at a Spanish-oak tree standing in what is now Poplar Street, five rods below Seventh, within six feet of a spring; from this point the line extended in a northwest direction four hundred and sixty rods, nearly one and a half miles to a white-oak tree near Rattlesnake Run; thence in a southwesterly direction seventy-four rods to a corner of Peterson's land; thence by the line of Peterson's land to French Street near Third, and down French to the thorn bush mentioned above; thence by shore of the Christiana to the mouth of Stallcop's Run and along the run to the oak where the survey began.

John Anderson died before 1686, and the remainder of his land was divided between his widow, Christiana, and his eldest son, Andrew. The widow received the land lying east of Stallcop's Run and north of Pickering's tract. It was bounded by Tymen Stidham's land on the north, by a line near Rattlesnake Run on the west, and by the Christiana on the south. The eastern limit was near the old churchyard. Andrew Anderson's portion lay to the southwest of Peterson's tract.

The tract of land that Charles Pickering owned afterwards became the property of the Swedish congregation. In 1736, by an indenture under the signatures of John Enelberg, the pastor, Charles Springer, Jacob Stilly and Garret Garrison, church wardens, and Philip Vandevere and Mouns Justice, vestrymen, Charles Springer became their trustee, who, with Jacob Stilly and Garret Garrison and their successors, were granted power to "lease and demise for a term of years or forever, in small lots, any part of said church lands." These lands are now occupied by the central part of Wilmington.

Samuel Peterson, by his will dated November 20, 1669, devised to his son who should live longest with the mother, all his real estate. By this novel bequest it came to his son Peter, who owned it during his life. By his will, January 29, 1714, he bequeathed it to his son, Peter Peterson, who, on the 8th of May, 1727, conveyed to Andrew Justison "all that part of the plantation lying on the Christiana, extending from the foot of French Street to the mouth of a rivulet at Front and West Streets, and north and west according to the lines above described." Thomas Willing, in 1728, married Catharine, daughter of Andrew Justison.

September 26, 1731, his father-in-law deeded him part of the land lying between what is now West and French Streets. The part lying between French and Market was then the most eligible; and, as nearly as can be ascertained, in October, 1731, Thomas Willing laid out this tract into lots and then began the village of Willingtown, from which Wilmington really grew. The first house known to have been erected on the plan for a town made by Willing,

stood at the northwest corner of Market and Front Streets. It was built of brick and bore the date 1732 and the initials I. W. S. cut in a marble tablet placed in the gable wall. This building stood eight feet out from the present western line of Market Street. It was torn down in 1825 by Eli Sharpe, who kept tavern in it for many years, as did others before him.

In July, 1732, Joseph Way bought a lot in Willingtown for ten pounds. On the same day, Dr. James Milner bought two lots at the intersection of Front and Market Streets for ten pounds, and Charles Empson one lot for fifteen pounds. In 1734, Samuel Kirk, store-keeper, purchased a lot sixty by ninety feet at the west end of Market Square for fifteen pounds. A few other purchases were made about the same time. In 1735 there were about twenty houses in the village. In that year, William Shipley, of Ridley, Pennsylvania, at the suggestion of his wife, who had previously traveled through the town, came to it on a visit of inquiry. On May 20, 1735, he purchased a lot of Samuel Kirk and his wife Margaret, at the southeast corner of Market and Second Streets. The lot was described as being on Market Square. On August 9, 1735, William Shipley bought of Andrew Justison and Thomas Willing eight acres for one hundred and four pounds, all lying between Market and West Streets above Second, and below Fifth Street. At the same time he bought of Charles Empson one acre and four rods for forty pounds. He also bought some of the church land.

It may be said of William Shipley that he was the virtual founder of the town of Wilmington, by his purchases and investments. He was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1693, and married Mary Ann Tatnall, daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Tatnall, and had three children—Thomas, Ann and Elizabeth. Early in 1725 he came from England to Philadelphia and settled at Ridley, Pennsylvania. His wife died soon after his arrival in America, and he married Elizabeth Lewis, of Springfield, Pa. She was a preacher in the Society of Friends, an intelligent woman and very influential among her people. A very curious and well authenticated story is told of the coming of herself and her husband to Delaware. While they were living at Ridley, Pa., in 1730, she had a dream which the next day she related to her husband. In it she was traveling on horseback, along a high road, and after a time she came to a wild and turbulent stream, which she forded with difficulty; beyond this stream she mounted a long and steep hill-side; when she arrived at this summit a great view of surpassing beauty spread out before her. The hill whereon she stood melted away in the distance into a broad savannah, treeless and covered with luxuriant grass. On either side of the hill ran a stream—upon one the wild water-course which she had just crossed; upon the other, a snake-like river that wound sluggishly along in the sunlight. Then







Co., Pa., and died in 1832. He inherited the large mill property on the Brandywine, was successful in business and left an honorable name. His wife Mary died in 1843. Sarah, fourth child of Thomas Shipley, born 1755, married Cyrus Newlin, of Wilmington, and died in 1834, leaving two children—Mary and Thomas. Ann, fifth child, was born in 1758, married John Jones, and died in 1808, leaving two children, Cyrus and Lydia. Anna, the youngest child of Thomas Shipley, born in 1760, married William Byrnes, and died in 1808, leaving one son, Thomas.

The children of Joseph and Mary Shipley were Samuel, Mary, Thomas, John, Rebecca, Anna, Elizabeth, Sarah, Margaret, Joseph and Hannah. Samuel, the oldest son, born in 1777, married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain James Jefferis. He engaged in the milling business with his father until his health failed and he died in 1844, leaving two children—Thomas and Sarah. Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Shipley, married John Dixon, of Wilmington. She died in 1844.

Thomas, second son of Joseph Shipley, born in 1780, engaged in the shipping business at Philadelphia, and was remarkably successful. He was prostrated with sunstroke while visiting in the south of France. He died soon afterwards, in 1813, at the early age of thirty-two.

John, third son of Joseph and Mary Shipley, born 1782, for many years engaged in the milling business, and died in 1863.

Joseph, fourth son of Joseph and Mary Shipley, born 1795, at the age of eighteen entered the counting-house of Samuel Canby, in Philadelphia. In 1819, he went to England and, as will be seen, soon after became a member of the great banking house of Brown, Shipley & Co. The reputation of this house is sufficient evidence of Mr. Shipley's character and ability, for his importance to the firm was shown not only in prosperous times, but in adverse and trying circumstances, and his worth as a merchant and a citizen was recognized in the community in which he so long resided in England.

Joseph Shipley, the subject of the following notice, was born December 4, 1795. He was the great-grandson of William Shipley and Mary (Tatnall) Shipley, who came to America in 1735, and belonged to the Society of Friends, as also did his parents.

Though not strictly conforming to the plain speech of Quakers, nor fully recognizing their discipline personally, he nevertheless remembered his origin with peculiar satisfaction.

While yet a young man, he went to England, and assisted to build up an extensive business in the name of *Brown, Shipley & Co.*, which yielded him a fortune.

Thirty years after he went abroad he returned to his native State and purchased a fine property in Brandywine Hundred, where he erected a beautiful residence, and called the place "Rockwood." Here he continued to reside until his decease.

Mr. Shipley was noted for being always judicious

in action, and to his high character as a man the firm to which he belonged was largely indebted for its celebrity and success. His sound judgment and singular aptitude for business rendered him an admirably in prosperous times; but it was under adverse circumstances that his many resources derived from long experience and natural resolution were most strikingly developed.

In conversation he was solid rather than brilliant and showy, while his knowledge of the world made him a genial companion. His hospitality was large, and the friends he collected at his board were such as gave zest to the feast. He was well read in literature, especially the English poets, whom he loved to recite. He died at his residence on the 9th of May, 1867, in the seventy-second year of his age, and his body was interred in the Friends' Burying-Grounds in Wilmington, amid a large concourse of relatives and friends. The last sad rites were performed in the usual quiet and unostentatious manner, there being no ceremony or address observed. He passed from earth at a ripe age, his life being one of honor and usefulness, and we doubt whether the soil of Delaware covers the remains of a more trusty merchant, a more worthy citizen or a better man than Joseph Shipley.

The enterprise of the first William Shipley was equal to his wealth, and the town began to grow rapidly after his removal to it. In 1736 lots were bought by Joseph Steel, yeoman, of Maryland; John McArthur, weaver; Thomas Tatnall, of Ridley; William Lewis, Joseph Peters, Abraham Skinner, mariner; Lucas Stidham, Enoch Lewis, cordwainer; Hans Rudolph, Henry Heath, George Howell, storekeeper; David Bush, merchant; Alexander Hooze, carpenter; Thomas Downing, inn-keeper; Thomas Broom.

Benjamin Canby, ancestor of the Canby family in America, resided in Yorkshire, England. Thomas, the second of his two sons, emigrated to Bucks County, Pa., and about 1736 moved to Wilmington. He died in 1742.

Oliver, son of Thomas Canby, settled in Wilmington about 1740. He owned the old Timothy Stidham mill, which was the first built within its limits, and stood near the old ford road, now Adams Street. In 1744 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Shipley, and died in 1754. William, the eldest of the five children of Oliver, in 1774 married Martha, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Marriott, of Bristol, Pa. They settled in Wilmington, on the south side of the Brandywine, the same year. She died in 1826, and he survived her until 1830, when he died at the age of eighty-two.

Niles' Register, in noticing his death, said: "William Canby, a much beloved member of the Society of Friends, died in Wilmington. If it is even possible to suppose that any one man was more separated from worldly affairs, more willing to perform deeds of charity and benevolence, less guilty of bad thoughts or capable of a bad action, than any of the rest of his



procession moved in the other direction as far as Brandywine Bridge."

Most of the scenes such as described took place soon after the Revolution, when the country hereabouts contained many vagabonds of the worst description. They had been followers of the army, and after the war became robbers, thieves and drunken beggars. A class of characters called "wheelbarrow-men" were troublesome in Wilmington a century ago. They were discharged prisoners from Philadelphia, where many were then sentenced to work on the roads and streets at the wheelbarrow, with an iron collar around their necks, and a heavy ball chained to one leg. About 1792, when the "smoke-house" became old and dilapidated, a sailor prisoner was placed in it. His comrades marched from the Foul Anchor Inn, armed with handspikes, smashed open the prison-door and released their man, whom they carried on their shoulders in triumph down Market Street. The *Delaware Gazette*, a day or two later, in an amusing article, "ridiculed the old prison and the borough authorities for retaining it." In 1798, fifty-eight years after its erection, it was torn down, and the cells in the basement of the town hall, built that year, were used as a place of imprisonment until the erection of the addition to the old building, since which time prisoners have been kept in cells.

The first borough election was held September 8, 1740, the franchise extending to all freeholders and to all tenants who paid at least five pounds yearly rent, and who had resided in the town one year. The officials elected, and the number of votes for each, were as follows: Chief Burgess, William Shipley, 61; Second Burgess, Joseph Way, 50; High Constable, Charles Empson, 54; Assistant Burgesses, Thomas West, 96; David Ferris, 87; George Howell, 78; Robert Hannum, 58; Joshua Way, 50; Joshua Littler, 45; Town Clerk, Gouldsmith Edward Folwell, 96.

The following is a complete list of the burgesses and clerks elected under the original charter, those given for 1739 being named in the charter for the offices designated:

Chief Burgess.

William Shipley.....	1739	Nicholas Robinson.....	1774
Joseph Way.....	1742	John McKinley.....	1775
William Shipley.....	1743	Joseph Bennett.....	1777
Robert Hannum.....	1744	Joseph Stidham.....	1778
Joseph Peters.....	1745	Jacob Broom.....	1783
John Stapler.....	1748	Thomas Kean.....	1784
James Few.....	1750	Jacob Broom.....	1785
Joshua Littler.....	1751	James Gibbons.....	1786
John Stapler.....	1752	Thomas Way.....	1788
Joshua Littler.....	1753	Joseph Shallcross.....	1790
Joshua Littler.....	1754	David Bush.....	1792
Edward Dawes.....	1755	Jacob Broom.....	1794
John Stapler.....	1756	Peter Brynberg.....	1796
Thomas Gilpin.....	1757	Joseph Warner.....	1798
John Stapler.....	1758	Nehemiah Tilton.....	1799
John McKinley.....	1759	James Brobson.....	1801
Edward Dawes.....	1762	Isaac Hendrickson.....	1802
John Lea.....	1764	James Brobson.....	1803
Joseph Way.....	1765	James Lea.....	1806
John McKinley.....	1767	Isaac Dixon.....	1807
Joseph Bennet.....	1770	James Brobson.....	1808
John McKinley.....	1771		

Second Burgess.

Thomas West.....	1739	Edward Dawes.....	1771
Joseph Way.....	1740	John McKinley.....	1774
Gouldsmith E. Folwell.....	1742	Nicholas Robinson.....	1775
Thomas Canby.....	1743	Jonathan Robinson.....	1777
Joseph Way.....	1745	David Bush.....	1778
Thomas Gilpin.....	1747	Thomas Kean.....	1780
David Ferris.....	1748	Francis Robinson.....	1783
Joshua Littler.....	1749	Jacob Broom.....	1784
Edward Dawes.....	1750	Thomas Way.....	1785
John Stapler.....	1751	James Gibbons.....	1788
Robert Lewis.....	1752	Joseph Shallcross.....	1789
John Stapler.....	1753	John Hayes.....	1790
George Crow.....	1755	David Bush, Jr.....	1791
William Morris.....	1757	Joseph Shallcross.....	1792
George Crow.....	1758	John Ferris.....	1794
Edward Dawes.....	1759	Jacob Broom.....	1796
John Stapler.....	1761	James Milner.....	1797
John McKinley.....	1762	Samuel Nichols.....	1798
William Marshall.....	1763	John Way.....	1799
Peter Osborn.....	1764	James Brobson.....	1800
Edward Dawes.....	1765	Nehemiah Tilton.....	1801
John McKinley.....	1766	Isaac Dixon.....	1803
Edward Dawes.....	1767	James Lea.....	1805
James Lea.....	1768	Edward Roche.....	1806
John McKinley.....	1770	George Monro.....	1807

Clerk.

Gouldsmith E. Folwell.....	1739	James Robinson, Jr.....	1786
Joseph Folwell.....	1750	James Lea.....	1787
William Warner.....	1757	James Robinson.....	1788
William Poole.....	1759	Isaac Hendrickson.....	1789
Joseph West.....	1761	Joseph Bailey.....	1791
Joseph Folwell.....	1763	Samuel Byrnes.....	1793
William Poole.....	1764	John S. Littler.....	1794
John Littler.....	1770	Edward Hewes.....	1795
Thomas Crow.....	1771	John Jones.....	1797
John Ferris.....	1772	Joseph Bringham.....	1799
Jacob Broom.....	1773	Joseph Hoopes.....	1800
William Hemphill.....	1774	Hezekiah Niles.....	1801
John Hayes.....	1775	David Chandler.....	1802
John Stow.....	1778	Edward Hewes.....	1803
Jacob Garrigues.....	1781	Hezekiah Niles.....	1804
Joseph Shallcross.....	1783	John Rea.....	1805
James Brobson.....	1784	Robert Porter.....	1806
Israel Brown.....	1785	James Wilson.....	1808

Assistant Burgesses.

Timothy Stidham.....	1739	David Ferris.....	1744
Joseph Hewes.....	1739	Griffith Minshall.....	1744
George Howell.....	1739	Joseph Hewes.....	1744
David Ferris.....	1739	Andrew Jolly.....	1744
Joseph Way.....	1739	Joshua Littler.....	1744
Thomas West.....	1740	David Bush.....	1745
David Ferris.....	1740	Joseph Way.....	1745
George Howell.....	1740	Edward Dawes.....	1745
Robert Hannum.....	1740	Timothy Stidham.....	1745
Joshua Way.....	1740	Robert Hannum.....	1745
Joshua Littler.....	1740	John Stalcop.....	1745
David Ferris.....	1741	Joshua Littler.....	1746
Joseph Hewes.....	1741	David Bush.....	1746
Joshua Littler.....	1741	Thomas Gilpin.....	1746
Alexander Seaton.....	1741	Peter Smith.....	1746
Thomas West.....	1741	Edward Dawes.....	1746
Griffith Minshall.....	1741	Robert Hannum.....	1746
Thomas West.....	1742	David Ferris.....	1747
David Ferris.....	1742	Joshua Littler.....	1747
Thomas Canby.....	1742	David Bush.....	1747
Joseph Hewes.....	1742	Robert Hannum.....	1747
Joshua Littler.....	1742	Edward Dawes.....	1747
Griffith Minshall.....	1742	Griffith Minshall.....	1747
Timothy Stidham.....	1743	Griffith Minshall.....	1748
David Ferris.....	1743	Thomas Canby.....	1748
Joshua Littler.....	1743	Joseph Hewes.....	1748
Griffith Minshall.....	1743	Joseph Way.....	1748
Edward Dawes.....	1743	Joshua Littler.....	1748
Joseph Way.....	1743	Joshua Way.....	1748
William Shipley.....	1744	Andrew Tranberg.....	1749

James Robinson.....	1740	James Lea.....	1762	Watkins Crampton.....	1775	Samuel Hollingsworth.....	1790
Thomas Canby.....	1749	James Robinson.....	1762	Charles West.....	1775	Watkins Crampton.....	1789
Griffith Minshall.....	1749	William Marshall.....	1762	Joseph Shallcross.....	1775	Geo. Clark.....	1789
James Few.....	1749	Peter Osborne.....	1762	William Hemphill.....	1775	Isaac Stow.....	1789
David Bush.....	1749	Watkins Crampton.....	1762	Archibald Littler.....	1776	John Milner.....	1789
Andrew Tranberg.....	1750	Griffith Minshall.....	1762	William Hemphill.....	1776	Joseph Shallcross.....	1790
Joshua Way.....	1750	James Robinson.....	1763	Watkins Crampton.....	1776	Isaac Stow.....	1790
Oliver Canby.....	1750	Edward Tatnall.....	1763	Jacob Broom.....	1776	Watkins Crampton.....	1790
James Robinson.....	1750	Griffith Minshall.....	1763	Simon Johnson.....	1776	John Milner.....	1790
Griffith Minshall.....	1750	John Erwin.....	1763	Charles West.....	1776	Watkins Crampton.....	1791
John Knowles.....	1750	David Enoch.....	1763	Archibald Littler.....	1776	George Clark.....	1791
Peter Grubb.....	1750	Jacobus Hains.....	1763	John Council.....	1778	John Milner.....	1791
Andrew Tranberg.....	1751	Watkins Crampton.....	1764	Thomas Crow.....	1778	Joseph Sumrill.....	1791
Joseph Way.....	1751	Thomas Giffin.....	1764	Watkins Crampton.....	1778	Edward Gilpin.....	1791
Joshua Way.....	1751	James Robinson.....	1764	Francis Robinson.....	1778	Thomas Crow.....	1791
David Bush.....	1751	Vincent Bonsall.....	1764	John Erwin.....	1778	Benj. Laforge.....	1792
Thomas Canby.....	1751	James Bennett.....	1764	Watkins Crampton.....	1779	Samuel Hollingsworth.....	1792
Oliver Canby.....	1751	Nicholas Robinson.....	1764	Jacob Broom.....	1779	Watkins Crampton.....	1792
James Robinson.....	1752	John Erwin.....	1765	Francis Robinson.....	1779	Joseph Sumrill.....	1792
Robert Hannum.....	1752	Edward Tatnall.....	1765	Thomas Crow.....	1779	Edward Gilpin.....	1792
Mathew McKinney.....	1752	Caleb Way.....	1765	George Clark.....	1779	Eleazer McComb.....	1792
David Ferris.....	1752	William Brobson.....	1765	Miles Patterson.....	1779	Jacob Broom.....	1792
Andrew Tranberg.....	1752	John Giles.....	1765	Watkins Crampton.....	1780	Edward Gilpin.....	1793
Joshua Littler.....	1752	William Marshall.....	1765	Thomas Robinson.....	1780	Joseph Sumrill.....	1793
Thomas Canby.....	1753	David Bush.....	1766	Jacob Broom.....	1780	Jacob Broom.....	1793
Joshua Way.....	1753	John Way.....	1766	Thomas Crow.....	1780	Samuel Hollingsworth.....	1793
Robert Lewis.....	1753	Watkins Crampton.....	1766	George Clark.....	1780	George Clark.....	1793
David Ferris.....	1753	Thomas Giffin.....	1766	William Creery.....	1780	John Milner.....	1793
David Bush.....	1753	Nicholas Robinson.....	1766	Francis Robinson.....	1781	Edward Gilpin.....	1794
James Few.....	1753	James Lea.....	1766	Watkins Crampton.....	1781	Wm. Poole.....	1794
Andrew Tranberg.....	1754	David Bush.....	1767	George Clark.....	1781	John Hayes.....	1794
Robert Lewis.....	1754	Watkins Crampton.....	1767	William Creery.....	1781	Peter Brynberg.....	1794
Thomas Canby.....	1754	John Littler.....	1767	William Ashton.....	1781	John Milner.....	1794
John Derry.....	1754	John Way.....	1767	William Cook.....	1781	Eleazer McComb.....	1794
Vincent Bonsall.....	1754	Nicholas Robinson.....	1767	Watkins Crampton.....	1782	Wm. Poole.....	1795
James Lea.....	1754	Nicholas Robinson.....	1768	Francis Robinson.....	1782	Eleazer McComb.....	1795
James Few.....	1755	David Bush.....	1768	William Cook.....	1782	Thomas Mendenhall.....	1795
Lulof Stidham.....	1755	Watkins Crampton.....	1768	William Creery.....	1782	Peter Brynberg.....	1795
Mathew McKinney.....	1755	Griffith Minshall.....	1768	William Hemphill.....	1782	John Milner.....	1795
David Bush.....	1755	Thomas Giffin.....	1768	William Ashton.....	1782	George Clarke.....	1795
William Morris.....	1755	John Erwin.....	1768	Watkins Crampton.....	1783	James Lea.....	1796
Robert Richardson.....	1755	Watkins Crampton.....	1769	William Creery.....	1783	Eleazer McComb.....	1796
Mathew McKinney.....	1756	Griffith Minshall.....	1769	William Hemphill.....	1783	Wm. Poole.....	1796
James Robinson.....	1756	Nicholas Robinson.....	1769	William Ashton.....	1783	John Milner.....	1796
Robert Lewis.....	1756	Thomas Giffin.....	1769	William Cook.....	1783	Isaac Hendrickson.....	1796
Peter Osborne.....	1756	James Robinson.....	1769	Francis Robinson.....	1783	James Brobson.....	1796
Vincent Bonsall.....	1756	Watkins Crampton.....	1770	Watkins Crampton.....	1784	Edward Gilpin.....	1797
James Lea.....	1756	David Bush.....	1770	Wm. Hemphill.....	1784	James Brobson.....	1797
Mathew McKinney.....	1757	Joseph Way.....	1770	Wm. Ashton.....	1784	Isaac Hendrickson.....	1797
James Lea.....	1757	Thomas Giffin.....	1770	Wm. Creery.....	1784	Eleazer McComb.....	1797
James Robinson.....	1757	Archibald Littler.....	1770	Jas. McCorkell.....	1784	John Way.....	1797
Andrew Tranberg.....	1757	John Way.....	1770	Robert Hamilton.....	1784	James Lea, Jr.....	1797
Robert Hannum.....	1757	David Bush.....	1771	Watkins Crampton.....	1785	James Brobson.....	1798
Edward Dawes.....	1757	Joseph Stidham.....	1771	Wm. Hemphill.....	1785	James Lea.....	1798
Vincent Bonsall.....	1758	Nicholas Way.....	1771	Joseph Shallcross.....	1785	Edward Gilpin.....	1798
Peter Osborne.....	1758	Hzekiah Niles.....	1771	James Gibbons.....	1785	Eleazer McComb.....	1798
Joshua Littler.....	1758	John Stapler.....	1771	John Hayes.....	1785	John Way.....	1798
James Lea.....	1758	William Brobson.....	1771	Thomas Cunger.....	1785	Isaac Hendrickson.....	1798
James Robinson.....	1758	Watkins Crampton.....	1772	John Hayes.....	1786	Samuel Nichols.....	1799
Mathew McKinney.....	1758	Job Harvey.....	1772	Samuel Hollingsworth.....	1786	Edward Gilpin.....	1799
James Robinson.....	1759	Joseph Stidham.....	1772	George Clark.....	1786	Isaac Hendrickson.....	1799
Peter Osborne.....	1759	David Nelson.....	1772	Thomas Crow.....	1786	Peter Brynberg.....	1799
James Lea.....	1759	David Bush.....	1772	Watkins Crampton.....	1786	John Jones.....	1799
Vincent Bonsall.....	1759	John Littler.....	1772	Joseph Warner.....	1786	Joseph Warner.....	1799
Griffith Minshall.....	1759	Watkins Crampton.....	1773	Watkins Crampton.....	1787	James Lea.....	1800
Joshua Littler.....	1759	Caleb Seal.....	1773	Samuel Hollingsworth.....	1787	Peter Brynberg.....	1800
William Poole.....	1760	Thomas Gilpin.....	1773	George Clark.....	1787	John Jones.....	1800
Joshua Littler.....	1760	Joseph Stidham.....	1773	Joseph Warner.....	1787	John Way.....	1800
Griffith Minshall.....	1760	Job Harvey.....	1773	John Hayes.....	1787	John Warner.....	1800
Vincent Bonsall.....	1760	Vincent Gilpin.....	1773	Thomas Crow.....	1787	Isaac Hendrickson.....	1800
James Robinson.....	1760	Watkins Crampton.....	1774	George Taylor.....	1788	Wm. Poole.....	1803
James Lea.....	1760	Joseph Stidham.....	1774	Watkins Crampton.....	1788	George Clark.....	1802
James Robinson.....	1761	John Erwin.....	1774	John Hayes.....	1788	Hzekiah Niles.....	1802
James Lea.....	1761	Caleb Sheward.....	1774	George Clark.....	1788	Joshua Seal.....	1803
William Poole.....	1761	Archibald Littler.....	1774	John Erwin.....	1788	John Tripp.....	1802
Edward Dawes.....	1761	Caleb Seal.....	1774	Joseph Warner.....	1788	Robert Squibb.....	1802
Vincent Bonsall.....	1761	Joseph Stidham.....	1775	Joseph Poole.....	1788	Ell Mendenhall.....	1803
Thomas Giffin.....	1761			Joseph Hayes.....	1789	Jeremiah Wollaston.....	1803

Samuel Bush.....	1803	Jacob Alrich.....	1806
Peter Brynberg.....	1803	Eli Mendenhall.....	1806
Samuel Nichols.....	1803	Isaac H. Starr.....	1806
John Warner.....	1803	Wm. Seal.....	1806
Peter Brynberg.....	1804	Isaac Hendrickson.....	1806
Jeremiah Wolleston.....	1804	Eli Mendenhall.....	1807
Samuel Bush.....	1804	Samuel Bush.....	1807
Wm. Poole.....	1804	Wm. Seal.....	1807
Isaac H. Starr.....	1804	Thomas Richardson.....	1807
James Lea.....	1804	Isaac H. Starr.....	1807
Isaac Dixon.....	1805	John Patterson.....	1807
Isaac H. Starr.....	1805	Cyrus Newlin.....	1808
Eli Mendenhall.....	1805	Samuel Bush.....	1808
Jacob Alrich.....	1805	John Torbert.....	1808
Hoseah Niles.....	1805	Isaac H. Starr.....	1808
Carson Wilson.....	1805	Wm. Seal.....	1808
Thomas Richardson.....	1806	Jeremiah Wolleston.....	1808

In 1739 the population was only 610, but at the opening of the Revolution in 1775 it had increased to 1172 whites and 57 colored. There was no other computation until 1790, when the town comprised 2335 inhabitants. In 1791 the insurrection of the negroes in San Domingo drove hundreds of the French families from the island to the United States, quite a number of the *émigrés* settling in Wilmington. The population was further augmented in 1793 by refugees fleeing from the yellow fever plague in Philadelphia, who sought new homes in Wilmington. So large was their number that all the residences in the town were overcrowded and high rents were paid for the poorest kind of accommodations. The Christiana, from the old ferry to the upper wharf, was so crowded with ships of all kinds that there was scarcely room left for the passage of a boat. In 1795-96 the pestilence was again manifested in Philadelphia and when it attacked that city in the most malignant form in 1798 some of the refugees brought it to Wilmington, which had previously escaped the contagion. The consequences were terrible. First developed in the low land on the river-bank, the fever spread to the higher localities and out into the village of Brandywine. The mortality rate was enormous and during all that year there was a partial paralysis of trade and industry. Nevertheless the city hall was completed in 1798 and the growing commerce of the port was fairly maintained.

Wilmington existed under Governor Penn's charter until 1809, and in January 31st of that year the Legislature passed an amendment to it, by which the borough boundaries were defined as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the Brandywine Creek, on the east side of the same; thence along the eastern and northeastern side of the same about two and a half miles to the Old Ford above the head of tide-water; thence crossing the Brandywine westwardly and passing along the Old King's Road, according to the several courses there to the State Road, leading from Wilmington to Lancaster; thence in a direct line southeasterly, passing over the mouth of the riverlet called Stallcup's Gut, to the opposite side of the Christiana River; thence down the side of the same until southwest of the lower point of the mouth of the Brandywine; thence northeast to the place of beginning."

The amended charter established a government by chief burgess, one assistant burgess, a Town Council of thirteen members, an assessor, a treasurer and a high constable. Under it the officials chosen from term to term were the following:

Chief Burgess.

Dr. George Monro.....	1809	James Brobson.....	1822
James Brobson.....	1814	James McKean.....	1825
George Monro.....	1815	James Brobson.....	1826
John Torbert.....	1817	Frederick Leonard.....	1830
Robert Porter.....	1820		

Assistant Burgess.

Isaac Stevenson.....	1809	James Gordon.....	1823
Robert Porter.....	1817	Frederick Leonard.....	1826
Hance Naff.....	1818	Hance Naff.....	1830
James Sorden.....	1822		

Clerk.

James Wilson.....	1809	Joseph C. Hartley.....	1816
Joseph Read.....	1812	Charles T. Grubb.....	1829

Borough Council.

John Torbert.....	1809	Hance Naff.....	1813
Cyrus Newlin.....	1809	Allen Thompson.....	1813
Isaac H. Starr.....	1809	John Gordon.....	1813
Samuel Bush.....	1809	Joseph Jones.....	1813
Jeremiah Wolleston.....	1809	David Fitzpatrick.....	1813
William Seal.....	1809	Joseph B. Shipley.....	1813
Isaac Dixon.....	1809	George Jones.....	1813
Carson Wilson.....	1809	Carson Wilson.....	1813
John Reynolds.....	1809	Abijah Sharp.....	1813
James Jeffries.....	1809	Washington Rice.....	1813
John Hendrickson.....	1809	James Robinson.....	1813
Matthew R. Lockerman.....	1809	Frederick Leonard.....	1814
James Collins.....	1809	John Torbert.....	1814
Cyrus Newlin.....	1810	Mathew K. Lockerman.....	1814
William Seal.....	1810	James Collins.....	1814
Isaac Dixon.....	1810	John Dixon.....	1814
Robert Porter.....	1810	Robert Porter.....	1814
Joseph Grubb.....	1810	Thomas McConnell.....	1814
John White.....	1810	William Shipley.....	1814
Samuel Wallace.....	1810	Carson Williams.....	1814
James Canby.....	1810	George Monro.....	1814
Robert Wilkinson.....	1810	Jared Chestnut.....	1814
Jacob Alrich.....	1810	John Rumsey.....	1814
John Torbert.....	1810	John Reynolds.....	1814
John Hadden.....	1810	Joseph Robinson.....	1814
Eli Mendenhall.....	1810	John Rumsey.....	1815
Cyrus Newlin.....	1811	James Hogg.....	1815
John Torbert.....	1811	Jared Chestnut.....	1815
Isaac H. Starr.....	1811	John Rose.....	1815
John White.....	1811	William Shipley.....	1815
Joseph Grubb.....	1811	James Cochran.....	1815
Jacob Alrich.....	1811	James Collins.....	1815
Ziba Ferris.....	1811	James Wolf.....	1815
James Jeffries.....	1811	John Dixon.....	1815
Robert Wilkinson.....	1811	Frederick Leonard.....	1815
William Seal.....	1811	David Bush.....	1816
Eli Mendenhall.....	1811	Ziba Ferris.....	1816
Jeremiah Wolleston.....	1811	Joseph Grubb.....	1816
Joseph B. Shipley.....	1811	James Hogg.....	1816
John Rumsey.....	1812	Thomas McConnell.....	1816
Joseph Grubb.....	1812	Henry Physick.....	1816
John Torbert.....	1812	William Shipley.....	1816
Eli Mendenhall.....	1812	Jeremiah Wolleston.....	1816
Joseph Robinson.....	1812	David O. Wilson.....	1816
James B. Shipley.....	1812	James Wolf.....	1816
Thomas McConnell.....	1812	Benjamin Webb.....	1816
James Jeffries.....	1812	Benjamin H. Springer.....	1817
Patrick O'Flinn.....	1812	John Patterson.....	1817
Robert Wilkinson.....	1812	Frederick Leonard.....	1817
James Collins.....	1812	Joseph Grubb.....	1817
Cyrus Newlin.....	1812	Nance Naff.....	1817
Patrick O'Flinn.....	1813	Thomas Warrington.....	1817
John Torbert.....	1813	John Rumsey.....	1817

John Sellars.....	1817
James Hogg.....	1817
Thomas McConnell.....	1817
William Erskine.....	1817
Joseph Grubb.....	1818
William Seal.....	1818
David Bush.....	1818
John Hedges.....	1818
James Hogg.....	1818
John Patterson.....	1818
Benjamin H. Springer.....	1818
John Rumsey.....	1818
John Sellers.....	1818
Frederick Leonard.....	1818
Edward Gilpin.....	1818
Thomas McConnell.....	1818
Aaron Paulson.....	1818
Thomas C. Aldrich.....	1818
John Hedges.....	1819
Edward Gilpin.....	1819
David Bush.....	1819
James Hogg.....	1819
John Rumsey.....	1819
James Canby.....	1819
Samuel Wood.....	1819
William Seal.....	1819
George Jones.....	1819
Evan Lewis.....	1819
William Seal.....	1820
John Rumsey.....	1820
Edward Gilpin.....	1820
George Jones.....	1820
Isaac Bonnell.....	1820
Eli Hilles.....	1820
David Bush.....	1820
Evan Lewis.....	1820
William Seal.....	1821
John Patterson.....	1821
George Jones.....	1821
James S. White.....	1821
James Hogg.....	1821
Thomas C. Aldrich.....	1821
Joseph Grubb.....	1821
William Chandler.....	1821
John Gordon.....	1821
James Canby.....	1821
James McKean.....	1821
David Bush.....	1821
Evan Lewis.....	1821
Thomas Richardson.....	1822
John Rumsey.....	1822
Joseph Grubb.....	1822
Henry Rice.....	1822
Henry Hoopes.....	1822
James Gardiner.....	1822
John Sellars.....	1822
Eli Mendenhall.....	1822
Samuel Wood.....	1822
James McKean.....	1822
David Bush.....	1822
William Chandler.....	1822
John Jones.....	1822
Jacob Alrich.....	1823

William Chandler.....	1823
Esau Cox.....	1823
Joseph Grubb.....	1823
George Jones.....	1823
William G. Jones.....	1823
John Jones.....	1823
Eli Mendenhall.....	1823
James McKean.....	1823
Robert Porter.....	1823
John Patterson.....	1823
John Rumsey.....	1823
James Rice.....	1823
William Chandler.....	1824
Esau Cox.....	1824
Eli Mendenhall.....	1824
Henry Hoopes.....	1824
Jacob Alrich.....	1824
Eli Hilles.....	1824
John Adams.....	1824
Samuel Wood.....	1824
John B. Brinckle.....	1824
William Seal.....	1824
John F. Gilpin.....	1824
Robert Porter.....	1824
John McClung.....	1824
Robert Porter.....	1825
William Chandler.....	1825
William Seal.....	1825
Josiah F. Clement.....	1825
John Patterson.....	1825
James Price.....	1825
Joseph C. Gilpin.....	1825
Eli Hilles.....	1825
Jacob Alrich.....	1825
Samuel Wood.....	1825
James Canby.....	1825
William G. Jones.....	1825
John McClung.....	1825
David Bush.....	1826
Joseph Grubb.....	1826
William Larkin.....	1826
Israel D. Jones.....	1826
James Gardner.....	1826
William Rice.....	1826
John Sellars.....	1826
Thomas Moore.....	1826
Henry Hoopes.....	1826
Eli Sharpe.....	1826
Jacob Fife.....	1826
Aaron Hughes.....	1826
William Townsend.....	1826
William Chandler.....	1829
William Townsend.....	1829
Elisha Huxley.....	1829
John M. Smith.....	1829
Thomas Hawkins.....	1829
Thomas Moore.....	1829
George Winslow.....	1829
Patrick Higgins.....	1829
Mablon Betts.....	1829
James Rice.....	1829
Benjamin Webb.....	1829
John Cleland.....	1829

In 1832 the Legislature granted the charter that converted Wilmington from a borough into a city. It provided for a mayor, one alderman, a City Council of fifteen members, a treasurer, an assessor, who also filled the office of collector, one inspector of election, and two assistants for each ward. On January 25, 1833, Wilmington Hundred was erected by act of Assembly, and called the City of Wilmington. From 1832 to 1843 the mayor was elected by City Council for a three years' term; in 1843 the term was shortened to one year, and since 1850 he has been elected by the

people. In 1869 the term was restored to three years and the mayor made ineligible to re-election. The original salary was two hundred dollars per annum, which has been increased by successive steps until it is now fifteen hundred dollars. The roster of the municipal officials from 1832 to the present time is as subjoined:

Mayors.

Richard H. Bayard.....	1832	George W. Sparks.....	1857
Nicholas G. Williamson.....	1834	Thomas Young.....	1858
David C. Wilson.....	1843	Vincent C. Gilpin.....	1869
Alexander Porter.....	1845	John M. Turner.....	1863
William Huntington.....	1848	Joshua Maris.....	1865
Joshua E. Driver.....	1850	Joshua S. Valentine.....	1867
Columbus P. Evans.....	1851	Joshua L. Simma.....	1872
Wm. Hemphill Jones.....	1852	William G. Whitely.....	1875
John A. Alderdice.....	1853	John P. Allmond.....	1878
James F. Heyward.....	1854	John P. Wales.....	1882
William B. Wiggins.....	1855	Calvin B. Rhoads.....	1885
William Huntington.....	1856		

Aldermen.—This office was abolished in 1869. Between 1832 and that date its occupants were:

N. G. Williamson.....	1832	Elias S. R. Butler.....	1854
Alexander McBeth.....	1834	John T. Robinson.....	1855
George W. Gardner.....	1839	John Wright.....	1856
David C. Wilson.....	1841	John T. Robinson.....	1857
John Gordon.....	1842	John Wright.....	1859
William P. Chandler.....	1843	Hanson Harman.....	1860
William G. Whitely.....	1845	John H. Adams.....	1861
John Hedges.....	1847	Francis Vincent, 1865, who	
Stephen Boddy.....	1850	served until.....	1869

Presidents of Council.—From 1832 to 1868 the president of Council was elected by the members, and since 1868 has been chosen by the people at the regular election. The salary in fifty-six years has been increased from fifty to three hundred dollars yearly. The incumbents of the office have been:

Lee Pusey.....	1832	John M. Turner.....	1860
John Gordon.....	1834	Achilles Hollingsworth.....	1864
William R. Sellars.....	1837	Edwin I. Horner.....	1865
Wm. Hemphill Jones.....	1841	Edward T. Bellak.....	1866
Allen McLane, M.D.....	1842	John H. Adams.....	1867
William R. Sellars.....	1843	William Bright.....	1869
Henry Hicks.....	1849	Joshua Maris.....	1871
James Canby.....	1850	M. L. Litchenstein.....	1875
John M. Turner.....	1851	Harry Sharpley.....	1879
John Rice.....	1852	Henry C. Conrad.....	1882
Jesse Lane.....	1855	John C. Farrar.....	1885
Samuel McCaulley.....	1856	Henry Eckel.....	1886
Vincent C. Gilpin.....	1857		

The Clerk has always been chosen by the City Council. The salary at first was four hundred dollars a year. It is now fifteen hundred dollars. These have been the occupants of the office:

Charles T. Grubb.....	1832	William S. Hayes.....	1873
Edward E. Warrington.....	1833	William H. Lee.....	1875
T. Booth Roberts.....	1836	William H. Foulk.....	1876
William B. Wiggins.....	1849	¹ Edmund B. Frazer.....	1877
John A. Alderdice.....	1850	Henry R. Penington.....	1881
Hanson Harman.....	1853	Robert C. Fraim.....	1882
Joshua Maris.....	1859	William B. Hyland.....	1884
Edward T. Taylor.....	1862	Augustus F. Memick.....	1886

The City Assessor was originally elected by the people for a one year term. In 1845 it was provided that an assessor be chosen for each of the five wards,

¹ Resigned July 7, 1881, when he was elected registrar of deaths.

but from 1858 to 1870 there was a reversion to the old system of one assessor. Since 1871 the city has been divided into two assessment districts, and an assessor chosen from each for a term of three years. The names of the assessors, except for the period from 1845 to 1858, are:

Isaac Anderson.....	1832	Daniel T. Hawkins.....	1868
Joseph Scott.....	1837	Lewis McCall.....	1869
Benjamin Webb.....	1839	William Stille.....	1871
John B. Lewis.....	1840	Alexander Chandler.....	1871
John M. Turner.....	1843	Edward Farmer.....	1874
John B. Lewis.....	1844	Edmund Prevost.....	1874
Robert Galbreath.....	1858	William Kyne.....	1877
John S. McNeal.....	1860	Edmund Prevost.....	1877
William B. Scott.....	1860	Dennis Kane.....	1880
Daniel Farra.....	1861	Edmund Prevost.....	1880
Edward L. Brown.....	1862	Dennis Kane.....	1883
Alexander Chandler.....	1864	Edmund P. Moody.....	1883
Allen Smith.....	1865	Martin J. Mealy.....	1887
Joseph Pierson.....	1866	Edmund P. Moody.....	1887

The City Treasurer has always been an elective official. His term was originally one year, and his salary four hundred dollars; now he serves two years, and is paid one thousand two hundred dollars per annum. Allan Thomson was borough treasurer for twelve years, and after him came the following:

John Reynolds.....	1832	James F. Wilson, M. D.....	1859
Henry Hicks.....	1837	John F. Miller.....	1861
John Hagany.....	1840	William Preston.....	1864
Isaac Dixon.....	1841	Wesley Talley.....	1865
Abraham Alderdice.....	1843	William Preston.....	1866
Isaac Dixon.....	1844	George C. Maris.....	1867
Robert R. Robinson.....	1848	James McCabe.....	1869
John T. Robinson.....	1850	Joseph L. Kilgore.....	1870
Benjamin S. Clarke.....	1851	Francis Vincent.....	1873
Joseph Scott.....	1852	John Guthrie.....	1879
Benjamin S. Clarke.....	1853	Jacob E. Pierre.....	1882
Nelson Carlisle.....	1854	Milton S. Simpers.....	1884
George D. Armstrong.....	1857	Richard B. Griffith.....	1886

Municipal Court.—From 1832 to 1883 the mayor was the sole police and committing magistrate, but on June 1, 1883, the Municipal Court was established by an act of the Legislature, to assume the functions of primary jurisdiction. Walter Cummins was appointed by Governor Stockley as judge of the court, and still holds the position. Henry R. Penington was clerk until his death, in September, 1886, and his successor, William B. Hyland, was appointed, and has since been the incumbent.

Chief Engineer.—The department of engineering and surveying was created by an ordinance passed by City Council, January 5, 1871. The head of the department is the chief engineer, who receives an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and is chosen by Council for a term of three years. He is allowed two or more assistants at an eight hundred dollar salary. Daniel Farra was elected chief engineer in 1871, and in 1874 was superseded by Myers C. Conwell, who resigned in 1883 and went on professional service to the United States of Colombia, where he soon perished of yellow fever. Frederic H. Robinson was elected his successor, and was filling the office in 1887.

The City Council.—Under the charter of 1832 the election of Councilmen was so fixed, that while the

term of each member covered three years, such a proportion retired each year as to call for an annual election of their successors. By this arrangement one member was chosen from each of the five wards yearly. The names of the incumbents are subjoined. Where more than five are recorded the additional ones were chosen to fill vacancies.

Thomas Young.....	1832	William Townsend.....	1842
Benjamin Boulden.....	1832	John Harris.....	1842
Wm. Townsend.....	1832	Joseph A. Hunter.....	1842
Allan Thomson.....	1832	Dr. Allen McLane.....	1842
Lea Pusey.....	1832	Jacob Miller.....	1842
James Canby.....	1832	Benjamin Webb.....	1842
John Cleland.....	1832	William R. Sellars.....	1843
Thomas Hawkins.....	1832	Richard B. Gilpin.....	1843
John Gordon.....	1832	Edwin A. Wilson.....	1843
Robert Porter.....	1832	Evan C. Stotsenburg.....	1843
Wm. Chandler.....	1832	Eliza Huxley.....	1843
Wm. P. Brobson.....	1832	John Rice.....	1843
James Webb.....	1833	Achilles Hollingsworth.....	1843
William Townsend.....	1833	William F. O'Daniel.....	1844
Samuel S. Poole.....	1833	James Elliott.....	1844
Robert Porter.....	1833	Henry Hicks.....	1844
John McClung.....	1833	Joseph Seal.....	1844
Mahlon Betts.....	1833	Dr. Henry F. Askew.....	1844
Thomas Young.....	1833	James Canby.....	1845
Joseph M. Bailey.....	1833	William Townsend.....	1845
John McClung.....	1834	Samuel McCaulley.....	1845
John Gordon.....	1834	Spencer D. Eves.....	1845
William Chandler.....	1834	Achilles Hollingsworth.....	1845
Samuel Shipley.....	1834	William R. Sellars.....	1846
John Cleland.....	1835	John M. Turner.....	1846
William R. Sellars.....	1835	John Rice.....	1846
David Bush.....	1835	Aaron Hewes.....	1846
William Hemphill Jones.....	1835	Abraham Boys.....	1846
Benjamin Webb.....	1835	Ell Todd.....	1847
Edwin Cox.....	1835	Edward Moore.....	1847
Samuel Shipley.....	1835	George Read Riddle.....	1847
David C. Wilson.....	1835	Henry Hicks.....	1847
Thomas Young.....	1835	Dr. Robert R. Porter.....	1847
William Chandler.....	1835	Abraham Boys.....	1848
John Cleland.....	1835	Henry Bleyer.....	1848
John Gordon.....	1835	Samuel McCaulley.....	1848
William Townsend.....	1836	James Canby.....	1848
James Webb.....	1836	Achilles Hollingsworth.....	1848
David Bush.....	1836	John McClung.....	1849
Thomas Young.....	1836	William Campbell.....	1849
Mahlon Betts.....	1836	Jacob Jeffries.....	1849
William P. Brobson.....	1837	John M. Turner.....	1849
Nelson Cleland.....	1837	Dr. James W. Thomson.....	1849
William Seal.....	1837	Josee Sharpe.....	1850
William Solomon.....	1837	Ell Todd.....	1850
Jacob Derrickson.....	1837	Josee Lane.....	1850
William Hemphill Jones.....	1838	Cyrus Pyle.....	1850
William P. Sellars.....	1838	John Rice.....	1850
Samuel Burby.....	1838	J. Morton Poole.....	1851
William Chandler.....	1838	Henry Bleyer.....	1851
John A. Duncan.....	1838	Samuel McCaulley.....	1851
Dr. Allen McLane.....	1839	Achilles Hollingsworth.....	1851
James Webb.....	1839	Vincent C. Gilpin.....	1851
John Harris.....	1839	John McClung.....	1852
William Townsend.....	1839	Joshua S. Valentine.....	1852
David Bush.....	1839	Dr. A. H. Grimshaw.....	1852
William Seal.....	1840	John Cochran.....	1852
Enoch Moore.....	1840	Joseph T. Price.....	1852
Joseph C. Seoda.....	1840	George Magos.....	1853
Allan Thomson.....	1840	Lewis Paynter.....	1853
William P. Brobson.....	1840	Cyrus Pyle.....	1853
George McGee.....	1841	Josee Lane.....	1853
William F. O'Daniel.....	1841	John Rice.....	1853
William Hemphill Jones.....	1841	John Rudolph.....	1854
Henry Hicks.....	1841	John S. Brady.....	1854
John L. Hadden.....	1841	Samuel McCaulley.....	1854
George Baird.....	1841	Vincent C. Gilpin.....	1854
Daniel Wring.....	1841	Thomas Z. Mahaffey.....	1854

¹ Elected by a majority of nine votes over John B. Lewis.

J. Morton Pools.....	1855	Edwin Lewis.....	1867	William Canby.....	1874	George Abele.....	1880
John P. Springer.....	1855	George W. Dorsey.....	1867	Wm. McMenamin.....	1874	Edwin C. Moore.....	1880
James Elliott.....	1855	Thomas Johnson.....	1868	William M. Canby.....	1874	Charles W. Talley.....	1880
Joseph A. Hunter.....	1855	William H. Quinn.....	1868	M. L. Lichtenstein.....	1874	Abner P. Bailey.....	1880
Jacob S. Weldin.....	1855	E. C. Stotsenburg.....	1868	Henry W. Downing.....	1874	David R. Smith.....	1880
Samuel F. Betts.....	1855	John H. Adams.....	1868	Martin Farrell.....	1874	Robert C. Shaw.....	1880
Lewis Paynter.....	1856	Charles S. Weldin.....	1868	Louis P. Lynch.....	1874	Abraham P. Beecher.....	1880
James Bradford.....	1856	Charles H. Gallagher.....	1868	David Ireland.....	1875	*William G. Baugh.....	1882
Joseph Pyle.....	1856	* William Bright.....	1868	Robert H. Taylor.....	1875	James McKenna.....	1882
Edward Betts.....	1856	George Simmons.....	1869	James McGlinchey.....	1875	Thomas Johnson.....	1882
Dr. Robert R. Porter.....	1856	William H. Quinn.....	1869	Lewis Paynter.....	1875	William H. Blake.....	1882
Albert Thatcher.....	1856	William Stillley.....	1869	Dr. Obad Bailey.....	1875	Lewis Paynter.....	1882
John P. Springer.....	1857	Henry Finnegan.....	1869	Joseph K. Adams.....	1875	F. B. F. Miller.....	1882
Dr. John A. Draper.....	1857	Edward J. McManus.....	1869	John Jones.....	1875	David Stevenson.....	1882
Thomas Young.....	1857	Edward McIntire.....	1869	Gilpin B. Underwood.....	1875	Leri Garrett.....	1882
Edwin J. Horner.....	1857	Charles McCloskey.....	1869	Christian Febiger.....	1875	Lewis T. Grubb.....	1882
Vincent C. Gilpin.....	1857	Henry F. Pickels.....	1869	Thomas Ford.....	1875	Joseph C. File.....	1882
Joseph M. Pusey.....	1857	William S. Hayes.....	1869	Thomas Johnson.....	1876	Dennis J. Menton.....	1882
Spencer D. Eves.....	1858	George H. Walter.....	1869	B. Frank Townsend.....	1876	Alfred S. Denny.....	1882
William H. Alderlice.....	1858	William H. Foulk.....	1869	Caleb P. Windle.....	1876	John M. Newell.....	1882
John H. Stidham.....	1858	John Jones.....	1869	John G. Baker.....	1876	Amos A. E. Stiburn.....	1882
James Scott.....	1858	M. L. Lichtenstein.....	1869	William Canby.....	1876	W. H. Quinn.....	1882
John M. Turner.....	1858	Charles H. Gallagher.....	1869	Henry F. Pickels.....	1876	James McKenna.....	1883
Samuel F. Betts.....	1858	Joseph R. Phillips.....	1869	Seth H. Feaster.....	1876	Robert H. Taylor.....	1883
George Nebeker.....	1858	Christian Febiger.....	1869	Philemma Chandler.....	1876	William H. Blake.....	1883
George S. Hagans.....	1859	Edward C. Johnson.....	1869	Henry W. Downing.....	1876	George Abele.....	1883
John Aikin.....	1859	Patrick Dillon.....	1870	John Davis.....	1876	Martin Farrell.....	1883
Edward Betts.....	1859	William L. Gilbert.....	1870	Lewis P. Lynch.....	1876	Henry F. Pickels.....	1883
Achilles Hollingsworth.....	1859	Albert Thatcher.....	1870	Wm. J. Maxwell.....	1877	Edwin C. Moore.....	1883
Wm. H. England.....	1859	John W. Walker.....	1870	R. H. Taylor.....	1877	Samuel Speakman.....	1883
Joseph M. Pusey.....	1859	Lewis Paynter.....	1870	Samuel A. Price.....	1877	Joshua S. Stitzenberg.....	1883
Henry Bleyer.....	1860	Wm. H. Foulk.....	1870	Lewis Paynter.....	1877	James Lynn.....	1883
John Aikin.....	1860	William S. Bullock.....	1870	Henry Evans.....	1877	James Murray.....	1883
William S. Hayes.....	1860	Joseph R. Phillips.....	1870	Aaron Conrad.....	1877	John M. Newell.....	1883
Edwin I. Horner.....	1860	Henry Lea.....	1870	Joseph K. Adams.....	1877	David R. Smith.....	1883
Henry W. Bartram.....	1860	* Joshua Maris.....	1871	H. W. Downing.....	1877	William G. Baugh.....	1884
Edward T. Bellak.....	1861	Peter B. Huested.....	1871	John Jones.....	1877	Thomas B. Brison.....	1884
Gregg Chandler.....	1861	William H. Quinn.....	1871	William B. Norton.....	1877	Morris Taylor.....	1884
John M. Turner.....	1861	Joshua Baker.....	1871	Bennett Hazlett.....	1877	Martin Farrell.....	1884
Joseph W. Day.....	1861	Henry Finnegan.....	1871	Edwin C. Knight.....	1877	B. F. Miller.....	1884
William H. Pierce.....	1862	John G. Baker.....	1871	John Guthrie.....	1877	Samuel H. Baynard.....	1884
Abraham Boys.....	1862	Philip W. McDowell.....	1871	Peter B. Huested.....	1878	Thomas H. Latimer.....	1884
Achilles Hollingsworth.....	1862	Gilpin P. Underwood.....	1871	B. F. Townsend.....	1878	Lewis T. Grubb.....	1884
Dr. James P. Wilson.....	1862	Christian Febiger.....	1871	James McGlinchey.....	1878	D. R. Smith.....	1884
Joseph M. Pusey.....	1862	Dennis J. Menton.....	1871	Alex. J. Hart.....	1878	Dennis J. Menton.....	1884
Philip Plunkett.....	1863	William L. Gilbert.....	1872	Aaron Conrad.....	1878	Alfred S. Denny.....	1884
George H. Walter.....	1863	Henry B. McIntire.....	1872	H. W. Downing.....	1878	James McKenna.....	1885
William S. Hayes.....	1863	August Bicta.....	1872	Philemma Chandler.....	1878	Robert H. Taylor.....	1885
Edwin I. Horner.....	1863	James P. Hayes.....	1872	Peter Wood.....	1878	William H. Blake.....	1885
Philip McDowell.....	1863	Wm. H. Foulk.....	1872	Richard Rowe.....	1878	George Abele.....	1885
Edward T. Bellak.....	1864	M. L. Lichtenstein.....	1872	Lewis P. Lynch.....	1878	Thomas Mitchell.....	1885
Thomas Titus.....	1864	John T. Richardson.....	1872	Morris Taylor.....	1879	Edwin C. Moore.....	1885
Gregg Chandler.....	1864	Eli Mendenhall.....	1872	Robert H. Taylor.....	1879	John W. Hawkins.....	1885
John A. Duncan.....	1864	Lewis P. Lynch.....	1872	William H. Blake.....	1879	Francis T. Barney.....	1885
Joseph W. Day.....	1864	Isaac Murray.....	1873	Lewis Paynter.....	1879	George T. Barnhill.....	1885
David Woolman.....	1865	Robert H. Taylor.....	1873	George Abele.....	1879	James Murray.....	1885
Morris Weldin.....	1865	William Green.....	1873	James Carmichael.....	1879	John M. Newell.....	1885
Edward McInall.....	1865	John G. Baker.....	1873	Joseph K. Adams.....	1879	Preston Ayars.....	1886
Joseph D. Pierson.....	1865	Henry F. Pickels.....	1873	Cesar A. Rodney.....	1879	Thomas B. Brison.....	1886
John H. Adams.....	1865	John P. McLearn.....	1873	William McMenamin.....	1879	Morris Taylor.....	1886
Samuel F. Betts.....	1865	John H. Adams.....	1873	George T. Barnhill.....	1879	Isaac Dillin.....	1886
George W. Dorsey.....	1865	Joseph R. Phillips.....	1873	David R. Smith.....	1879	F. B. F. Miller.....	1886
Philip Plunkett.....	1866	Gilpin B. Underwood.....	1873	Dennis J. Menton.....	1879	S. H. Baynard.....	1886
Joseph C. Rowland.....	1866	Christian Febiger.....	1873	William Hanna.....	1879	Samuel Chambers.....	1886
Henry F. Pickels.....	1866	Myles Burke.....	1873	James McKenna.....	1880	William B. Norton.....	1886
John K. Kirkman.....	1866	William M. Canby.....	1873	Benjamin F. Townsend.....	1880	Daniel A. Forrest.....	1886
William C. Leibbrandt.....	1866	Thomas Johnson.....	1874	William F. Robinson.....	1880	Owen J. Hession.....	1886
Charles H. Gallagher.....	1866	H. B. McIntire.....	1874			Francis T. Sawdon.....	1886
* Ralph McCall.....	1867	James P. Hayes.....	1874				
James Conner.....	1867	A. Bicta.....	1874				
Gregg Chandler.....	1867						

* Ralph McCall was the first Democrat elected to Council since 1860.

* In 1869 the city was divided into nine wards, by act of Assembly, and the City Council increased to eighteen members. Two members were elected to represent each ward. After 1870 nine members were elected annually for a term of two years.

* The city charter was further amended February 6, 1871, creating wards and increasing the City Council to twenty members.

The City Council, since the addition of the Twelfth Ward, is composed of twenty-four members, twelve

* By act of Assembly passed April 7, 1881, the time of the city election was changed from September to June, and the mayor and members of Council held over until the election in June, 1882. There was no election in 1881. The ending of the fiscal year was changed from January to July. The Eleventh Ward was added to the city. Josiah V. Lawrence and Alfred Deuny were named in the act to represent that ward in Council until the next election.

of whom are elected annually. The following is the entire membership for 1887 :

William G. Baugh.	John W. Hawkins.
Preston Ayars.	Samuel Chambers
William H. Quinn.	William McMenamin.
John McVey.	Aaron S. Beale.
Daniel McKenney.	Daniel A. Forrest.
Morris Taylor.	M. J. Sharkey.
James F. McInnis.	Charles A. Ryan.
Imac Dillin.	John White.
Lewis A. Bower.	Francis T. Sawdon.
F. B. F. Miller.	Owen J. Hession.
Edwin C. Moore.	James F. McBride.
Samuel H. Baynard.	

The following has been the population of Wilmington at the dates given :

1739.....	610	1845.....	10,639
1790.....	2,335	1847.....	12,532
1800.....	3,241	1850.....	13,979
1810.....	4,416	1860.....	21,258
1820.....	5,268	1870.....	37,841
1830.....	6,625	1880.....	42,499
1840.....	8,452	1885.....	56,188

The first town hall was built over the west end of the Second St. market-house, with a frontage on Market Street. It was supported on arches extending from the columns, which divided the market stalls, and when the borough officials were not occupying the one room which it contained, it was used for the accommodation of one of the early schools. It was erected in 1774, to provide accommodation for the Borough Council, which, since the establishment of Willingtoun, in 1739, had been meeting at public taverns or at the residences of members. It had a small square cupola, surmounted by a spire and weather-vane. It was demolished about 1795; and a part of the lot where the City Hall now stands was purchased by the borough for £127. The owner of the remainder of the site wanted \$816 for it, and the burgesses refused to give him more than \$640. Several enterprising citizens, well aware of the future importance of the addition, made up the balance; the borough borrowed \$1500 on bond, and in 1798 the City Hall was completed. Peter Bauduy drew the plans, and in 1798 it was undoubtedly "a creditable movement to the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Wilmington." The following letter of Joseph Tatnall, then president of the Bank of Delaware, tells from what source the clock and bell were obtained :

"*Friends and fellow-citizens*.—I have for several years past apprehended that great convenience would arise to the inhabitants of this borough by having a commodious time-piece erected in a central part of the town. In the first place it would accelerate the punctual meeting of the religiously-disposed people at their places of worship; secondly, it will be of service to those who think themselves not of ability to purchase time-pieces; and the last, but not least consideration is it will become ornamental to the place of my nativity. Therefore, I have procured from Europe a large and complete town clock of excellent workmanship, which I now present to you for the use of the town, with a sum of money not exceeding \$200, to be laid out in a large, complete and good bell to serve the clock as well as the Town Hall now erecting, which I beg you to accept.

"I am your Friend,

"JOSEPH TATNALL

"Brandywine Bridge, 5th mo. 22d, 1798."

At a meeting of the burgesses May 25, 1798, the

gift was accepted, in resolutions of thanks to Mr. Tatnall, and a copy ordered to be sent to him. The bell hung in the cupola of the hall from 1798 to 1866, and in those sixty-eight years it struck the hour of day over half a million times.¹

In 1878 it was placed in charge of the Delaware Historical Society, and subsequently passed into the possession of the Phoenix Fire Company, who still retain it. The clock in 1849 was overhauled by Jacob Alrich, who said it would last for fifty years more. The City Hall has always been a focus of interest for the people of Wilmington. Besides being the meeting-place of Council and the court-house of Municipal Courts for three-fourths of a century, nearly all public meetings were held within its walls. All the fire companies and many other corporations met there, and it was the scene of many notable public festivities, including the banquet to Lafayette, October 26, 1824. In the basement cells hundreds of prisoners have awaited trial or undergone penal sentences. The building is historic and honorable, and while Wilmington should preserve it as a souvenir of the past, it is in itself now unworthy of a wealthy and public-spirited community.

The first directory of Wilmington was issued in 1814, and marked an epoch in the progress of the city. It was published by Robert Porter, then one of the proprietors of the *Delaware Journal*, and also of the book-store, still maintained by his grandson, Harry Porter, who owns one of the few copies of the directory now in existence, and has granted the use of it for re-publication in these pages. The names of the streets north of Third, and parallel with it, were changed when the city charter was obtained, in 1832, the numerical titles taking the place of the original names. The streets that are now Fourth to Fifteenth, both included, were in 1814 known respectively as High, Queen, Hanover, Broad, Kent, Wood, Chestnut, Elizabeth, Dickinson, Franklin, Washington and Stidham. In the directory of 1814 the old street numbers were used, and the list of names and residences was as subjoined :

Adams, Mrs.....	Corner French and Third St.
Adams, Widow, gentlewoman.....	144 Shipley St.
Alrich, Imac, tailor.....	6 Market St.
Alrich Thomas C., tinman.....	5 W. High St.
Alrichs, Jacob & Co., machine shops.....	Shipley, corner Broad St.
Alrichs & Dixon, machine shops.....	9 E. Hanover St.
Alrichs, David, carpenter.....	Shipley, bet. Broad and Kent Sts.
Alrichs, Jacob, machinist.....	Brandywine Walk.
Alderdie, Jane, bonnet-maker.....	3 E. Second St.
Allen, Eli, machine-maker.....	14 E. Queen St.
Anderson, Mrs.....	8 E. High St.
Anderson, John, tobacconist.....	57 E. Front St.
Anderson, Imac, innkeeper.....	7 W. High St.
Arbuckle, James, tavern-keeper, "Spread Eagle".....	Market St.
Ashby, Nancy, seamstress.....	Spring Alley
Askew, Samuel, carpenter.....	Kennett Road.
Bayard, James A., attorney-at-law.....	21 Market St.
Bamett, Nathan, dry goods.....	65 Market St.
Bamett, Richard, Esq.....	Cor. Third and French Sts.
Barr, Neal, cooper.....	146 Market St.
Bailey, Joseph, dwelling.....	47 Market St.

¹ Park Mason, a somewhat noted personage in his day, was the town bellman for half a century. He was high constable of the borough of Wilmington for a dozen or more years and was bailiff for City Council from 1832 to 1867.

Bailey & Co., apothecaries.....	49 Market St.	Chestnut & Harker, dry goods.....	22 Market St.
Bailey, Henry, John & Co., traders.....	High cor. French St.	Chestnut, Jared, chair-maker.....	20 Market St.
Battersby, James, butcher.....	Cor. French and Queen Sts.	Clark, William, hatter.....	One door below 3d, on French St.
Ball, Peter, stage-driver.....	W. Queen and High St.	Clark, Charles, painter and glazier.....	Tatnall St.
Barrett, Thomas, carman.....	Below Walnut, on Second St.	Clark, William, lumber merchant.....	59 Market St.
Barnes, Miller, huckster.....	19 W. High St.	Clark, Widow.....	Orange, bet. 3d and High Sts.
Barnes, Nathan, shoemaker.....	W. Queen St.	Clayton, Charlotte.....	West, bet. Kent and Broad Sts.
Baker, George, ship-carpenter.....	35 E. Water St.	Cloud, Widow, boarding-house.....	219 Market St.
Baker, Thomas, sea captain.....	6 E. Second St.	Collins, William, gentleman.....	115 Market St.
Bannard, John, potter.....	12 E. Second St.	Collins, James, tailor.....	23 Market St.
Baldwin, Sarah, milliner.....	15 E. Second St.	Cochran, James, dry goods.....	57 Market St.
Baldwin, Widow.....	29 Shipley St.	Cochran, Doctor.....	143 Shipley St.
Bail, Ann, milliner.....	32 King St.	Coxe, Esau, brickmaker.....	131 King St.
Bevis, Joseph, carter.....	6 King, cor. Front St.	Connelly, Dominic.....	147 King St.
Bevis, Job.....		Crozier, Thomas, shoemaker.....	
Bemis, John, machine-maker.....		Crozier, Widow.....	50 King St.
Benderman, Bridget, huckster.....	W. Hanover St.	Conger, John.....	20 E. High St.
Betts, Benjamin, carpenter.....	West, bet. Hanover and Queen Sts.	Cole, Thomas, house-carpenter.....	37 E. Water St.
Bannard, William, cooper.....	Walnut, below Second St.	Conway, Patrick, tailor.....	18 E. Front St.
Beckley, Solomon, brush-maker.....	9 W. High St.	Cook, Zachary, stage-office.....	Cor. French and High Sts.
Beckley, Chester, tinman.....	83 and 85 Shipley St.	Cook, William, nailer.....	11 E. Water St.
Beckley, Nathaniel, tinman.....	Tatnall, bet. Queen and Hanover St.	Cook, William.....	8 E. High St.
Beckley, Orin, tinman.....	High, beyond West St.	Crawford, John, weaver.....	Hanover St.
Beckley, Robinson & Springer, card manufacturers.....	44 W. High St.	Crestner, Jacob, tobaccoist.....	5 Market St.
Beckley, Chester, brush-maker and tinman.....	44 King St.	Crompton, Charles, laborer.....	86 King St.
Beckley, Justis, machine-maker.....	44 King St.	Critson, Philip, shoemaker.....	Cor. French and Queen Sts.
Brigham, Mary, dry goods.....	37 Market St.	Crawford, John, weaver.....	W. Hanover St.
Bines, Rachel, dry goods.....	15 E. Second St.	Crawford, James, carter.....	16 E. 3d St.
Blackburn, Alexander, soap-boiler.....	High, bet. Walnut St.	Crosby, James, spring wheelmaker.....	W. Broad, bet. Tatnall and West Sts.
Blackwell, George, shoemaker.....	165 Market St.	Crips, John, shoemaker.....	Shipley, bet. Broad and King Sts.
Black, Mary, gentlewoman.....	211 Market St.	Currey, William, barber.....	66 Market St.
Black, Mary, baker.....	20 E. Second St.	Crozier, Joslin, combmaker.....	14 E. 2d St.
Blackford, Garrett, dry goods.....	9 E. Second St.	Curtz, Elizabeth, midwife.....	Orange, bet. Kent and Wood Sts.
Boggs, Ann, sloop-shop.....	16 Market St.	Davis, John, attorney-at-law.....	206 Market St.
Bowles, Widow, huckster.....	139 Market St.	Davis, James, teacher.....	136 King St.
Bowers, Thomas, shoemaker.....	French, bet. 3d and High Sts.	Davis, Peter, sexton.....	136 King St.
Boon, Andrew, laborer.....	Second, bet. Walnut St.	Davis, Matthew.....	Brandywine Walk
Boddy, Stephen, saddler.....	11 Market St.	Dawson, Sarah, gentlewoman.....	Walnut, opp. Methodist Church
Boyd, Matthew, tailor.....	36 E. Second St.	Dauphin, Joseph, ship chandler.....	15 E. Water St.
Bonsall, Widow, grocery.....	107 and 109 Market St.	Dauphin, Jane, widow, gentlewoman.....	West, bet. Kent and Broad Sts.
Bonsall, Isaac, book-binder.....	10 E. High St.	Dauphin, Frederick, ropemaker.....	West, bet. Kent and Broad Sts.
Bonsall, Hannah.....	29 E. High St.	Day, Joseph, shipwright.....	Tatnall, bet. High and Queen Sts.
Bonsall, John, stone-mason.....	West St.	Dare, E. K., teacher.....	50 French, bet. 2d and 3d Sts.
Bonsall, Eleanor, teacher.....	109 Market St.	Derickson, Captain Nathaniel.....	Cor. French and Kent Sts.
Bonsall, Hannah, seamstress.....	109 Market St.	Degrier, Doctor.....	French, bet. Hanover and Broad Sts.
Broom & Davis, attorneys.....	W. Third St.	Dell, Thomas, butcher.....	Orange, bet. High and Queen Sts.
Broom, Widow, gentlewoman.....	Cor. 3d and Shipley Sts.	Devor, Benjamin, shoemaker.....	3 West High St.
Brown, William, coach-maker.....	149 Market St.	Dennison, Joseph, butcher.....	French, near Second St.
Brown, Mary.....	156 King St.	Dickinson, David, patent ploughmaker.....	W. Front, beyond Tatnall St.
Brown, John & James, weavers.....	3 E. High St.	Dixon, John, merchant.....	199 Market St.
Brown, Isabella, shop-keeper.....	3 E. High St.	Dixon, Isaac, machinist.....	197 Market St.
Brown, William tanner.....	22 E. High St.	Dingee, Daniel, shoemaker.....	78 King St.
Brown, Benjamin, grocery store.....	4 W. High St.	Downey, Michael, carter.....	17 W. Front St.
Brinton, David, stage-office, "Indian King" tavern, 8 E. cor. 4th and Market Sts.		Downing, Joseph, clerk.....	219 Market St.
Brighurst, Joseph, apothecary.....	86 Market St.	Donaldson, Margaret, dry goods.....	19 Market St.
Brobson, James, marshal.....	48 Market St.	Doras, Barney, weaver.....	Orange, bet. Second and Third Sts.
Brobson, William B., attorney-at-law.....	48 Market St.	Dougherty, Captain.....	55 E. Second St.
Bruckle, Dr. John.....	76 King St.	Dodge, Rev. Daniel.....	44 E. High St.
Bryan, James, merchant.....	W. Front, bet. Orange and Tatnall Sts.	Dobby, William, laborer.....	French St.
Bryson, Hugh, laborer.....	French, bet. Front and Second St.	Dunlap, Margaret, spinster.....	French St.
Bradun, Thomas, grocery.....	7 E. Second St.	Dunlap, Margaret, tailoress.....	French St.
Bradun, Thomas, tailor.....	Tatnall, above Kent St.	Durell, Joseph, painter.....	Shipley St.
Brookes, Widow, gentlewoman.....	91 Shipley St.	Duddell, James, machine-maker.....	Cor. of Kent and King Sts.
Bradford, Mrs., nurse.....	82 King St.	Dunnott, Miller, bookbinder.....	105 Shipley St.
Bradford, M., printer and stationer.....	36 Market St.	Dutton, William, carter.....	Cor. French and Spring Alley
Burgess, John, farmer.....	Pasture at end of Broad St.	Elliott, John.....	83 Shipley St.
Burrows, Eliza, mantua-maker.....	French St.	English, Elisha, laborer.....	
Burrows, John, stone-mason.....	West St.	Erwin, Letitia.....	33 High St.
Buchanan, Nathan, hatter.....	34 E. Second St.	Erskine, blacksmith.....	117 Shipley St.
Bush, William, merchant.....	Bush's Wharf.	Evans, Robert, hedger.....	Near Bellevue St.
Bush, David, captain.....	Cor. French and Water Sts.	Fairlaub, Jonas P., surveyor and conveyancer.....	9 E. High St.
Bush, Samuel, captain.....	30 King, cor. Second St.	Ferria, Ziba, clock and watchmaker.....	1 W. High St.
Burns, Mary, widow.....	Cor. Hanover and French Sts.	Ferria, John.....	151 Market St.
Byrnes, Daniel, cashier (Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine), 2 W. Second St.		Fisher, George, blacksmith.....	12 E. Front St.
Byrnes, Jonathan, apothecary.....	49 Market St.	File, John, inn-keeper.....	Christiana Ferry
Carnahan, Samuel, weaver.....	Cor. Orange and High Sts.	Flemming, John, grocer.....	113 Market, cor. Queen St.
Carnahan, James, wheelwright.....	Kennett Road.	Fletcher, James, butcher.....	Orange, bet. Second and Third Sts.
Catterwood, Mary, widow.....	32 Kent St.	Flannely, Michael, carpenter.....	Orange, bet. Second and Third Sts.
Cannon, Ann, milliner.....	59 Market St.	Foot, James, brickmaker.....	
Caverly, Peter, gentleman.....	75 Market St.	Ford, Samuel, teacher.....	171 Market St.
Cauby, Charles, clock and watchmaker.....	77 Market St.	Ford, Turbin, carter.....	15 E. Third St.
Campbell, Joseph, gardener.....	Brandywine Walk.	Ford, William, blacksmith.....	West, bet. Kent and Broad Sts.
Cardaw, Robert, stone-mason.....	West St.	Fox, Mrs., huckster.....	Cor. French and Second Sts.
Cable, Thomas, shoemaker.....	10 E. Second St.	Forrester, Dr. Alexander.....	151 Shipley St.
Carr, Nancy, spinster.....	French, bet. Third and High Sts.	Foss, James, plasterer.....	144 King St.
Chandler, Benj., bricklayer.....	W. Broad St.	Fobes, Azariah, teacher.....	82 King, cor. High St.
Chandler, William, currier-shop.....	15 Shipley St.		

French & Way, cabinetmakers.....	99 and 101 Market St.
French, William, cabinetmaker.....	148 King St.
French, Rebecca, huckster.....	63 E. Front St.
Fredd, John, laborer.....	68 E. Second St.
Fread, John, Jr., revenue service.....	33 E. Second St.
Fusell, Esther, mantuamaker.....	French, bet. Second and Third Sts.
Fusell, Jacob.....	French, bet. Second and Third Sts.
Galloway, William, cooper.....	Pasture St.
Garrett, Christopher.....	Tatnall, bet. High and Queen Sts.
Gardner, James, dry goods.....	76 Market St.
Garrison, Captain.....	70 E. Second St.
Geddes, Henry, domestic dry goods.....	28 Market St.
George, Rebecca, gentlewoman.....	181 Market St.
Ges, Abraham, carpenter.....	158 King St.
Gilpin, Edward, ironmonger.....	42 Market St.
Gilpin, Abigail.....	28 E. Second St.
Gilpin, William.....	W. High St.
Gilpin, Joseph C., grocery.....	13 E. Second St.
Gilpin, William.....	18 W. High St.
Gilpin, Edward.....	24 King, cor. Second St.
Giffing, Andrew, grocery.....	8 King St.
Giffing, John, shoemaker.....	7 E. High St.
Giffing, Thomas, shoemaker.....	24 E. High St.
Giffing, Edward, cooper.....	9 E. Water St.
Gibbons, Dr. William.....	121 Market St.
Gibson, Thomas, waterman.....	Walnut St.
Gilla, James, dry goods and hatter.....	70 Market St.
Gordon, John, merchant.....	7 W. Front St.
Gerley, William.....	Tatnall, bet. Front and Second Sts.
Grabb, Joseph, tinman.....	17 E. Front St.
Gregory, John.....	French, bet. Broad and Hanover Sts.
Green, Caleb, sea captain.....	109 Shipley St.
Grimes, John, stonemason.....	Tatnall St.
Grassell, Susan, nurse.....	49 Market St.
Geyer, Ezekiah, cattle.....	French St.
Haddock, Jacob.....	nail factory, near toll house, Market St. Wharf.
Haines, Joseph, Sr.....	40 Front, cor. French Sts.
Hallowell, William J., potter.....	Orange, bet. Third and High Sts.
Hagony, John, shoemaker.....	73 Market St.
Hamilton, James, tailor.....	111 Market, cor. Queen St.
Hamilton, Archibald, attorney-at-law.....	6 West Queen St.
Haudily, Henrietta, gentlewoman.....	11 East High St.
Hanson, Thomas, merchant.....	59 East Front St.
Hanson, Samuel, carpenter.....	Walnut St.
Hamel, Jacob, braamfounder.....	W. Broad, bet. Orange and Tatnall Sts.
Harp, David, waterman.....	16 King St.
Harris, John, shipwright.....	Second, bet. Orange and Tatnall Sts.
Harris, Joseph, carpenter.....	24 E. Third St.
Harbison, David, boarding-house.....	48 King St.
Harbison, William, Windsor chairmaker.....	86 King St.
Harker, Joseph, cart owner.....	5 E. Front St.
Hartert, Isaiah, laborer.....	13 E. Front St.
Hartley, Joseph C., grocer.....	60 Market St.
Hart, Oliver, laborer.....	opp. African Church.
Harvey, Charles, dry goods.....	127 Market St.
Harvey, John.....	127 Market St.
Harvey, Andrew, painter and glazier.....	Cor. French and Broad Sts.
Harvey, William, painter and glazier.....	5 E. Hanover St.
Hayes, David, shoemaker.....	68 Market St.
Hays, Henry, grocer.....	41 Market St.
Hays, Stephen, cooper.....	Near the Arsenal.
Hays, Joseph, cooper.....	W. Front, bet. Orange and Tatnall Sts.
Hedrick, John, merchant.....	28 King St.
Hedges, John, rope-maker.....	10 Market St.
Hedges, Hannah, midwife.....	Kennett Road.
Hemphill, William, gentleman.....	102 Market St.
Hendrickson, John, cart owner.....	35 King St.
Hendrickson, Isaac, conveyancer.....	42 E. Second St.
Hewes, Edward, clerk (Bank of Delaware).....	94 Market St.
Higby, James, carpenter.....	8 W. High St.
Hiles, Eli, boarding-school.....	168 King St.
Hiles, Samuel, boarding-school.....	168 King St.
Hikman, Aaron, carman.....	Walnut, bet. Front and Second Sts.
Hill, John F., revenue service.....	28 E. Front St.
Hillman, Benj., cooper.....	39 E. Front St.
Hoe, Esther and sister, spinners.....	25 E. Front St.
Hogg, James, tallow chandler.....	31 E. Water St.
Hogg, Jane, baker.....	Cor. Orange and High Sts.
Hollingsworth, Eli, machine-maker.....	230 Market St.
Holstein, William, carter.....	Front St.
Hopkins, Charles, Lieut. U. S. Army.....	31 Shipley St.
Hovey, Outerbridge, attorney-at-law.....	215 Market St.
Hudson, James, laborer.....	31 E. Second St.
Humphreys, Peter, coach maker.....	11 E. High St.
Israel, Barnet.....	Orange, bet. Front and Second Sts.
Israel, John, pedler.....	W. Second, bet. Orange and Tatnall Sts.
Iron Foundry.....	W. Second, beyond Tatnall St.
Jackson, Justin, dry goods.....	94 Market St.
Jackson, Rebecca and Mary.....	29 E. Second St.
James, Mary, gentlewoman.....	195 Market St.
Jeffers, Brazillai, turner.....	179 Market St.
Jeffers, Mrs., widow.....	Shipley, bet. Broad and Kent Sts.
Jones, George, tailor.....	90 Market St.
Jones, Theophilus, shoemaker.....	7 Market St.
Jones, George, clock and watchmaker.....	29 Market St.
Jones, Edward, sea captain.....	Walnut above Spring Alley
Jones, Rebecca, nurse.....	Walnut above Front St.
Jones, Morgan, merchant.....	31 E. High St.
Jones, William G., cabinet-maker.....	13 Shipley St.
Jones, Widow.....	80 Shipley St.
Jones, John, potter.....	Orange St.
Jones, Widow.....	12 W. Front St.
Jones, Richard, farmer.....	W. Second St.
Jones, Joseph, clerk.....	Second, bet. Orange and Tatnall Sts.
Jones, Philip, carpenter.....	W. Third St.
Johnson, M. and E., bonnet-makers.....	131 Market St.
Johnson, Nathan, ship-carpenter.....	Brandywine Walk.
Johnson, Caleb.....	West, bet. Second and Third Sts.
Johnson, Widow.....	W. Second St.
Johns, D. Arthur, clerk.....	Delaware District.
Kean, Matthew, dry goods.....	25 Market St.
Kean, Mrs., gentlewoman.....	25 Market St.
Kendall, Isaac, tailor.....	167 Market St.
Kendall, Widow.....	Shipley, bet. Kent and Wood Sts.
Kendall, Samuel.....	Shipley, bet. Kent and Wood Sts.
Kindigh, Abraham, stage driver.....	French St.
King, William, laborer.....	115 Shipley St.
Kirkpatrick, David, collector.....	French, below Second St.
Kirk, Caleb, bellman.....	Orange, cor. High St.
Kirk, Widow.....	Kennett Road.
Kirk, Jacob, wheelwright.....	Kennett Road.
Kinsey, Abraham, teacher.....	W. Broad St.
Kinsey, Steacy, carpenter.....	112 Market, cor. of Queen St.
Lamborn, Eli, lunkeeper.....	4 Market St.
Lamborn, Jonathan, tailor.....	144 King St.
Lang, Mrs.....	10 W. High St.
Larken, William, grocer.....	123 Market St.
Latimer, Ann, gentlewoman.....	65 King St.
Lavery, Michael, blacksmith.....	18 E. Third St.
Lowery, Peter, blacksmith.....	Market, near Christiana Bridge.
Leonard, Fred., lumber merchant.....	125 King, dwelling 125 Market St.
Lewis, Evan, teacher.....	French St.
Linch, Margaret, spinster.....	4 King St.
Linch, Hugh, laborer.....	Tatnall St.
Lister, Edmund, revenue service.....	Walnut St.
Leslie, James, fence-maker.....	Tatnall St.
Lockerman, Matthew R., stationer and book-binder.....	93 Market St.
Lock, Thomas, tanner.....	Orange, bet. Second and Third Sts.
Lane, Robert, printer.....	116 King St.
Lowndes, George.....	cor. Kent and King St.
Lowderback, Henry, blacksmith.....	23 E. High St.
Macfarlane, Robert, innkeeper.....	cor. Market and Water Sts.
McDowell, John, cooper.....	Brandywine St.
Mannell, Jane, nurse.....	63 E. Front St.
Marshall, Margaret.....	120 Market St.
Mackey, Widow.....	164 King St.
Mason, Barrett.....	15 E. High St.
Mason, Peter, farmer.....	223 Market St.
Mason, Benj., carpenter.....	Broad St.
Mason, Park, constable.....	Shipley, bet. Kent and Wood Sts.
Matlack, Benj., carter.....	6 King, cor. Front St.
Masey, Thomas, manufacturer.....	140 Market St.
Mamey, Ezekiel, toll-keeper.....	Wilmington Bridge.
Marrow, William, laborer.....	Kent St.
Megear, Michael, hatter.....	144 Market St.
Mendenhall, Eli, dry goods.....	17 E. Second St.
Mendenhall, Joseph, grocer.....	25 King, cor. Second St.
Mendenhall, Thomas, Captain.....	69 E. Front St.
Mendenhall, Philip, Lieut. U. S. Army.....	69 E. Front St.
Merritt, Mrs.....	9 E. Water St.
Merrilow, Joseph, sea captain.....	Cor. Walnut and Spring Alley.
Metz, Henry.....	106 Shipley St.
Metz, George, travelling book-seller.....	West St.
McAllister, Widow.....	312 Market St.
McAllister, A., shoemaker.....	104 Market St.
McBride, Mrs., nurse.....	French St.
McCall, Andrew, tobacconist.....	46 Market St.
McCall & White, tobacconists.....	23 Market St.
McCall, Elias, nurse.....	67 E. Front St.
McCall, Isaac, carter.....	French St.
McCarton, John, grocer.....	9 Market St.
McCarroll, Widow.....	W. Second St.
McClary, Margaret, tailoress.....	6 E. Second St.
McClary, Samuel, machine-maker.....	Cor. High and French Sts.
McClear, Mary, milliner.....	58 Market St.
McClung, John, tailor.....	55 Market St.
McCorkle, Mary, milliner.....	79 Market St.
McConnell, Thomas, goldsmith and jeweler.....	122 Market St.

McCoombs, Jacob, carter.....	Orange St.
McCoy, Daniel, laborer.....	French St.
McDowell, Thomas, merchant.....	Custom House Wharf.
McDowell, Jane, seamstress.....	Brandywine Walk.
McGinn, innkeeper.....	1 King, cor. of Water St.
McIlvane, John, shoemaker.....	31 Market St.
McIntyre, William, stone-mason.....	Orange St.
McIntyre, Christopher, laborer.....	Orange St.
McIntyre, Michael, plasterer.....	W. Hanover St.
McKnight, James, cooper.....	French St.
McKinney, M. Major, domestic store.....	19 E. Water St.
McKean, Ann, tallow chandler.....	142 King St.
McKean, James, shoemaker.....	31 Market St.
McKee, Hugh, carpenter.....	183 Market St.
McLane, Allen, Colonel, collector of the port, French, two doors above Second St.	
McLane, Louis, attorney-at-law.....	119 Market St.
McLane, Allen, Jr., doctor.....	177 Market St.
McLane, Mary, storekeeper.....	French St.
McLane, Charles, tailor.....	33 E. Second St.
McLahey, John, cake man.....	W. Front St.
McManyman, Barney, tailor.....	French St.
McNeal, Valentine, shoemaker.....	100 Market St.
McSparren, Widow, huckster.....	Front St.
Miller, William, brickmaker.....	Church Lane.
Miller, Caleb, butcher.....	Orange St.
Milligan, Catharine, gentlewoman.....	169 Market St.
Milligan, Grace, midwife.....	25 E. Second St.
Mitchell, John, millwright.....	Cor. Chestnut and French Sts.
Monroe George, doctor.....	26 Market St.
Montgomery, Widow, dry goods.....	185 Market St.
Montgomery, Elizabeth, teacher.....	186 Market St.
Moore, Joseph, shoemaker.....	68 Market St.
Moore & Robinson, coach-makers.....	Market, cor. of Hanover St.
Moore, John, stage-driver.....	French St.
Moore, Nathaniel, coach-maker.....	French, bet. Front and Second Sts.
Moore & Ritchie, tailors.....	6 E. Second St.
Moore, Robert, coach-maker.....	80 Shipley St.
Moore, Enoch, shipwright.....	Orange, bet. Front St.
Moore, Widow.....	Queen, bet. Market and Shipley Sts.
Morrison, Thomas, carter.....	Orange St.
Mount, John, stone mason.....	33 Shipley St.
Mowhan, Richard, constable.....	Shipley St.
Murdock, James, livery stable.....	8 E. Second St.
Murphy, Arthur, huckster.....	13 W. Front St.
Naff, Hance, auctioneer and flour inspector.....	82 Market St.
Newlin, Cyrus.....	201 Market St.
Newlin, Joseph, carpenter.....	92 King St.
Nichols, Samuel, dry goods.....	82 Market St.
Nichols, Hannah.....	46 E. Queen St.
Nichols, John, laborer.....	French St.
Noblett, Dell, cabinetmaker.....	Shipley, bet. Broad and Kent Sts.
O'Daniel, Francis, justice of the peace.....	63 Market St.
O'Daniel, Peter, tailor.....	3 Market St.
Ocheltree, Elizabeth, dry goods.....	6 E. Second St.
Ocheltree, Eliza, milliner.....	6 E. Second St.
O'Flinn, Capt. Patrick, innkeeper.....	S. E. cor. 3d and Market Sts.
Otley, Abner, brassfounder.....	Shipley, bet. Kent and Wood Sts.
Our, David, & Co., domestic cotton yarns.....	96 Market St.
Painter, Saul, rush bottom chair-moulder.....	148 Market St.
Patterson, John, dry goods.....	30 Market St.
Patterson, Wm., saddler.....	61 Market St.
Paulson, Aaron, dry goods.....	43 Market St.
Pennington, Ashbury, Sr., bookbinder.....	98 Shipley St.
Pepper, Henry J., silversmith and jeweler.....	60 Market St.
Pepper, Lydia, milliner.....	60 Market St.
Perkins, Widow, gentlewoman.....	175 Market St.
Perrine, John, bricklayer and stonemason.....	French St.
Peterson, Jacob, carpenter.....	61 E. Second St.
Peterson, John, innkeeper.....	"Museum Tavern."
Peterson, John, turner.....	Orange St.
Physick, Henry W., gentleman.....	54 King St.
Pierce, Joseph, druggist.....	52 Market St.
Pierce, Dinah, boarding-house.....	208 Market St.
Pierson, Robert, carpenter-shop.....	116 Market St.
Pierson, Jonathan, painter.....	127 Shipley St.
Pineelt, Solomon, captain.....	French, near African Church.
Pineelt, Uriah, captain.....	41 E. Front St.
Pomley, James, tavern.....	W. Front, bet. Tatnall St.
Poole, Richard, shoemaker.....	8 Market St.
Poole, William, shoemaker.....	46 King St.
Pogue, John, fisherman.....	29 E. Front St.
Pogue, William, shoemaker.....	37 E. Front St.
Porter, R., printer, stationer, etc.....	97 Market; office, 67 Shipley St.
Porter, Alexander, livery stable.....	64 Shipley St.
Pryce, Rev. Wm.....	226 Market St.
Rankin, Wm.....	164 King St.
Rankin, Wm., teacher.....	West, bet. Kent and Broad Sts.
Rea, Moses, stonemason.....	203 Market St.
Reed, Jos., surveyor, conveyancer and accountant.....	205 Market St.
Reed, Thomas, Rev.....	French, bet. Kent and Broad Sts.
Reading, Mrs., gentlewoman.....	229 Market St.
Reason, Margaret, widow.....	W. Queen St.
Reynolds, John, ironmonger.....	Market, cor. 3d St.
Rice, James, grocer.....	Market, cor. Water St.
Richardson, Thomas, coachmaker.....	202 Market St.
Richardson, John.....	Cor. French and Third Sts.
Richards, Nathaniel, dry goods.....	14 W. High St.
Richards, Wm., ironfounder.....	W. 2d, bet. Orange and Tatnall Sts.
Richards, Wm., flour and feed store.....	56 Shipley St.
Richmond, Samuel, weaver.....	Orange St.
Riley, Samuel, chairmaker.....	27 E. Front St.
Rlug, Wm., nailer.....	13 E. Water St.
Richte, Elizabeth, huckster.....	Tatnall St.
Robbison, Nicholas.....	85 King St.
Robinson, Israel, carpenter.....	French St.
Robinson, Wm., coachmaker.....	French, bet. Hanover and Broad Sts.
Robinson, Wm., shoemaker.....	96 Market St.
Robinson, Ebenezer, grocer.....	32 Market St.
Robinson, Jos., merchant.....	19 E. Second St.
Robinson, Aquilla, carpenter.....	79 Shipley St.
Robinson, Thomas.....	Orange, near Second St.
Robinson, Jacob, carter.....	
Robinson & Gwynn, chair manufacturers.....	15 Market St.
Robinett, David, captain.....	Revenue Service.
Robinett, Rachel.....	French, ab. 3d St.
Roberts, Lydia, gentlewoman.....	French, ab. 2d St.
Roberts, Catharine.....	121 Market St.
Roche, Edward, justice of the peace.....	90 Market St.
Rodney, Cesar A., attorney-at-law.....	193 Market St.
Rollins, Thomas, hatter.....	63 Shipley St.
Ross, Samuel, confectioner.....	31 King St.
Ross, Samuel, grocer.....	12 Market St.
Ross, Samuel & Co., merchants.....	Market Street Wharf.
Ross, John, grocer.....	21 West Front St.
Rudolph, John, butcher and commissary U. S. A.....	13 Market St.
Rumsey, John and William, gentlemen.....	21 Market St.
Rumford, John, potter, brickmaker, etc.....	92 Market St.
Rumford, Sarah.....	11 E. High St.
Rumford, Samuel, hatter.....	Hanover, bet. King and French Sts.
Rumford, Thomas, printer.....	Hanover, bet. King and French Sts.
Rumford, William, hatter.....	67 and 135 Market Sts.
Ring, Thomas, tanner.....	39 King St.
Sanders, Abel, carpenter.....	162 King St.
Sanders, John, painter and glazier.....	77 King St.
Savill, Levi.....	High, near Walnut St.
Savill, Jonathan, blacksmith.....	10 E. Hanover St.
Savill, John, wood-corder.....	179 Market St.
Savler, Mary, storekeeper.....	34 King St.
Scanlin, John, grocery.....	56 Market St.
Scott, Robert, hatter.....	140 Shipley St.
Schrader, Frederick, gunsmith and tavern-keeper.....	West, cor. Hanover.
Sherwood, John, hatter.....	Orange, below High St.
Sellers, John, hatter.....	51 Market St.; factory, 54 Shipley St.
Seeds, Joseph, machine-maker.....	Cor. Third and French Sts.
Seal, Widow.....	70 Shipley St.
Seal, Caleb.....	West, cor. Hanover St.
Seal, William.....	West, cor. Hanover St.
Seal, William and Caleb, tan-yard.....	West, cor. Hanover St.
Sharpe, Eli, tavern-keeper.....	11 Market, cor. of Front St.
Sharpe, Abial, sea captain.....	West Front St.
Shaw, Jacob, carpenter.....	44 E. Second St.
Sheward, John and Perry, cabinet-makers.....	207 Market St.
Sheward, Caleb, brewer and maltster, W. Second, bet. Orange and Tatnall Sts.	
Shivers, Thomas, gentleman.....	94 King St.
Sheets, George, Rev.....	Near King and Broad Sts.
Shipley, William, butcher.....	66 Shipley St.
Shipley, Joseph, brewer and maltster.....	Tatnall, cor. High St.
Shipley, Robert, Thomas and John, farmers.....	West, cor. High St.
Simmons, George, carpenter and lumber merchant, Water and French Sts.	
Simpson, John, weaver and dyer.....	47 Shipley St.
Sims, Joseph, gentleman.....	Cool Spring.
Simpson, James, shoes and dry goods.....	19 W. French St.
Smith, Dr. E. A.....	King, cor. Broad St.
Smith, Dr. Robert S.....	King, cor. Broad St.
Smith, Thomas, tannery.....	W. Second, beyond Tatnall St.
Smith, William, coach trimmer.....	162 King St.
Smith, John, painter and glazier.....	18 Market St.
Smith, John, starch manufacturer.....	Walnut and High Sts.
Smyth, David, domestic yarn-store.....	95 Market St.
Smith, Charles, tallow chandler.....	Tatnall St.
Sneath, Sarah, milliner.....	70 Market St.
Solomon, Isaac, grocer.....	20 Market St.
Spackman, Thomas, bricklayer.....	West St.
Springer, B. H.....	French, below Third St.

Springer, Peter, wheelwright 46 King St.
 Springer, John, tailor 45 Market St.
 Springer, Thomas, shoemaker 79 King St.
 Sperry, John, grocer Hanover St.
 Spotts, John, baker King, cor. High St.
 Squibb, Robert, currier shop 24 W. High St.
 Stagg, Josiah, brickmaker Church Lane
 Stanton, Thomas, tanner W. High, bet. Tatnall and West Sta.
 Starr, Caleb, teller in Bank of Delaware.
 Starr, Joshua, tanner West bet. Second and Third Sta.
 Stapler, John, merchant Front, bet. Orange and Tatnall Sta.
 Stewart, Duncan, revenue service 38 King St.
 Stevenson, Isaac, Esq., surveyor and conveyancer, Broad and King Streets.
 Stridham, Peter 23 Shipley St.
 Stridham, John, waterman W. Front St.
 Stigers, Jordan, cartwright Orange St.
 Suckton, John, General 71 Shipley St.
 Stroud, Samuel 69 Shipley St.
 Sturges, Jonathan, shoemaker Walnut St.
 Talley, John, laborer Walnut St.
 Taylor, Andrew, baker 62 Market St.
 Taylor, Eliza, milliner 62 Market St.
 Taylor, Samuel, grocery 47 Market St.
 Taylor, George 14 King St.
 Taylor, A. F., hatter Opp. African Church.
 Taylor, John, trader Cor. Front and French Sta.
 Taylor, Charles, shoemaker 42 E. Second St.
 Taylor, Deborah, widow W. Queen St.
 Thomson, Allan, dry goods Market, cor. High St.
 Thomas, Edward, tavern-keeper 39 Market St.
 Thelwell, Deborah, teacher 88 King St.
 Thomas, John H., tailor 10 E. Queen St.
 Thorbert, John, Esq. 76 Shipley St.
 Townsend, William, carpenter 99 Shipley St.
 Townsend, Mary, widow W. Second St.
 Tobin, Thomas, gentleman Orange St.
 Trainer, Susan, huckster Walnut St.
 Trip & Bonsall, carriers Cor. Tatnall and Second Sta.
 Trout, William, stage-man French above Second St.
 Tall, John, carpenter 100 Shipley St.
 Toney, Alex., carter Church Lane.
 Uman, Widow, gentlewoman 117 Market St.
 Vandiver, Rebecca, mantua-maker 164 King St.
 Vanshan, Eliza L., dry goods 72 Market St.
 Vining, Miss, gentlewoman Brandywine Walk Market.
 Vining, Henry, printer Tatnall above Queen St.
 Virtue, Margaret, grocery Cor. Water and King Sta.
 Wagstaff, James & Hugh, spindle makers, 188 Market St., W. Kent, near Shipley, dwelling on Kennett Road.
 Walker, Eliza, milliner 44 Market St.
 Walker, William, blacksmith Market St., near toll-house.
 Wallace, Thomas, brick maker French, near African Church.
 Wallace, Samuel, pumpwright Cor. French and High Sta.
 Walraven, Jesse, carpenter 39 E. High St.
 Ward, John, mill 128 Shipley St.
 Ward, John, stage-driver 7 W. High St.
 Warner, John, farmer West St.
 Warrington, Thomas, house-carpenter 2 E. Second St.
 Watt, John, Jr., watch and clockmaker 34 Market St.
 Watson, Thomas, butcher French, near Second St.
 Warwick, Abraham Tatnall, near Front St.
 Way, Francis, huckster W. Front St.
 Weaver, William B., watchmaker 52 Market St.
 Webster, John, bricklayer.
 Webster, John, molder King, cor. of High St.
 Webb, Benj., laborer 67 E. Front St.
 Webb, Widow, grocery Shipley, near Hanover Sta.
 Webb, Benj., tanner West, bet. Hanover and Queen Sta.
 Webb, Nicholas, laborer 169 Market St.
 Welch, John, laborer Second, below Walnut St.
 Wells, Arthur A., grocery King, cor. High St.
 White, Martha, umbrella-maker and layer-out of the dead, 80 Market St.
 Witsell, Adam, cedar-cooper 10 E. Water St.
 White, Nicholas B., carpenter 106 Market St.
 White, John, apothecary and china store 106 and 110 Market St.
 White, Robert, merchant 33 Market St.
 Whitelock, George, cabinet-maker 147 Market St.
 Whitelock, Martha W. Queen, near West Sta.
 Wickersham, Thomas, trader 138 Market St.
 Williamson, Nicholas G., attorney-at-law 77 Shipley St.
 Wilkinson, William, cooper West, near High Sta.
 Wilkinson, Robert & Co., tanners 40 W. High St.
 Wilson, James, editor, publisher and stationer, 103 and 105 Market Street.
 Wilson, James, laborer 144 King St.
 Wilson, Susan, gentlewoman 43 E. High St.
 Wilson, Jane 11 E. Second St.

Wilson, Carson & David, tan-yard W. 3d, near Tatnall Sta.
 Windell, William, revenue service
 Winterbottom, Thomas, huckster, bath-house, W. Front, beyond Tatnall Sta.
 Witherspoon, Thomas, late clerk of district 122 Market St.
 Witsell, George, cedar cooper 10 E. Water St.
 Witsell, Henry, cedar cooper Shipley, cor. High St.
 Wolfe, Nancy, boarding-house 150 Market St.
 Wolfe, General James, silversmith Market, cor. of High St.
 Wolfe, Michael, baker West Front, near Tatnall St.
 Wolfe, John, baker West Front, near Tatnall St.
 Woodson, Jeremiah, grocer 142 Market St.
 Wollaston, Joshua, bricklayer Shipley, near Broad St.
 Wood, Samuel, coppersmith and tin plate worker 63 Market St.
 Woodside, Widow, teacher 11 Shipley St.
 Woodcock, William 4 W. High St.
 Worrell, Edward, cashier Bank of Delaware 4 King St.
 Worthington, Joseph, stage driver Third, below French St.
 Wrench, Henry, carpenter West Broad St.
 Yarnall, Edith, dry goods 6 W. High St.
 Yenta, Widow 45 Shipley St.
 Yenta, C. and A., tobacconists 24 Market St.
 Young, George, machine maker 35 E. Front St.
 Zane, Joel, teacher 85 E. Front St.
 There were 112 colored people.

Inhabitants of Brandywine Village.

Anderson, William Merchant
 Askew, Parker Merchant
 Bannard, Robert Cooper
 Beck, John Laborer
 Boyd, John Cooper
 Bullock, Curtis Inn-keeper
 Campbell, Colin Tailor
 Canby, Samuel Merchant miller
 Canby, James Merchant miller
 Canby, William.
 Canby, Merritt Clerk
 Canby, William Carpenter
 Carlisle, William Cooper
 Chandler, James Cooper
 Clark, William Carpenter
 Conwell, Elias Cabinet maker
 Cooper, William Machine maker
 Cummings, Isaac Miller
 Dougherty, Charles Laborer
 Davis, George Carpenter
 Davinport, — Machine maker
 Derickson, Jacob Millwright
 Draper, Alexander Shipbuilder
 Dulton, Jacob Millwright
 Duncan, Jethro Cooper
 Elliott, Benjamin Butcher
 Ellis, Benjamin Miller
 Ewing, John Laborer
 Ferris, Benjamin Cotton manufacturer
 Feight, Manuel Cooper
 File, Samuel Cooper
 Frell, Daniel Huckster
 Fulton, John Cooper
 Garrison, Wm. Miller
 German, James Waterman
 Gregg, John Cooper
 Grimes, Joseph Cooper
 Harris, Stephen Waterman
 Harris, Samuel Cooper
 Harris, Jesse Cooper
 Hawkins, Thomas Cooper
 Hayes, John Cooper
 Hemphill, William Miller
 Hewes, Ellis Miller
 Hindman, John Cooper
 Hull, Thomas J. Clerk
 Hoopes, Henry Lumber merchant
 Hooten, Jacob Innkeeper
 Jefferis, Jonathan Miller
 Lea, Thomas Merchant miller
 Lea, Thomas, Jr. Merchant miller
 Martin, Lazarus Blacksmith
 Matlin, Joseph Gentleman
 Mace, Thomas Miller
 McConnell, Henry Machine maker
 McConnell, William Cooper
 McKinney, William Machine maker
 McKee, Andrew Farmer
 McGee, Alexander Miller
 Michael, John Millwright
 Moore, David Waterman
 Moore, Robert Teacher

Murdock, William	Cooper
Payne, George	Machine maker
Pierce, Anson	Carpenter
Pierce, William	Millwright
Pierson, Richard	Cooper
Pool, William	Merchant miller
Poulson, Mrs.	Storekeeper
Poulson, Isaac	Shoemaker
Poulson, George	Shoemaker
Price, James	Merchant miller
Pyle, Joel	Cooper
Rawson, Warren	Ship carpenter
Reynolds, William	Blacksmith
Reynolds, Thomas	Blacksmith
Rice, James	Cooper
Rice, Henry	Cooper
Russell, Stacey	Blacksmith
Russell, John	Miller
Shipley, Joseph	Merchant miller
Shipley, Samuel	Merchant miller
Shipley, John	Merchant miller
Smith, Robert	Ship carpenter
Smith, Thomas	Cooper
Smith, William	Shoemaker
Smith, James	Cooper
Smith, Thomas	Laborer
Smithell, Joseph	Cooper
Springer, William	Cooper
Starr, Jacob	Waterman
Stidham, John	Miller
Stuart, William	Cooper
Tatem, Charles	Blacksmith
Tatnall, Edward	Merchant miller
Thompson, Mordecai	Cooper
Thompson, Thomas	Farmer
Vandever, Peter	Farmer
Vandever, Tobias	Farmer
Vandegrift, James	Miller
Valentine, Abraham, colored.	
Walker, Davis	Shoemaker
Walber, Andrew	Cooper
Watkins, Benjamin	Cooper
Weatherau, John	Cooper
Weatherby, William	Gentleman
Wilson, John	Waterman
Williams, Richard	Miller
Woodruff, Joseph	Farmer
Woodward, William	Cooper
Young, William	Cooper

Ministers of the Gospel in Wilmington in 1814 were Revs. Read, D.D., Daniel Dodge, William Pryce, George Sheetz and William Meeks. The places of worship were the Friends' Meeting, West Street; First Baptist meeting-house, on King Street; First Presbyterian Church, corner Market and Tenth; Second Presbyterian Church, corner Walnut and Fifth; Trinity Church (Old Swedes'), then "below the borough on the Christiana;" Methodist meeting-house, Walnut, below Third; Zion Church (colored) and African Union, nearly opposite; New Baptist meeting-house, corner of French and Sixth.

The practicing physicians were Drs. E. A. Smith, George Monro, William Gibbons, Allen McLane, John Brinkle, Robert S. Smith, Alexander Forrester, Richard E. Cochran, Arthur Johns, J. Degier, James Tilton.

The attorneys were James A. Bayard, Outerbridge Horsey, Caesar A. Rodney, Brown & Davis, Louis McLane, Archibald Hamilton, N. G. Williamson, William P. Brobson.

Edward Roche and Francis O'Daniel held the office of justice of the peace. Jonas P. Fairlanb, Isaac Stevenson and Joseph Reed were surveyors.

The Bank of Delaware was at the corner of Market and Fourth, but removed to its present site the next

year. The capital was \$110,000. Joseph Baily was president and Edward Worrell cashier. This bank was then nineteen years old. The Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine was at that time located at its present site. John Way was president and Daniel Byrnes cashier. Capital, \$120,000. The Farmers' Bank was the third door above Third on Market, with John Rumsey, president and Peter Caverly, cashier.

Colonel Allen McLane was collector of customs, with office at 10 E. Water St. Joseph Bringhurst was botanist. The arsenal was on Washington Street, above Eighth. Reliance Fire-Engine House, West Third Street, between Market and Shipley. Friendship Engine-House, corner of Seventh and Shipley. Brandywine Engine-House, near Brandywine Bridge.

The Wilmington and Philadelphia stages left David Brinton's Indian King Hotel every morning at eight o'clock, and Anderson's coachee for same city, left Swan Tavern (now Gibson House) at same hour, taking four hours to go to Philadelphia, and that was pretty good time by stage. Cook's coachee, started at Christiana Bridge Inn, daily at seven A.M., and arrived at Philadelphia at one P. M. The southern mail-coach stopped at Indian King for breakfast every morning at seven o'clock. The northern mail-coach from Baltimore stopped at same public inn for dinner. The "Exposition" and "Pilot" were stages of other lines running north and south, that also stopped daily for meals. Members of Congress were frequently on these stages going to and from Washington, and partook of meals, at this time prepared by David Brinton. His tavern was known as the stage-office. Stages for down the Peninsula also started from here daily.

There was one steamboat to Philadelphia in 1815, the "Delaware." The packet boats, "Ann," Captain Bush; "Tryphena," Captain Garretson; "Sarah Ann," Captain Dougherty, plied between Wilmington and Philadelphia, one of which left or arrived at either place daily.

In 1814 the Abolitionist Society in Wilmington flourished. A society for the education of colored children, a female benevolent society, one Masonic lodge, and a musical organization of young gentlemen.

Mail was received daily. The great Northern and Southern mail route passed through Wilmington. It was surveyed between June, 1812, and January, 1813, and extended from Robinstown, Maine, to St. Mary's, in Georgia. The Northern route, from Washington City to Robinstown, the Northeast coast of Maine, was eight hundred and sixty-eight miles. The Southern route, from Washington to St. Mary's, Georgia, eight hundred and twelve miles.

The country-seats and mansion-houses in view of Wilmington (the sites of most of which are now in the city limits) in 1814 were those of Colonel Alexander Fairfield, David Alrichs, Peter S. Alrichs, south of Christiana River; Peter Bauduy, Eden Park; Hon. James A. Bayard, Thomas Beeson, Philadelphia Road;

Dr. John Brinkle, John Hiron, John Shallcross, Kennett Turnpike; J. M. Brown, Esq., Tusculum Road, Wilmington Turnpike; Peter Brynberg, Healthy Hill; Dr. Colesbury, near Red Lion Road; Andrew Crips, Poor-House Road; Benjamin Elliot, north of Brandywine; Jane Elliott, Sheaf of Wheat Tavern, Philadelphia Road; Robert Hamilton, Esq., near Delaware River; William Hemphill, Shellpot Hill; Major Peter Jaquett, Long Hook, New Castle Road; Captain Peter Jaquett, farmer, Locust Grove, Christiana Ferry; Isaac Jones, north of Brandywine; John Platt, Chatham; Henry Rice, near Prospect Hill; Ashton Richardson, John Richardson and Joseph Robinson, Newport Road; Caesar A. Rodney, Esq., Cool Spring; Samuel Spackman, Philadelphia Road; John Smith, Leipsic; Thomas Smyth near Delaware River; Isaac Stidham, Point Pleasant; General John Stockton, Bedford, near Christiana; Dr. James Tilton, Bellevue, near King's Road; John Townsend, Adam Turnhill, south of Christiana; William Tussey, Shellpot Hill; Thomas Vandever, east of Brandywine Creek; William Walker, merchant, south of Christiana; Captain John Warner, near Newport Road; John Washington, inn-keeper, Cross Keys, Kennett Turnpike; John Way, near King's Road; John Wethered, Prospect Hill.

The records of Willingtown and Wilmington, as preserved by tradition and print, are replete with interesting incidents of the people who made the city. There was a good deal of wealth in the old community, and its owners were much given to investing it in fine houses and costly furniture. The early clergy were not, as a rule, overburdened with temporal fortune, but Rev. Peter Tranberg, rector of Old Swedes' from 1742 to 1748, built at the corner of French Street and Spring Alley a residence for himself, which was the most elegantly furnished in town. His widow lived there many years after his death, and his descendants occupied it to the sixth generation.

His only son was an officer in the Revolution, and Colonel Benzel, who married his eldest daughter, was stationed at Crown Point, New York, about 1750, and died in the service of King George. His youngest daughter married Orloff Parlin, pastor of Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, from 1750 to 1767.

Dr. John McKinley, the first President of Delaware, resided at the northwest corner of Third and French Streets, where he built a mansion; back of which, extending to King Street, was a beautiful garden of tulips and other rare flowers. One of his distinguished guests was Alexander H. Rowan, the Irish nobleman, then an exile in Wilmington. The doctor died here in 1796. The property was afterward occupied by Governor Caleb P. Bennett. Late in life he resided on the west side of Market Street, just below the Lore Building.

Dr. Didie, a French physician of note, and formerly a surgeon in Napoleon Bonaparte's army, lived on the west side of French Street, opposite the present site of Wesleyan College Building. J. B. Garesche

the wealthy Frenchman, owner of the Eden Park Powder-Mills, lived on the east side, and Dr. Bayard at the corner above, until his death, in 1802.

Dr. Ebenezer Smith, Revolutionary surgeon, and whose father was one of the earliest Presbyterian ministers in Lancaster County, Pa., resided at Seventh and King Streets. He was health officer when the yellow fever prevailed here in 1802. His brother, Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, was president of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from 1795 to 1812. One of his sons, also a physician, died in Mississippi, where he had gone to recuperate his health; and his daughter, Eliza B. Smith, was killed by lightning in July, 1824, while sitting by an open window in the third story of their home. A second son was appointed assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point Military Academy. He died of typhoid fever during a summer vacation. Captain Joseph Nicholson, of the United States Navy, was a neighbor to Dr. Smith.

Captain Prole owned the house at southeast corner of Second and Walnut Streets. It had an orchard in the rear, and in 1796 he sold the property to Robert Montgomery, who laid out a beautiful flower garden around the house. He made a tour of Europe when quite young and spent a year or more in France. He entertained the Governor (Thomas McKean) of Pennsylvania four months in 1797, when the yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia.

Isaac Henderson, a merchant trader of the last century, resided at the northwest corner of Second and French Streets. Captain Elisha Brown, soon after the Revolution, bought this property, and in 1791 sailed for the West Indies. He and his crew were lost at sea. Colonel Allen McLane afterwards lived in the mansion at the northeast corner of Second and French Streets, and John Stapler owned the house next above.

Phebe, widow of John Vining, United States Senator from 1793 to 1798, lived at the southeast corner of Third and French Streets, and from there to Water Street was the court end of town in those days.

James A. Bayard, Sr., who died soon after his return from signing the treaty of peace with England, in 1814, once occupied this house, and Governor Bassett, his father-in-law, once resided in it.

The Bush family, in colonial days, lived at the corner of King and Water Streets, and Captain Giles, a wealthy trader, resided at the northwest corner of King and Front Streets. His children were a son and a daughter. The latter married a young man named Malcolm, who was drowned in the Delaware a few days after the wedding, while boating with a party of his young friends. Captain Joseph Gilpin married the young widow and for a long time occupied the Giles homestead. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and moved to the West, where he lived to the age of eighty-nine years. His brother, Israel Gilpin, lived to be nearly one hundred years old. At the southwest corner of Second and King Streets Edward

Gilpin long resided. He moved to Philadelphia, where he died in 1844. Charles Gilpin, his son, was elected mayor of that city in 1850 by the Whig party.

Eli Mendenhall had a card factory and a dry goods and grocery store nearly opposite Second Street Market, on King Street. Near by were the watch-maker shops of Thomas Crow and Jonas Aldrich.

Timothy Hanson, a chair manufacturer, lived on Second Street, between Market and King Streets.

The residence of Captain Jeffries, a noted seaman, was on King Street, above Second Street. Captain Brinton, who was lost at sea, was his neighbor.

John and Samuel Adams were printers at the corner of Fourth and King Streets.

Matthew Crips, about 1760, bought the land east of King Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, and on it started the first pottery in Wilmington. He also made cups and saucers and sold the products of his manufacture in Delaware and New Jersey, until he grew wealthy. In 1797 he built a large mansion on this square, in which he lived for several years, and then it was rented by John Keating, a wealthy Englishman, who married the daughter of Madame Deschappelles.

Peter Proenchere, an educated Frenchman, who had, prior to the French Revolution, been attached to the household of the Duc d'Orleans, brother of King Louis XVI., was a member of this family. He came to this country in 1794, and returned to France when the Bourbons were restored to the throne, after the downfall of Napoleon. One of Mr. Keating's sons was educated in Paris and became a skilled chemist and mineralogist, dying in London in 1840. Another son was a lawyer of some note in Philadelphia. When Mr. Keating moved from the Crips mansion, Mrs. Capron, of Philadelphia, took it as a boarding-house, and it was subsequently occupied by Joshua Maule. Later on it became Eli Hilles' boarding-school for girls.

Peter Vandever owned a bridge across the Brandywine, which he built as early as 1760, and charged toll for crossing it.

His ancestors settled on a large tract of land now included in the northeast section of the city, a portion of which was known as Vandever's Island, being then surrounded by the stream. The last bridge at the site was taken away by a flood in January, 1839.

Front Street from Walnut to Market was a beautiful green lawn in early days.

Dr. George Monro's residence until his death was on the east side of Market Street, a few doors below Second. He was a surgeon in the Revolution and married a daughter of Col. John Haslet. John Patterson, dry goods merchant, was adjoining. The house above was first the home of Major Adams, and afterwards of the celebrated architect Benjamin H. Latrobe, who designed part of the Capitol at Washington. On the northwest corner of Front and Market Streets stands the building for a century known as the Buck Tavern. On this site the first house in

town was built. Col. Thomas Kean, a hero of the Revolution, and who died of yellow fever in 1802, had a mansion on the opposite corner, south of the Bank of Brandywine. Dr. Pascal's drug store was near the centre of the square, on the west side. Joseph Baily, for thirty-three years president of the Bank of Delaware, succeeded him in the drug business. Joseph Shallcross, the merchant trader and patriot, who sent a letter to General Washington before the battle of Brandywine, lived next above. Late in life he moved to Delaware Avenue, above Adams. John Sellars, the hatter, afterwards occupied the same house. William R. Sellars was his son. John Reynolds' hardware store was on the southwest corner of Third and Market. Within the same square James Brobson, a prominent merchant, had a store. He was many years burgess of the town. The Sign of the Ship, at the corner of Third and Market, was a well-known old-time tavern. It was the headquarters for several officers of Washington's army just before the battle of Brandywine. John Marshall was proprietor at that time, and afterwards Captain Patrick O'Flinn kept it until his death, in 1818. John Webster, a wit, and in 1790 a successful teacher in town, started a drug store, which, for many years afterwards, was owned by Joseph Bringham and now by H. R. Bringham. David Bush resided at the northeast corner of Third and Market Streets.

Thomas Spackman had a shoe store just above the Bush homestead. His daughter married Joseph Grubb, owner of one of the earliest hardware stores in town; another daughter married Joseph Richardson.

James Lea, Sr., resided at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets, afterwards the site of the Bank of Delaware, from 1795 to 1815. Bonsall & Niles' printing-office was next-door above, and when Hezekiah Niles moved to Baltimore, his daughter, Mary B. Niles, remained in Wilmington and was known as one of the most successful teachers in the town. The residence of Robert Hamilton, an Englishman, was on Market Street, above Fifth Street.

Francis Robinson, a Friend, emigrated to Wilmington, from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1732, and bought the land now bounded by Market, King, Fourth and Fifth Streets. In the centre of this square, in his newly-built house, he engaged in the preparation of buck-skins and chamois leather. Nicholas Robinson, his son, during his leisure hours, shot squirrels in the thickly-wooded land now embraced in the same square, and afterward succeeded his father. When he retired William, his son, took the business, and in 1823 was the first person in Wilmington to manufacture morocco. For seven years, with about a dozen employees, he carried on that business, and in 1830, with James Rice as partner, built a foundry at Tenth and Orange Streets. He removed to Philadelphia and later to Baltimore. Francis Robinson, his brother and now an aged citizen of Wilmington, together with his brother Harrison,

in 1833 and for eleven years afterward, engaged in cleaning and preparing imported wool on the site where his ancestors had previously conducted the tannery. This square for a century and a quarter was owned by the Robinsons. Hanson Robinson went to Philadelphia in 1843, and began the wool business on Front Street, below Chestnut Street. In 1855 he built as his country residence Woolton Hall, Brandywine Hundred, where he died in March, 1871.

General John Stockton owned the Bauduy Mansion, opposite the City Hall. He was brigadier-general of the New Castle County militia during the War of 1812, and his youngest son was killed fighting the British, on the Niagara frontier. Captain Thomas Stockton, an older son, commanded a company and was distinguished at the battle of Lundy's Lane in that war. His company marched from Wilmington to Canada. He was elected Governor of Delaware, and died while in office. He lived in New Castle. Job Harvey, a leading shipping merchant, owned the corner now occupied by the Clayton House, before 1780. The Queen of the Otaheite tavern was opened there before 1800. On the south side of Sixth Street, near Market Street, prior to 1800 stood John Jordan's one-story brick school-house.

The headquarters of the French officers in Washington's army during its stay in Wilmington was in the large mansion of Abijah Dawes, a Friend, on the east side of Market Street, above Sixth Street, now owned by the McCaulleys. They had considerable sums of French money placed in kegs and deposited in the cellar. Gunning Bedford, whom Washington presented with a pocket pistol for his services in the war, afterwards lived here until his death. He was one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, one of the first Representatives in Congress, and a judge of the courts. Martha Washington gave him the crimson satin Masonic sash of the first President. Mrs. Bedford was the daughter of James Parker, one of the early journalists of New York City. Her mother was a French lady. The Bedford home was famed for its hospitality and brilliant entertainments. The mansion was sold in 1813 by the original owner to Louis McLane.

On the west side of Market Street, opposite the old Presbyterian Church, prior to 1800, there was a large vegetable garden, owned by Governor Dickinson. Adjoining it was the cabin of an old colored woman, Lydia Hall, who lived to the age of one hundred years. She had two sons in the Revolutionary army, one of whom was captured and executed by the British.

On the south side of Front Street, near Tatnall, lived Francis Way, a Friend. His ancestors were among the first settlers. The home of Belle McCloskey, a camp follower of the Revolution, was on the north side of Front Street, nearly opposite. Major Patten, an officer of the famous Delaware Regiment in the Revolution, lived on Front Street until his death of yellow fever, in 1798.

William Jones, prior to 1800, owned a residence at the northwest corner of Shipley and Front Streets, with a beautiful flower garden surrounding it. His son, William G. Jones, the leading undertaker and cabinet-maker of half a century ago, and father of Washington Jones, president of the Bank of Brandywine, succeeded in the ownership. Shipley Street up to Third, in 1800, was not built up. On the north side of Second, between Orange and Tatnall Streets, was Caleb Sheward's brewery, one of the first in Wilmington. He operated it as late as 1814. William Sheward, his son, was the next owner till 1843, when it was sold. Zachariah Ferris, a minister among the Friends, owned a tanyard and dwelling-house on the south side of Second, beyond West Street. His son, John Ferris, built a large house on Market Street.

Dr. Nicholas Way erected a large mansion at the southwest corner of Third and Shipley Streets. He began the practice of medicine in 1775, and was an eminent physician and preceptor. In 1793 he entertained nearly a hundred Philadelphians during the yellow fever epidemic. Monsieur Hammond, a wealthy Frenchman, bought the Way mansion and resided in it until 1802. Jacob Broom, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, was its next owner, and died there. His son, Jacob M. Broom, was a Representative in Congress. John Wales, United States Senator from 1849 to 1851, lived here for many years.

Nicholas G. Williamson, a lawyer, resided at the northwest corner of Third and Shipley Streets. He was postmaster of Wilmington and second mayor of the city. It was at his house that Myra Clark Gaines was entertained the night before she started with her future husband to New Orleans to claim her fortune. In Revolutionary days Joel Zane kept a hardware store at the southeast corner of Fourth and Shipley Streets, and his wife daily gave food to the French soldiers quartered in the neighborhood. Mr. Zane moved to Front Street after the war. Ziba Ferris and his son of the same name resided for many years at the corner of Third and Shipley Streets. John Ferris, who was unceasing in his care of the yellow fever patients in 1798 and 1802, was one of the last victims of the disease, dying October 30, 1802.

On the east side of Shipley Street, near Fifth, was the most famous school of colonial days, conducted by Henry Pepper. William Cobbett, the notorious political agitator, was for a brief period in the employ of Mr. Pepper as a teacher. Captain Kirkpatrick, of Revolutionary fame, lived opposite Pepper's school. He was the father of David, James and Robert Kirkpatrick, who founded a large importing house in Philadelphia.

About 1800 "Billy" McDougall, a town notoriety, kept a little tavern on the edge of the marsh at Tatnall Street and Delaware Avenue. He called it "The House that Jack Built," but it was better known as "Bull Frog Tavern." The marsh was full of plump and juicy frogs that found no better destination

than to be stoned by the boys, until the French refugees from San Domingo and Paris settled in Wilmington. They knew what a table delicacy the big, green batrachians were, and soon had them served by their own cooks, but it required time and persuasion to induce the Delaware natives to eat them.

Dr. William Gibbons lived south of Delaware Avenue near Jefferson Street, and in the vicinage resided John Hedges, who occupied an old-time hipped-roof house, and died in it at the age of one hundred. Moses Bradford built the large stone mansion afterward owned by Job Jackson. William Shipley's brewery was at the foot of Quaker Hill. A large stone house—one of the first on West Street—was built by Joseph Shallcross, and was sold to Mordecai Woodward, who owned a large rope-walk on what is now Washington Street. John Dauphin, a Frenchman, succeeded him in its ownership. Frederick Shrader, the gunsmith, lived at the northwest corner of Sixth and West Streets, since the site of a Catholic Seminary. Caleb Seal, who died at ninety-three years of age, owned a residence at northeast corner of Sixth and West Streets. His son, William Seal, lived here during his life.

The father of Governor Caleb P. Bennett, who was chief burgess in 1809, resided at the northwest corner of Fifth and West Streets. The headquarters of General Washington, before the battle of Brandywine, was in a building below the southwest corner of Fourth and West Streets, afterwards owned by Joseph C. Gilpin. Captain John Lea lived next door below, and the famous William Cobbett in 1794 was his nearest neighbor. Mrs. Mary Johnson, a woman "with a masculine mind," who always wore a man's hat and carried a cane, lived next door. She was said to be "the first woman lawyer in the United States." Before 1800 she argued causes in court at New Castle and West Chester, in the presence of the ablest attorneys of that day.

The old barley mill was on the south side of the Brandywine above the residence of the late Bishop Lee. John Fleming used it for cleaning barley for a score of years. The Jordans next turned it into an establishment for printing and dying calico. In 1790 Archibald Hamilton Rowan, the Irish exile, and William Alfred continued in the same business. In 1798 Rowan took charge of it himself, and engaged Walter McIndoe, Robert Connell and John McWilliams, "experienced artists," in his works. The old mill was enlarged, and the name "Rockburn" was given to it when run as a cotton-mill. Joseph Bringhurst afterward turned it into a carding-mill. Spindle-making was later carried on in it by John Schofield, of the Cross-Keys Tavern.

Federal Hill, or Bellevue, was originally the home of Bancroft Woodcock, an Englishman who was a silversmith in the town as early as 1765. Though a conservative and somewhat austere member of the Society of Friends, he was known as the best skater in all the country round-about. In mid-winter, even

when he had attained the age of three-score years, his familiar tall, slim form was seen to glide over the glassy surface to the admiration of all spectators. He was also noted as a pedestrian, and when he moved to Redstone, then in the backwoods of Pennsylvania, about 1800, he would walk seventeen miles from his home to the meeting-house. Dr. James Tilton bought the Bellevue property and gave it the name of Federal Hill for the reason that it was one of the sites considered by the committee of Congress appointed to select the location of the national capital. They eventually fixed upon Washington, but the Tilton place was much admired by them. The view from the cupola of the old mansion extends over the city of Wilmington, reaches Philadelphia, and stretches away to New Jersey on the east and touches the Maryland boundary on the south. In 1802 Dr. Tilton built the big house, thirty-eight feet square, and in 1808 planted large chestnut trees around it, some of which are now standing. Charles W. Howland has been the owner of this property since 1852, and in 1856 remodeled it as it now stands.

Monckton Park, afterwards called Eden Park, was another of the old-time country-seats adjacent to Wilmington. Before the Revolution it was owned by Mr. Haines, an Englishman of wealth, largely engaged in trading with foreign ports. His business centred in Philadelphia and he spent much time in the West Indies. Monckton Park was his summer home and he usually came here on horseback. He took an interest in public improvement and was the first person to propose the erection of mile-stones in New Castle County, and with others had them placed along the road between Wilmington and Red Lion. He was an intimate friend of Robert Morris, the celebrated financier of the Revolution, and with him and others founded the Bank of North America. Although of English birth, he was a friend of the American cause when it was not known which country would triumph. He was one of the most exact men of his day in his business as well as in his home. Late one evening, just he was completing an invoice for the cargo of a vessel to sail the next day, a drop of ink fell upon the paper and he spent the remainder of the night re-copying it. He wore large metal buttons on his coat, fashionable in that day. These he covered with tissue paper, every night before going to bed, that they might be protected from rust. On one occasion, during the prevalence of the small-pox, he was compelled to make a business trip to Boston on horseback. He related that at every place where he stopped overnight he was placed in a smoke-house and thoroughly smoked before he could enter the town.

After the declaration of peace in 1783 Mr. Haines returned to England. His youngest daughter married Henry Physick, who bought the Governor Dickinson mansion. Robert Morris purchased Monckton Park and lived there during the summer months. In 1800 it was bought by Peter Bauduy, who changed the name to Eden Park. Bauduy was

born in France in 1767, emigrated to St. Domingo early in life, and in 1791, during the insurrection in that island, came to Wilmington. He married a daughter of M. Deschappelles, who lived in the house built by Abijah Dawes in 1784, immediately above the Delaware House.

Bauduy moved to Cuba in 1819, and settled on a sugar plantation near Matanzas, but subsequently made numerous visits to Wilmington. In 1801 he established the Eden Park Powder-Mills, subsequently owned by his son-in-law, J. P. Garesche, who operated them until 1861. M. Bauduy's principal recreation was the indulgence of his artistic talent, and before he removed from Eden Park to the West Indies he painted the large canvas of "Phœbus driving the Chariot of the Sun," which was exhibited in a building standing on the site of the present Post-Office. He made the plans for the City Hall in 1798, and during the War of 1812 proposed to dam the Brandywine and Christiana and flood the town if the British should approach it. His much-loved Eden Park is now the property of the Lobdell Car-Wheel Company.

Tusculum was the name that Hon. Jacob M. Broom, a classical student and an admirer of Cicero, gave the country-seat that he established early in the present century. He was an eminent lawyer, and when a young man was elected to Congress by the Federal party. In 1820 he removed to Philadelphia, and Tusculum was bought by Dr. Martin, who resided upon it with his father by adoption, Rev. Thomas Read, D.D. It was afterwards sold to John Connell, Dr. Read's son-in-law, with whom Mrs. Read continued to reside until her death, at the age of eighty-two. On one occasion when Henry Clay visited Wilmington she said to him: "Sir, I presume you are seldom approached on the subject of religion. Permit me to entreat you, after having so long devoted your talents to the good of your country and having served it so faithfully and well, to spend the remainder of your days in searching the Scriptures in the service of your Master." The distinguished orator replied with great dignity and in a feeling manner. Tusculum is now owned by Dr. Read J. McKay.

The "Willows," on Brandywine Walk, North Market Street, was the home of Miss Vining, the famous beauty, in her later years. Miss Vining was renowned for her personal charms, intelligence and wealth. During the Revolutionary period her society was much courted by officers of both armies, and those of France particularly praised her in their letters home, to such an extent that Marie Antoinette expressed to Mr. Jefferson a desire to "see Miss Vining at the Tuileries." General Lafayette was one of her correspondents for a third of a century, and she was visited by the Duke de Liancourt and Louis Philippe. She was often invited to Governor Dickinson's mansion to meet and dine with his distinguished guests. Her brother, John Vining, was in Congress from Delaware, from 1789 to 1792, and

United States Senator from 1795 to 1798. He married Miss Seaton, the New York poetess, and they died young, leaving four sons, whom his sister raised. Miss Vining was subsequently very greatly reduced in circumstances and lived in seclusion until her death, in 1821, aged sixty-three years. She was buried in the Old Swedes' church-yard, and her grave is not designated.

Cool Spring is the name of the stone mansion at the brow of the hill near the reservoir. It was the country-seat of Caesar A. Rodney, nephew of Caesar Rodney, the "signer," a Congressman and the last of six attorneys-general in the Cabinet of President Jefferson. The vessel which took his library and household furniture to Washington was wrecked and the goods much damaged. This prevented his family from going to the national capital. He remained in the Cabinet to the end of Jefferson's term. Soon afterwards he went to South America with Dr. Baldwin, the botanist. He was sent as minister of the United States government to the Argentine Republic, and sailed in the frigate "Congress" under Commodore Biddle. He died while there and his family returned home in 1824. Cool Spring is still owned by the Rodneys.

Kentmere, near the Riddle Mills on the Brandywine, was the location of some of the first factories and flour-mills. Joshua and Thomas Gilpin had their paper-mills there in 1787, the first to manufacture paper by means of revolving cylinders. They had a foundry near by, at which they constructed their own machinery. The erection of these mills and the improvements to 1838 cost \$350,000. In 1821 they provided Matthew Carey & Son, of Philadelphia, with paper for printing a large edition of Lavoisne's Celebrated Atlas. Their mills soon become widely known and the new process was destined to entirely revolutionize the business of making paper in this country. The difficulties which followed were very discouraging. Others were envious of the probable success of the new invention, and obtained information of the process from some of the employees of these mills. By these means sufficient knowledge was gained to secure a patent and make similar machinery by avoiding infringement of Gilpin's patent. By the year 1825 the improved machinery was introduced into the paper-mills at Springfield, Massachusetts, and soon thereafter into other paper-mills throughout the country, and the prestige of the invention was never properly credited to Thomas Gilpin.

The great flood of February 22, 1822, when the Brandywine rose twenty feet above its banks, took away the dam, destroyed the races and badly injured much of the machinery and some of the buildings of these mills, and in April, 1825, one of the buildings and its valuable machinery were destroyed by fire. By the freshet of 1838 still greater damage was done and the bridges immediately below were carried away. The Gilpins owned and conducted the paper-mills for

François de La Rochefoucauld, duc de Liancourt

half a century, when the business was discontinued and the property sold to a company that spent five hundred thousand dollars in improvements. Large quantities of bank-note paper were also made here. Thomas Gilpin resided most of the year in Philadelphia, but spent part of each summer at the mills in a pleasant cottage. On a more elevated portion, surrounded by a forest, was the house of John Gilpin. He called it Kentmere. In it he entertained his numerous friends who frequently visited him. He died here in 1841. The large stone house opposite the mill was occupied by Lawrence Great-rake, manager of the establishment. The buildings after their sale by the Gilpins were turned into cotton-mills.

Rokeby was a cotton factory on the Brandywine near the old wire bridge, established by Louis McLane about 1818. It was formerly one of the leading grist-mills of the vicinity and was owned for nearly half a century by Vincent Gilpin, a very worthy citizen of Wilmington. Rumford Dawes' slitting-mill was near here. It was afterwards bought by the Du Ponts for fifty thousand dollars, and they erected powder-mills on the sites. Jacob Broom, in 1795, built the first cotton-mill in the vicinity. It was considered a wonderful enterprise. He put up a large mansion in the vicinity, which was afterwards owned by Dr. Smith. In 1793 William Young, a Scotchman in the book business in Philadelphia, erected a paper-mill. He built a house for religious worship about the same time. The floor was of solid rock. He also erected for himself a mansion and then called the place Rockland. He was the chief director of the Wilmington Steamboat Company, which ran a line of boats to Philadelphia. Near the Lancaster road is a stone house of historic interest, which for some years was the residence of Louis de Tousard, a French officer who came to this country with the troops of his nation to assist the Americans. In 1793 he removed to a farm, where he covered the walls of his house with canvas, on which some of his guests painted landscape scenes. Madame Tousard died on this farm in 1794. Her remains were interred in Old Swedes Church-yard.

On Sixth Street near French was the little stone dwelling once inhabited by the Marquise de Sourci and her ingenious son. She was a refugee from the Reign of Terror in France in 1792, and arrived at Wilmington impoverished and infirm. Her countrymen relieved her necessities until her boy grew up and was able to support her. From the fruit of the dwarf-gourd, that grew in the yard of their home, he made boxes, that, when varnished and carved by his deft hand, found ready sale. He constructed toys for the children and found much profit in making an automatic grasshopper of wood and whalebone. Then he built a boat for himself and ferried sand and gravel from the New Jersey shores for the Wilmington builders. This proved a lucrative business, but during a storm his boat capsized, and young De Sourci

was lost, and his body never recovered. His mother died soon afterward and was buried in the Old Swedes' Church-yard.

INCIDENTS IN WILMINGTON HISTORY.—The 22d of February, 1800, was a warm, pleasant day. It was the sixty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Washington, who died on the 14th of December, preceding. The members of the Society of the Cincinnati, in Delaware, had arranged for a funeral procession in his honor, through the streets of Wilmington, on that day. Gunning Bedford was master of ceremonies, assisted by Major Cass, of the regular army, who commanded a detachment then quartered in the town. The procession was formed in front of the Town Hall, with a military band, followed by the soldiers of the regular army, the Society of the Cincinnati and the Masons; then came nine young ladies to represent the Muses, sixteen ladies to represent the sixteen States which then composed the Union. The ladies were dressed in white, with short sleeves, long kid gloves, little muslin hats turned up at the side, blue kid slippers and a red sash of broad ribbon over the right shoulder tied in a bow on the left side, and the name of the State represented in gilt letters in front. Virginia led the Southern and Delaware the Northern States. Each lady held in her hand a sprig of laurel. Next came the members of the State Legislature, members of the bar and ministers of the gospel, followed by a large number of citizens. When the ceremonies were closed the sixteen ladies deposited the sprigs of laurel on the bier, which stood in front of the old academy, with the following words: "Sacred to the memory of Washington, I deposit this laurel as an emblem of his never-dying fame."

One of the early celebrations of the 4th of July was held in 1794, at Cool Spring, where a thousand or more persons sat down to a bounteous dinner prepared by the industrious house-wives of the town and its vicinity. Many patriotic toasts were drunk, followed by the singing of national airs by the vast multitude, and the delivery of an oration suited to the occasion.

Many of the 4th of July celebrations after the Revolution were held in the Academy woods, then situated on the side of Market Street, above Eighth.

There was a very numerous assemblage of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity at Cool Spring, near Wilmington, belonging to C. A. Rodney, July 4, 1803. On that "auspicious occasion" Doctor James Tilton was chosen president, Captain Patrick O'Flinn, Major Peter Jacquett, Dr. A. Alexander, Andrew Reynolds, George Clark, Capt. James Campbell, vice-presidents. One hundred and fifty persons sat down to a table prepared by David Brinton at his tavern. Turtle soup from a sea-turtle weighing one hundred pounds, cold rounds of beef and ham were served at one dollar for each man. Numerous toasts were responded to, and the day was spent in general rejoicing.

Michael Wolf was quite a character in Wilmington. He was born in 1736, and for more than a half-century sold cakes through the streets. He died in 1825.

French Kellum was in the colonial navy during the Revolution. In 1783 he sailed for the West Indies in a merchantman. He was gone two years and was supposed to be dead, but returned to Wilmington and fell into the well at his house while trying to make his toilet preparatory to discovering himself to his family.

Archibald Hamilton Rowan, one of the most noted Irish refugees who came to America, had a peculiarly romantic career. As a leader of the Society of United Irishmen in his native land, he sturdily fought the union of England and Ireland, and favored the establishment of the Irish Republic. He was arrested on charges of treason to the King and imprisoned in Dublin. His wife was allowed the privilege of visiting him, and she smuggled into his cell a woman's dress, clad in which he escaped from the jail. A reward of ten thousand pounds was offered by the government for his recapture; but he reached the French shore in a fisherman's boat, and in a few months later crossed the ocean. In 1790 he came to Wilmington and was given a home by Thomas Armor. His troubles, however, had turned his disposition toward the life of a recluse, and he took up his abode in a cabin on the Brandywine, where his only companions were his dogs "Sallie" and "Charles," named for the wife and child he had left in Europe. He had a small business—printing and dyeing calico—that rendered him sufficient income for his modest wants. In 1802 amnesty was granted him by the King of England, and he returned to his Irish home and his valuable family estate, which yielded a large income. He was visited there in succeeding years by friends who had known him in his days of adversity in America, and to whom he delighted in extending the most generous of Irish hospitality. When he built a new mansion upon his property he named one of his reception-rooms "Wilmington."

Rev. Lawrence Girelius, who left Wilmington in 1791, was the last of the Swedish pastors of the Old Swedes' Church. There were no religious services in the Scandinavian tongue in or near Wilmington from that date until 1849, when Rev. Mr. Unonius became pastor of the Swedes in Trinity Chapel. In 1883 the Methodists founded a Swedish mission on Heald Street, among some new immigrants to Wilmington.

John Thelwell, the town bellman and clerk of the market, was widely known in 1780, and on one occasion, as he was making his rounds of the market, he found a woman selling butter in "pound cakes" of twelve ounces each. He told her that sixteen ounces made a pound in Delaware, and proceeded to confiscate all her produce for violation of the law. In the altercation which followed, the woman struck him in the eye with a print of the butter, and disappeared before he recovered his sight. He was town bellman over thirty years. Thelwell was one of the founders of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of its first exhorters. He was a teacher and

taught at the foot of Quaker Hill in a small log house. Afterwards the burgesses allowed him to use as a school-room, their own building over the Second Street Market.

Anna Dorothea Vertz, known as "Dutch Dolly," had a vegetable garden at Sixth and King Streets. Her husband was a tailor called "Frederick the Great, fortune-teller." He predicted events by the stars.

Louis Philippe, in 1793, as the banished Duke of Orleans, spent considerable time in Wilmington with the French *émigrés*. He succeeded to his title on the execution of his father in 1792, during the French Revolution. For participating with his father in the battles of Valmy and Jemappes, he was exiled. In America he remained several months, sustaining himself part of the time teaching languages and mathematics. Subsequently he became the wealthiest man in France, was declared King in 1830, and continued until 1848, when the Second Republic was established.

Prospect Hill, north of Wilmington, was the home of Joshua North during the Revolution, but he was a Tory and fled the country for safety. The property soon afterwards was owned by Rev. Dr. Wharton, who succeeded Rev. Dr. Girelius as rector of Old Swedes' Church. He removed to Burlington, New Jersey.

Fairfield, near the site of the Old Cranehook Church, was the residence of Dr. Alexander, a surgeon in the army during the Revolution.

William Hemphill was born in Belfast, Ireland, January 4, 1743. His father was engaged largely in the linen business. He came to America about the age of fifteen years, landed at New York, and there obtained a situation in a mercantile house. Thence he removed to Philadelphia, and afterwards to Wilmington, where he became one of the prominent business men. He engaged in the shipping business several years, and then entered into partnership with Robert Ralston, of Philadelphia, who was one of the most enterprising business men of that city. The ships of this firm traded with the West Indies, France, Ireland and China. Mr. Hemphill took the oath of allegiance to the United States government, May 6, 1778. He became a large land-holder in Wilmington, and was interested in, and contributed much to, its business prosperity. He married Elizabeth Allison, of Wilmington, May 22, 1770. Their children were James, William, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and John. He died February 10, 1823, and was buried in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington.

John James Ullman, a native of Strasbourg, France, educated at the University of Paris, settled in Wilmington in 1791. He had lived many years in India, and was celebrated as a traveler and a linguist. While here he was reputed worth a million dollars. He died of apoplexy in 1811, aged fifty-seven years, and his tomb is in the French corner of the Old Swedes' Church-yard.

Joseph Shallcross, a Revolutionary patriot, purchased a large tract of land beyond Cool Spring, in 1750, for \$500. He lived in a stone house near Cool Spring. He was a leading shipping merchant of Wilmington.

Joseph Springer lived and died in a log cabin near the Lancaster road. He was a son of Carl Christopher Springer, an educated Swede with a romantic history, who went to London with the Swedish ambassador, was "Shanghaied" and brought to Virginia, where he was sold into servitude for five years. After working out his time he came to Wilmington. His son Joseph became a farmer and gardener, and lived to the age of ninety-two years.

Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, stopped in Wilmington, February 4, 1814, on his way from Philadelphia to Baltimore. He traveled in a "private four-in-hand," and took dinner at the Indian King Inn, southeast corner of Fourth and Market, then kept by David Brinton. It was soon after he gained his brilliant victory on the lake, and there was an imposing demonstration in his honor the next day in Baltimore.

An elegant banquet was given to Hon. Louis McLane, in the Town Hall, July 28, 1829, by the citizens of Wilmington. It was the day before his departure for Europe as minister of England. Gen. John Caldwell presided, and Richard H. Bayard was vice-president. Among the distinguished guests present was Martin Van Buren, then Secretary of State in Andrew Jackson's Cabinet. Alexander Porter, of the Indian Queen Hotel, prepared the feast.

Dr. Daniel Bancroft, with his brother, discovered the process of making quercitron, or dye from black oak bark, in 1787, and several years afterward lived in the building on West Street now owned by the heirs of Benjamin Ferris. He was born in Boston and spent the most of his early life in England. While in Wilmington he was engaged in the export trade and was the first person to ship quercitron from America to England, or any foreign country. It was made near Wilmington.

Dr. John Vaughan, in June, 1802, introduced the practice of vaccination in Wilmington.

Peter Davis was the first to sell ice to the people of Wilmington, in 1802. Benjamin Webb moved to Wilmington from Chester County, Pa., at a later period, and sold ice on a more extended scale for many years. He owned several tracts of land in the vicinity. In 1836 he became very much interested in the cultivation of the silk mulberry trees, planting several acres with them on his farm near town.

Bache and Todd in 1803 announced that they "have a physiognatrice whereby any person may have four correct likenesses in profile taken for 25 cents without any part of the machine passing over the face, at McLean's tavern Sign of the Buck, on Market Street" (now Sharp's Hotel).

In 1800 John la Teller, one of the first dentists in town, with an office four doors below southeast corner of

Fourth and Market Streets, announced that he "would cleanse teeth and set artificial teeth with enamel." He had Bruff's patented, perpendicular instruments for extracting teeth. Henry Tonveille, from Paris, was the next dentist in Wilmington.

John Chandler, on Market Street opposite the Academy, in 1797, advertised as a likeness-painter in miniature by a new method of his own invention.

S. Dewey, in 1814, at the corner of Market and Third Streets, made "profile likenesses, plain or in colors."

Frederick Shraeder, in 1803, at his residence corner of Sixth and West Streets, opened "a mead and flower garden with a number of small summer houses for the accommodation and amusement of genteel company."

Charles Tatem, born in Virginia, learned the trade of a blacksmith in Wilmington, and in 1818¹ moved

¹ The most disastrous explosion at Dupont's powder-mills occurred March 19, 1818. The origin of the disaster, as given at the time, was the pounding-mill. Several workmen were employed there when one of them noticed a spark of fire on the sleeve of another. The man who made the discovery ran out to the bridge over the mill-race and sprang into the water, dragging another workman with him. These were the only two saved at the immediate scene of the explosion. The pounding-mill blew up and covered the graining-house and magazine with a shower of fire. The magazine, a stone structure, built on solid rock, was distant two hundred and fifty yards. It exploded a half hour later, and the report from the thirty-five tons of powder stored in it was heard as far as Lancaster, a distance of forty miles. Thirty-six workmen were killed and four received mortal injuries. All of the buildings in the vicinity of the mills, including Mr. Dupont's residence, were badly damaged, and the shock produced such consternation in Wilmington that many persons temporarily abandoned their homes. Mr. E. I. Dupont was not at home, but on his return he pensioned the widows of the victims at his own expense and clothed and educated their children. The loss by the explosion was thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Delmas, brother-in-law of Mr. Dupont, had his shoulder dislocated. Marshal and Colonel Grouchy were guests of Mr. Dupont's family, and by the presence of mind and bravery prevented greater loss of life and property. Referring to them a Philadelphia paper said:

"These distinguished strangers were on a visit to their friend, Mr. Victor Dupont, and were preparing to go out on a shooting party when the awful explosion of the powder works on the Brandywine took place. Upon the first alarm they rushed out with others to the scene to afford whatever assistance circumstances might require, and had just crossed the creek when the magazine blew up, spreading destruction in all quarters. A workman at the elbow of Colonel Grouchy was killed by a stone which passed through his breast, and the head of another fell at the Marshal's feet; they, however, both escaped unhurt. It was supposed that all the buildings in this quarter had been destroyed by the first explosion, as they appeared to be all in flames, but it was presently pointed out to them by one of the surviving workmen that the drying-house (in which they perceived through a window there was a considerable quantity of powder) had not yet caught fire.

"There was time enough for escape from all danger from this building, had they sought safety by flight; but with that decision and promptness in action which distinguishes truly brave men, they instantly seized axes and commenced cutting and tearing away a kind of a bridge or platform which communicated with all the buildings and was then in flames, and which in a few minutes more must have set fire to the drying house. Their example and encouragement drew others to the spot, and after great exertions, with the aid of water buckets, the fire here stopped. Had this building blown up, the refinery and other buildings on the right of the creek, which had escaped from the explosion of the magazine, together with the cloth manufactory on the left, with what remained of the dwellings of the Mr. Duponts, would, in all probability, have been entirely destroyed, and with these buildings the houses occupied by the wives and children of the workmen."

In February, 1823, an explosion occurred at the Eden Park Powder-Mills, south of the Christiansa, resulting in the death of twelve persons.

On April 13, 1847, nineteen men were killed by an explosion at Dupont's mills, and their remains so scattered that the number of victims could only be ascertained by calling the roll of employees.

During the forenoon of May 30, 1851, three five horse wagon-loads of powder from Dupont's powder works exploded in the streets of Wilmington, while in transit to the wharf for shipment. The wagons, horses and drivers were blown to pieces, and five tons of powder contributed to the work of destruction. The disaster occurred on Fourteenth Street near Tatnall and Market Streets. The residence of Bishop Lee was

to Cincinnati, where he became a leading citizen. He owned a large foundry and machine-shop. He died May 29, 1845.

Isaac Kendall was well known to the boys who went swimming in the Brandywine about 1820. He was called at this time "Old Isaac," and lived many years later to teach the boys how to swim, and that, too, without charge. He lived in a little cabin near the old barley-mill, along the Brandywine, and was most happy when a dozen or more youths of the town were his visitors and companions. They pasted the walls of his home with pictures, which delighted him.

The assessed valuation of goods in some of the leading stores in Wilmington, in 1825, was as follows:

Chalkley Somers, \$4500; James Gardner, \$6000; Kean & Oliver, \$4000; William & Robert Polk, \$2000; Joseph Pogue, \$6000; Gordon & Clement, \$3000; Jesse Mendenhall, \$2000; William McCaulley, \$3000; John W. Tatem, \$2000; Samuel McCaulley, \$2000; William Townsend, \$4000.

Jonas Pusey moved from London Grove, Chester County, Pa., in 1826, and resided on the north side of Tenth Street, second door west of Market. He was not then a man of means, but soon became an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. He was the first treasurer of the Savings Fund Society, and filled many other positions of trust and responsibility. Lea Pusey, his brother, came to Wilmington about the same time. He was a man of fine literary taste, and knew most of the poems of Burns by heart. Both the brothers were conveyancers. After 1837, Jonas Pusey moved to Seventh Street, and later lived in the bank building. He died October 4, 1851. Pennock Pusey, a prominent citizen of Minnesota, is his son.

Don C. Hall was the first barber in Wilmington who advertised his business. It was in 1829 that he announced that he would "shave the gentry of the town once each day, for \$2.50 a quarter, and \$1.50 per quarter, 3 times a week."

Blythe's circus exhibited at Cross Keys Tavern in 1820, and in 1827 for two weeks in the yard of General Wolf's Tavern, at Third and Market Streets. A circus exhibited at the corner of Seventh and Market Streets, on October 3, 1830. Malcolm & Howe's menagerie and circus spent one week at Fourth and French Streets in 1846.

The woolly horse captured by General Fremont in New Mexico in 1847, was exhibited in Wilmington in 1850, and considered a great curiosity. It was with Van Amburgh's circus.

A locomotive built in Wilmington in 1834, under the direction of E. A. Young, chief engineer of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, on June 13th of

tedly damaged, and those of James Canby and James E. Price were also severely injured. Hundreds of window panes were broken. The owners of the powder paid the losses. The origin of the explosion was never ascertained.

On March 10, 1855, four men were killed by an explosion at the Garsche powder-mills, at Eden Park, and on August 2, 1855, the drying-house at the same place was destroyed with one hundred tons of powder, and all the workmen, with one exception, were killed.

that year, was put into successful operation on that road. It passed over twenty-five feet ascent per mile, near Frenchtown, at twelve miles per hour. Young was a native of Norfolk, Virginia. This was the first railroad engine in successful operation in Delaware.

In 1835 a man in South Carolina owed Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, a considerable sum of money for manufactured products shipped to him. Being unable to pay the debt in cash, he proposed to give in exchange for it a supply of *morus multicaulis*, or silk mulberry trees, which were then being profitably cultivated in his State. The proposition was accepted, and Thomas Garrett planted them on seven acres of his land south of the Christiana.

At this time silk-growing became a mania throughout all the Middle and Northern States. In the autumn of 1845 Thomas Garrett sold the cuttings on the ground for \$7500. The purchaser sold them to another for \$10,000, he to a third for \$12,000, he to a fourth for \$15,000, and the last buyer paid \$18,000 for them. By this time the *morus multicaulis* fever had abated, and the trees were still on the ground untouched.

A silk farm was established three miles from Wilmington, along the Concord turnpike, where mulberry trees were cultivated and a large cocoonery started. As late as 1845 the crop reports show that five thousand five hundred pounds of cocoons were raised in Delaware during the year 1845.

Joseph Wigglesworth, in 1837, owned the "Wilmington Museum," at No. 15 East Second Street. It was a rare collection of curiosities. In 1838 he received one thousand birds from London on the ship "St. James," of New York. In 1840 he had a very fine collection of birds, insects, animals and wax figures.

Betty's Hollow was well-known to the school-boys of 1840. "Old Betty" lived alone in a half tumbled down frame house in this hollow, across which was a path leading to the skating place on the Brandywine by the site of the barley mill. She kept chickens and ducks in great numbers, and they were her companions. She had no use for boys. They believed her to be a witch. The depression surrounding her cabin became known as "Betty's Hollow," and the boys changed the path to the skating park so as to run south of her abode. She lived to old age and made a little money by telling fortunes.

William Seal, for many years an influential citizen of Wilmington, died September 20, 1842, aged sixty-six years. He filled many offices of public trust with faithfulness and ability. He was president of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, and president of the Delaware Fire Insurance Company until the time of his death.

Arunah S. Abell, now (1888) the aged and honored proprietor of *The Sun*, published at Baltimore, Md., was the pioneer in the use of the "pony express," by which he anticipated all his contemporaries in announcing the exciting news of the day. He established relays of fleet ponies from Halifax and

Portland, Me., to Baltimore, Maryland, to convey the news brought by steamers from Europe. Fifty hours was the time in which the thousand miles were passed. The little *Sun* penny sheet then, as now, proved itself to be the peer in enterprise of the New York press, and far beyond its "blanket sheet" contemporaries in all that push and pluck which the modern newspaper requires.

Mr. Abell was the master mind also in organizing an overland express for the transmission of news from the battle-fields of Mexico, in 1846, across the continent to the news-rooms of *The Sun*, in Baltimore, and *The Ledger* in Philadelphia, of which latter paper he was one of the founders and part owner. This overland express consisted of "sixty blooded horses," and cost over one thousand dollars a month. It almost invariably anticipated the great Southern mail from New Orleans by thirty hours, and kept the government at Washington advised of every important event transpiring at the seat of war, and thereby served the entire press of the country. Mr. Abell was also the pioneer in utilizing the "carrier pigeon express" to Baltimore, and the newly-invented magnetic telegraph found in him a liberal patron. As a matter of scientific history, it may be added that the first Presidential message ever



THE PONY EXPRESS.

transmitted by telegraph appeared in the columns of *The Sun* on May 11, 1846. Mr. Abell in the sole surviving member of the firm which established and created two of the greatest and most prosperous newspapers in this country—*The Sun* in Baltimore, Md., and *The Ledger* in Philadelphia,—both of which have a large circulation in Delaware, and command the respect and confidence of the public. In a ripe old age, Mr. A. S. Abell enjoys the confidence, respect and affection which a long and useful life merits. His hand has never been missing from *The Sun*, and he has kept it abreast of every change which the publication of a great newspaper demands. In 1887, Mr. Abell associated with him in the management of *The Sun*, his three sons,—George W., Edward F. and Walter Abell,—who are striving to do their responsible work for the public with conscience and common sense, honest purpose and clean hands.

The pony express established by A. S. Abell, about 1846, were largely looked to by the newspapers of Delaware for the exciting news of the day.

The messages of the President were obtained in this way for early publication. It is astonishing how rapidly news was carried by these expert riders, who had frequent relays of horses. One of the most re-

markable instances occurred on April 2, 1846. The rider for *The Sun* and also for the *Delaware Republican* left Philadelphia fifteen minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived in Wilmington twenty minutes before four o'clock, traveling the distance, twenty-eight miles, in one hour and twenty-five minutes. The rider of *The Sun* and the *Delaware Journal* on the same day left Philadelphia at half-past two o'clock, and arrived in Wilmington ten minutes before four o'clock, making the distance in one hour and twenty minutes. The news they brought on this occasion was from Europe, and related to the Oregon Question on the controversy between the United States and England, regarding the northwest boundary line.

The *Delaware Journal*, on April 10, 1846, issued an extra with news from Europe sent by telegraph from New York to Philadelphia, and brought from the last-named city to Wilmington and Baltimore, for the papers above named, by pony express. This was soon after the declaration of war between the United States and Mexico, and the news brought explained the attitude of foreign governments toward the belligerent countries.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Cyrus Abbott, of Wilmington, on January 23, 1846, contracted to construct the first telegraph line between Philadelphia and Wilmington. On March 23d, following, the posts were all erected, and the wires placed in position as far as Chester, Pa. The wires were stretched to Wilmington, and the telegraph put in operation on April 13, 1846.

The line was tested the day following. The *Delaware Journal*, in its issue of April 17th, says:

"The telegraph has been in successful operation for the past few days and a number of persons have examined its operation on Tuesday afternoon. Through the kindness of its gentlemanly agent at the station, Joseph Beatty, we witnessed the performance of this highway of thought. The sales of the afternoon Board of Brokers, at Philadelphia, were ordered and in a short time the whole proceedings were here. We sent to Philadelphia the late news from Washington received by mail, on Tuesday afternoon, and it was published in the same day's edition of the *Evening News* of that city. The charges are 25c. for ten words."

On May the 26th the same paper contained the following:

"The line between Philadelphia and Baltimore was completed and tested this week. The whole line of posts, one hundred miles, was completed in 35 days. Between Wilmington and Philadelphia a newly adopted iron cord, instead of the single wire, commonly used, has been put into successful operation. This iron cord was made at a wire factory in New Jersey."

"The only link now wanting in the great chain of the electric telegraph between Washington and Boston through Wilmington, is the distance from Bridgeport to New Haven, Connecticut. When this great scheme is completed it will make the Union a whispering gallery and re-echo through the country with instantaneous speed from one extreme to the other."

The line from Washington to Boston was completed June 23, 1846.

The first telegraph office in Wilmington was in the second story of the Wilson Building, corner of Fifth and Market Streets. The telegraph line down the Peninsula to Dover and Milford was completed in 1848.

The telegraph office at the corner of Fifth and Market Streets was moved to the central building, corner Front and King Streets, on June 12, 1848.

Banes' Telegraph Line was completed between Baltimore and Wilmington May 27, 1849. It was afterwards the North American Telegraph Line.

The third of a class of new passenger coaches for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, made by Betts, Harlan & Hollingsworth, was first placed on the road June 19, 1848, for the accommodation of the Asbury Sunday School, on an excursion to the Susquehanna River. The cars were fifty feet long, eight feet eight inches wide. They were one-third longer than any cars previously used on the same road. They had two apartments, one for ladies and one for gentlemen, and were provided with a sofa and mirrors. The seats were of crimson velvet.

The railroad company, on June 20, 1848, bought of J. & J. W. Duncan, for fifteen thousand dollars, seven acres of the old ferry property, as a site for a new station. J. W. Duncan, the next year, moved to Chicago to engage in the lumber business. J. & J. A. Harris completed their marine railway in 1850.

On the day the cars first came to Wilmington, an old gentleman passed up Market Street after having seen the train, informing every one that he had heard Oliver Evans, the inventor, tell his father, many years before, that it would only be a few hours' journey from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and that carriages would be invented to go without horses. When the prediction was made, it is said a Quaker stepped up and said, "Oliver, I always thought thy brain was a little cracked, and now I know it!"

A church stood at the corner of Third and Tattall Streets, on a site procured on ground rent from Mr. Hallowell, and the lease expired Thursday night November 25, 1849. The trustees wanted to buy the land, but the owner asked an extravagant price, and at the last minute announced that he would claim the building after the lease expired. The bellman was sent through the town to proclaim the removal, and just before midnight a large crowd collected and removed it, amidst great excitement.

David C. Wilson in 1846 bought twenty acres of land, for three thousand eight hundred dollars, opposite the old Cross Keys Tavern, which was situated on what is now the southwest corner of Brandywine Cemetery, laid it out into streets and lots, and called it Washington. It is now part of the city of Wilmington.

Charles I. Du Pont & Co. in 1846 exhibited at the National Fair at Washington, cloths, cassimeres and kerseys of their own manufacture. The government then ordered sixty thousand yards of kerseys and twenty thousand yards of blue cloth for the army during the Mexican War.

Large brickyards were operated in Wilmington in 1846 by D. C. Wilson, Evan Coxe, Samuel McCaulley, Jacob Rice, William Lovell and Washington Moore. During that year nine million bricks were made, and thirteen million in 1848. McCaulley & Rice in 1848 built a brick-making machine, propelled by steam.

It cost ten thousand dollars and made twenty-five thousand bricks a day.

Superior cloths were made at the Wilmington mills early in the present century. When the War of 1812 opened, exportation of goods was cut off. The chief market then was Philadelphia, but some of the merchants of that city claimed that American cloths were inferior to the foreign. An English agent took the entire supply of goods then on hand in Wilmington, shipped them to Philadelphia and disposed of them there as English goods. It was a clever trick and made the cloths of the Wilmington mills popular before it was discovered. Large quantities of them were sold soon after this event.

In 1848 there were two lines of steamboats running between Wilmington and Philadelphia. Competition was lively, and the fare was put down to twenty-five cents. The railroad reduced the fare to twelve and a half cents. The boats, to meet this, for a time charged but ten cents.

In 1866 there were 160 persons in Wilmington between 75 and 102 years old; 14 were over 90 years. David Hammond was 102.

Henry Herz, composer and pianist to the King of France and professor in the Royal Conservatory of Paris, with Signora Pico, of the Italian Opera of Milan, and Savoni the violinist, gave a concert in the City Hall, December 7, 1846. Says a local journal: "There never was so swell an audience in Wilmington before. The ladies were dressed in opera style, and there was a brilliant array of beauty and fashion."

Charles Grobe, of Wilmington, in 1847, wrote a piece of music entitled "Buena Vista," named in honor of General Taylor's famous victory over the Mexicans. "Old Rough and Ready" sent a glowing compliment to the composer after he heard it played.

Adams Express Company opened its first office in Wilmington, December 12, 1847. J. Shaw was the first agent. William F. O'Daniel in 1850 sold the first sewing-machines in Wilmington.

Lieutenant Joseph Roberts, of Wilmington, was in all the leading engagements of the Florida War. Soon after its close he was made Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy in West Point Military Academy, until 1848, when he was appointed a captain in the Fourth Regiment of the United States Artillery.

Dr. A. H. Grimshaw was appointed surgeon of the Fourth Regiment of Delaware Militia in 1848.

William Holland in 1848 was appointed an engineer in the United States navy, and Lieutenant Colonel Graham, in 1850, was detailed by the War Department to assist in running the northwest boundary line of the United States. Both were from Wilmington.

BUSINESS MEN OF WILMINGTON IN 1845.—Near'y all the stores, previous to this year, were on Market Street. The city began to grow rapidly about this time, and stores were opened on all of the streets. The following is a list of the merchants of the city

for 1845. The present plan of numbering houses did not go into effect until three years later.

Jewelry Stores.—Ziba Ferris, corner Market and Fourth; W. F. Robinson, Market Street, near Fifth; Benjamin S. Clark, Market above Fourth; Charles Canby, 83 Market Street; John F. Robinson, second door above Farmers' Bank.

Dry-Goods Stores.—John McClung, next door to Bank of Brandywine; Washington Jones, 43 Market Street; William Martin, Jr., J. P. Young's old stand, 84 Market Street; B. A. Janvier, N. W. corner Fifth and Market Streets; H. B. Penington & Son, S. E. corner Market and Fourth Streets; Spencer D. Eves, removed to new store, 47 Market Street; M. W. Aylwin, 45 Market Street; J. T. Bonsall, 76 Market Street; John McLearn, 99 Market Street; Samuel Buzby, 62 Market Street; James Megratton, 52 Market Street; A. C. Thompson, 101 Market Street; Norris W. Palmer, 74 Market Street.

Drug Stores.—Marshall Phillips, S. W. corner Fifth and Market Streets; Benjamin Johnson, 179 Market Street; Joseph Bringham, 87 Market Street; Edward Bringham, corner Sixth and Market Streets; E. G. Chandlee & Co., 44½ Market Street; John P. Polk, three doors below Second on Market.

Groceries.—George D. Armstrong, N. E. corner Market and Third Streets; Slocum & Vane, corner Second and King Streets; Edward L. Rice, 7 East Second Street; John B. Lewis, corner Market and Seventh Streets; George W. Robinson, corner Third and Poplar Streets; Thomas B. Rice, S. W. corner Market and Front Streets; Robert Cleland, Second Street, opposite market-house; John H. Barr, S. E. corner Second and Market Streets; William Murphy, Jr., corner Tenth and Shipley Streets; William Morrow, Fourth between Market and King Streets; Jacob S. Weldin, King and Seventh Streets; Jacob Rice, corner Market and Fifteenth Streets; Henry Read, S. W. corner Second and Walnut Streets; J. & J. C. Aiken, corner Market and Fourth Streets.

Bookstores.—Henry Moore, 61 Market Street; John B. Porter, 97 Market Street; Wilson & Heald, 107 Market Street.

Hardware.—T. & H. Garrett, Shipley above Second Street; T. & J. B. Morrison, 18 Market Street; John L. Hadden & Co., 57 Market Street; George Richardson, 72 Market Street; Henry G. Banning, 42 Market Street; John A. Duncan, 50 Market Street; R. B. Gilpin, corner Third and Shipley Streets.

Miscellaneous.—Evan J. Pusey, wood and coal, 4 Market Street; William H. Naff, auctioneer, 1 West Fourth Street; Franklin Supplee, flour and feed store, West and Front Streets; Andrew S. Clark, painting and glazing, Shipley near Third Street; C. S. Patterson, tailor, Market above Sixth Street; T. Dooley, shoe store, corner Sixth and Shipley Streets; Patrick Kelley, dyeing works, Shipley above Fourth Street; Andrew Jack, shoe store, Market above Sixth Street; William Alexander, baker, Market above Fourth Street; George Kates, cabinetmaker, Market near

Front Street; William S. Pine, hat store, Market below Third Street; Abram Alderdice, grain-fan-maker, Front and Orange Streets; Henry Mitchell, sash factory, Front near West Street; William G. Lowe, clothing store, 22 Market Street; Edward Robinson, stove store, N. E. corner Second and King Streets; J. A. Hunter, saddler, opposite Bank of Delaware; Thomas H. Robinson, 60 Market Street; R. Wallace & Co., shoe-finding store, 8 Market Street; Jonas P. Fairlamb, civil engineer, Shipley above Third Street; J. B. Moore, Orange, between Front and Second; Robert Douglass, Venetian blind manufactory, 18 Sixth Street; Slocum & Vane, commission store, Second and King Streets; Adam Carpenter, wool dealer and skinner, Tatnall and Fifth Streets; Thomas D. Webb, hat store, 56 Market Street; Porter & Naff, *State Journal*, 97 Market Street; Evans & Vernon, *Delaware Republican*, Third and Market Streets; William McCaulley, conveyancer, 169 Market Street; Alfred D. Thompson, portrait painter, Temperance Hall; R. Greenwood, fancy sign painter, Shipley Street; John C. Brison, plumber, 9 East Fourth Street; Samuel McClary, Jr., cabinet-maker, Shipley above Fourth Street; William G. Jones, cabinetmaker, Shipley above Front Street; J. Rumford, hatter, 92 Market Street; S. & E. Wilson, notion store, Market above Fourth Street; Jacob M. Garretson, shoe store, 7 East Fourth Street; E. T. Taylor & Co., china store, 55 Market Street; David McCall, segar store, N. E. corner Market and Fourth Streets; Lewis Thatcher, shutter factory, Shipley and Seventh Streets; Jeandell & Vincent, *Blue Hen's Chicken*, Market and Front Streets; James Robinson, marble-yard, Ninth and Market Streets; Calvin Taggart, coal dealer, Steamboat Wharf; Johnson & Bosee, *Delaware Gazette*, 2 East Fourth Street; John Yohe, shoe store, opposite City Hall; Hartley & Foreman, cabinetmakers, 103 Shipley Street; Charles Devon, shoe store, 104 Market Street; Joseph C. Carpenter, ice cream maker, 145 Market Street; George Powell, tailor, 78 Market Street; William F. O'Daniel, merchant tailor, 46 Market Street; Joseph Wall, livery stable, Fourth and Tatnall Streets; Jonas Pusey, surveyor and notary, 145 Market Street; James Grubb, Jr., shoe store, 100 Market Street; Newlin Pyle, leather store, Shipley, near Front Street; John Sparks, millinery, 88 Market Street; William Chandler, tanner and currier, Fourth and Tatnall Streets; William Clark, Lehigh and Schuylkill coal; Enoch Roberts, soap and candles, Third and Orange Streets; Henry S. McComb, leather store, Third and Orange Streets; Lydia C. Wolfe, millinery, 41 Market Street; James M. Roach, barber, S. W. corner Sixth and Market Streets; D. & George Bush, coal dealers, French Street wharf; John M. Moedinger, baker, King, between Second and Third Streets; John Noblit, cabinetmaker, corner Market and Sixth Streets; William H. Griffin, stove and tin store, 40 Market Street; Thomas J. Mahaffey, stove and tin store, 110 Market Street.

The country seats and mansions in the immediate vicinity of Wilmington, in 1845, were owned and occupied by the following-named persons: Captain John Andrews, Red Lion Road; Henry W. Bartram, near railroad bridge; John R. Brinckle, farmer, Kennett Road; Edward T. Bellak, farmer, near Brandywine; James T. Bird, Newport Road; J. S. H. Boise, farmer, old King's Road; Peter Bowman, farmer, Philadelphia Road; James Cleaden, farmer, New Castle Road; Colonel S. B. Davis, Lancaster Road; Charles Egner, near Delaware River; Benjamin Elliott, farmer, Concord Road; Isaac Cloud Elliott, farmer, near Brandywine; Eliza Elliott, Concord Road; W. R. Garden, farmer, Philadelphia Road; John Gardner, near old King's Road; J. R. Garesche, powder-mill, Eden Park; Rev. S. M. Gayley, Classical Institute, Lancaster Road; John R. Latimer, farmer, Newport Road; Joseph Floyd, farmer, Kennett Road; Joseph Mendenhall, farmer, Brandywine Hundred; Andrew McKee, farmer, Concord Road; George R. McLane, M.D., Kennett Road; Alexander S. Read, Lancaster Road; Ashton Richardson, farmer, Newport Road; William Robinson, farmer, Philadelphia Road; John Schofield, Cross-Keys Tavern, Kennett Road; Eli Wilson, farmer, Philadelphia Road.

In 1845 there were in Wilmington fourteen clergymen, thirteen physicians, three cuppers and leechers, two judges, eleven attorneys, twelve houses of religious worship, seventeen public and benevolent institutions, two insurance companies, six fire companies, sixteen hotels, forty schools and ten thousand six hundred and thirty-nine inhabitants. There were erected that year two hundred and ninety-eight houses in this city and three hundred and fifty in 1847.

General Tom Thumb, "the little great man," first presented himself before a Wilmington audience, December 26, 1848. He announced that he had kissed a million ladies and had a few more kisses left for Delaware lasses. He was then seventeen years old, weighing fifteen pounds and was twenty-eight inches high.

Signor Blitz, "the great and unrivalled magician," first exhibited in Wilmington, May 10, 1848; he "brought the moon to the earth and sent the stars on a wild goose chase through the backwoods in the shortest kind of notice."

Signor L. Grassa, the world-renowned pianist, played in Odd Fellows' Hall in 1850, and spent part of the summer at Brandywine Springs.

Ole Bull, the greatest violinist of this century, appeared in City Hall, January 21, 1845; an immense audience greeted him.

Jenny Lind, the Swedish songstress, passed through Wilmington, December 7, 1850, in a private car on her way from Philadelphia to Baltimore, where she sang the following evening. The highest price paid for admission was one hundred dollars. The average price of the tickets was \$7.50. Genin, a hat manufacturer, paid nearly three hundred dollars for a

ticket to hear her sing a few nights before in Castle Garden, New York City.

The Siamese Twins were exhibited for the first time in Wilmington, December 13, 1836, and the last time in 1873.

Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," lectured before the Ciceroneon Literary Society December 5, 1842.

Edgar Allan Poe, the distinguished American poet, lectured for the Wilmington Lyceum November 24, 1843.

Allan McLane died in California, February 23, 1850. He was a son of Dr. Allan McLane, of Wilmington. He entered the American Navy but in 1840 resigned and emigrated to Missouri, settled in Platte City as a lawyer, and later published a newspaper, and was a member of the State Senate. He was one of the "forty-niners" in California.

Midshipman Charles Bayard, son of Richard H. Bayard, died at Naples, March 20, 1850. A few days before his death, while visiting Mount Vesuvius, he passed down into its crater where an unexpected eruption of the volcano occurred. Huge stones were thrown up in the air; one falling struck him in the right side of his body. His right arm was amputated after which there were hopes of his recovery, but the injury proved fatal.

In 1852, William S. Anderson, son of Daniel B. Anderson, of Wilmington, colored, when quite a young man went to the Republic of Liberia, in Africa. He possessed remarkable intelligence and soon gained a good reputation and exercised a commanding influence among the people of his race in that country. After a few years of residence there he was elected speaker of the lower branch of the National Legislature. He served one term in that position and then was elected by the government of Liberia to negotiate a five hundred thousand dollar loan in England. Soon after accomplishing this he visited his parents in Wilmington. He then left the public service and engaged in mercantile business and accumulated considerable property. On the 14th of September, 1872, he was assassinated in Monrovia, the capital of the country, by a political opponent. He died on the 27th of the same month in his forty-third year. It is said he was the ablest colored man Delaware has produced.

William R. Sellers, a gentleman well-known in Delaware, died May 1, 1855. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, represented the First Ward in City Council for many years and was president of that body from 1843 to 1849. He was appointed postmaster of Wilmington by President Tyler and recommissioned by President Polk, and was director in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. He was a generous and noble-hearted citizen.

In 1855, the city of Wilmington, collected and sent \$2284 to the sufferers from yellow fever, in Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Virginia.

In 1878, the city of Wilmington, sent to the yellow fever sufferers, in Memphis, Vicksburg, Jackson and

New Orleans, \$2878; the Young Men's Christian Association, \$531; Masons, \$229; Odd Fellows, \$389; concert of Millard Club, \$710; several of the churches sent upwards of \$100. The total amount contributed by Wilmington, was \$6777.

Charles Moore, now the oldest ship-carpenter in Delaware, was born May 29, 1807. He is a son of Enoch Moore, and grandson of Nathaniel Moore, who came to Wilmington about 1800, and engaged in the shipping business with Barney Harris.

Charles Moore, laid the plans for the Ashland and the Ocean, the first iron vessels, double propellers, built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. He re-



CHARLES MOORE.

modelled and put in shape the vessels of the Wilmington Whaling Company. He planned all the vessels for Thomas Young & Co., and E. & C. Moore, for fifteen years, and is one of the best informed persons on ship-building, in the country.

Dell Noblit, who on account of having lived the age of 100 years, was somewhat a historic personage in Wilmington. He was born in Middletown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1777, of French Huguenot parents. He moved to Wilmington, in 1810. He was twice married, and was father of sixteen children.

Hon. Henry Wilson, in October, 1856, in the City Hall of Wilmington, addressed the first Republican meeting, held in the State of Delaware. He was then United States Senator from Massachusetts, and afterwards vice-president during Grant's second administration. This speech was delivered during the candidacy of General Fremont as the first nominee of the Republican party, for President of the United States, against James Buchanan, Democrat who was elected. Delaware that year cast but three hundred votes for Fremont, known in campaign history as "the immortal three hundred." Wilson afterwards reminded a distinguished Delaware statesman, that he received exactly three hundred electoral votes when he was chosen Vice-President.

The only time that Andrew Johnson paid his respects to Wilmington people was on the occasion of his tour

of the States, in the Spring of 1866. He was accompanied by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and General Grant, then Secretary of War. The President made a brief speech, from the platform of the car, while the train was standing at the depot.

General Grant made a visit to Wilmington on Thursday, February 3, 1873, - a month previous to his second inauguration as President of the United States. The city put on her holiday attire, and interest and enthusiasm knew no bounds. Mayor Simms, a committee of City Council and a committee of citizens went to Perryville to meet him. As the train was crossing the State line, the mayor, in behalf of the committees, received the President in a glowing speech. He came here to take a view at the industrial establishments of the city, and in response spoke as follows:

"It gives me the greatest pleasure that I have this opportunity of visiting Wilmington, the chief city of the State of Delaware, and noted throughout the Union for her manufacturing and commercial interests. Especially was the invitation to come interesting to me, since it was not a partisan one. I shall be delighted to visit your manufacturing establishments and accept the hospitalities of your people."

When the train, at 12.20 P.M., arrived at the station, the President and party, including George M. Robeson, Secretary of Navy, and George W. Childs, were escorted to the residence of Joshua T. Heald, at Delaware Avenue and Broome Street, where the distinguished party was waited upon by the Governor of Delaware and the members of the State Legislature. Miss Emma Worrell, in behalf of the ladies, presented General Grant with a beautiful bouquet "for his great act in excluding wine from his New Year's reception." At two o'clock the entire party started on a visit to the leading manufacturing establishments, and at 5.30 proceeded to Institute Hall, where four hundred persons partook of a banquet. At eight o'clock the President was escorted to the military fair in Masonic Temple. As he entered, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Thirty-seven young ladies, representing the States of the Union, formed in a semi-circle on the stage, and sang a patriotic air entitled "Welcome to the Chief." He proceeded to the stage and shook hands with each of the ladies, and then was introduced to hundreds of citizens by Ex-Mayor Valentine. At ten P.M. he became the guest of Joseph C. Grubb on King Street, and at 1 A.M. left in the train for Washington.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, while on his visit to the United States during the Centennial year, was the guest for one day of William S. Auchincloss in Wilmington, who had previously spent some time in Brazil, in the interests of the Jackson & Sharp Company, and wrote a book describing the resources of that country. The emperor was met at the railroad by a delegation of manufacturers. He visited a number of the leading industrial establishments and

some of the public schools, with the design of examining into their management for the purpose of introducing needed improvements in his own country. He returned to Philadelphia in the evening of the same day.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

WILMINGTON—(*Continued*).

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The present postal system was established in the year 1790, during the first term of President Washington's administration. In that year Joseph Bringhurst became the first post-master at Wilmington. He kept the office in a small room adjoining his drug store, on Market Street, below Third. Few letters and papers were received and few were sent, as the entire population of the town at that time did not exceed 2,500. Mails arrived daily from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and was brought by means of post-coaches. The amount required to send a letter depended upon the distance, and hence the postage was paid by the one who received the letter, ranging from five to twenty-five cents. Joseph Bringhurst held the office continuously from 1790 to 1823, a third of a century. His successor was Nicholas G. Williamson, a lawyer, who was appointed by President Monroe, and continued in office under John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, serving from 1823 to 1841, or eighteen years. While Williamson was post-master the office was kept at the Northwest corner of Third and Shipley Streets. When Harrison became President, in 1841, he appointed Jacob Alrich post-master. Alrich was an ardent Whig, had been a jeweller and machinist, and at the time of his appointment lived in a house opposite the site of the present court-house. He moved the post-office to Cyrus Newlin's store, near the Delaware House. Upon the death of the President and the succession of Vice-President Tyler to the office, Alrich was removed and John McClung, a dry-goods merchant who had a store on Market Street, was appointed in his place.¹ The office was removed April 1, 1842, to the Southwest corner of Third and Market Streets, where it continued until the Government building was erected, in 1855, at Sixth and King Streets. The chief clerk during McClung's term and for several years succeeding, was James A. Roche, a small man with a club foot, who was so familiar with the duties of the office and also very popular, that the public learned to think his services almost indispensable to the Wilmington Post-office.

When James K. Polk became President, in 1844, McClung retired and William R. Sellars was given the place. He was a prominent hatter, lived on Market Street, near Third, and held the office four years. The Whigs again came into power in national affairs under President Taylor, and appointed Henry H. J. Naff, editor of the *Journal*, postmaster at Wilmington. He was continued under Fillmore, serving until 1852. Franklin Pierce in that year gave the office to Dr. Henry F. Askew, a leading physician of the city, who was prominent as a local politician in the Democratic party. His chief clerk was John Otto. President Buchanan continued Askew until the opening of the Civil War, in 1861.

It was during Dr. Askew's term, in 1855, that the office was removed to the Government building on King Street. The appropriation for the building was obtained largely through the exertions of Hon. George Read Riddle, then a Representative in Congress from the city of Wilmington. His efforts were ably seconded by United States Senators James A. Bayard and Martin W. Bates. The site for the building was selected by Mr. Riddle. It was previously occupied by Moore's carriage works. The land was purchased May 27, 1853, for \$3,500, the contract price for constructing the building being \$29,234. The cost, however, before it was completed was \$40,146.34; in 1869 certain improvements were added, making the entire cost of the building \$45,400.29.

After an earnest and prolonged contest for the office of postmaster in 1861, President Lincoln appointed Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, who immediately upon assuming the duties of office, selected an entire new force of employees. George D. Armstrong, at present (1888) cashier of the First National Bank, was given the position of assistant-postmaster, and Isaiah Thomas, previously a mail agent on the railroad, assistant clerk. There were then two carriers. On the death of President Lincoln and the succession of Andrew Johnson, another clean sweep was made of the Federal officers in Delaware. Captain Joseph M. Barr was made postmaster. He served until the beginning of the administration of General Grant, in 1869, when James Lewis received the appointment. He was removed in 1872, and William M. Pyle, who had been chief clerk in the office for several years, was given the position. He was reappointed by President Hayes, serving until May 11, 1882, when President Arthur appointed William Y. Swiggett, previously a mail agent, who served four years. Robert H. Taylor, the present efficient postmaster, was appointed June 18, 1886, by President Cleveland.

There is a full force of assistants to manage the details of the office, and seventeen letter-carriers who deliver mail in all parts in the city four times each day. Their salary the first year is \$600 and afterward \$850 a year.

A site has been purchased at the Southwest corner of Ninth and Shipley Streets, upon which the United States Government is about to erect an elegant and

¹ During his administration he announced, by authority of the Post Office Department, that the postage on letters weighing a half ounce or less, and sent three hundred miles or less, would be five cents, and when sent over three hundred miles, ten cents.

costly Federal building, Congress having appropriated \$150,000 for that purpose.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A Board of Health for the borough of Wilmington was organized in 1793. Some of its original members were Drs. James Tilton, John Vaughan and Geo. Monro, all of whom were eminent practitioners of medicine in their day. Some of the other early members were Joseph Shallcross, John Ferris, Gen. John Stockton, Jacob Broom, John Warner and Joseph Tatnall. As a body it did effective work during the prevalence of yellow fever here in 1798 when Dr. James Tilton was president. In 1802 during the prevalence of the yellow fever its members were James Brobson, president; Samuel Spackman, secretary; Allen McLane, Edward Worrell, Joshua Seal, John Warner, James Hemphill, Joseph Bailey and Dr. E. A. Smith, port physician.

In 1832 when the cholera prevailed, Willard Hall was president, William Magens secretary and the other members were Dr. W. W. Baker, William G. Jones, Joseph Bailey, Samuel McClary, Samuel Hilles, Washington Rice, John Wright, John Wales, Samuel Wollaston and Stephen Bonsall.

In 1853 the members were Dr. J. G. Barstow, president; Hanson Harman, secretary; Ziba Ferris, treasurer; Samuel Hilles, William Rice, Thomas Mahaffey, Dr. J. F. Heyward, John H. Barr, Henry Eckel, James Murdock, Abner Cloud, John Rudolph, Dr. Henry F. Askew and John W. Smith.

Under an ordinance of City Council passed April 15, 1865, the Board of Health was composed of two members from each ward in the city and the port physician. This rule was in force until 1881 when an act of Assembly was passed under which the Board is now composed of the port physician, two other physicians, one practical plumber and one general business man. All except the port physician are appointed annually by the mayor. The chief engineer of the Surveying Department is *ex officio* a member, without salary as such. The other members of the Board receive \$100 each. The Board annually appoint two executive officers, one for the eastern and one for the western district, vested with police powers and receive \$500. It is their duty to attend all meetings of the Board and to examine into the sanitary condition of all houses in that city.

The impurity of the water supplied to the city from the Brandywine was a subject of frequent discussion. In 1863 Dr. L. P. Bush, Obed Bailey, Edward Darlington, Henry Eckel, Joseph Richardson and William Canby, members of the Board, were appointed a committee to examine into it and reported the water to contain an undue amount of mineral and organic matter.

In 1881 Dr. L. Bush was president; Dr. James A. Draper, Edward F. Kane, plumber; John Otto, Jr., general business; Dr. Willard Springer, port physician; M. C. Conwell, chief engineer; E. B. Frazer, Secretary; G. B. Underwood, executive officer eastern district; A. V. Gaynor, executive officer western dis-

trict. The work of this Board for the year 1881, according to the present report was arduous on account of the prevalence of small-pox. Prof. Leeds, of Brooklyn, analyzed the water of the Brandywine in 1882, when it showed a greater degree of impurity than ever before. This report was confirmed by an analysis made by Dr. J. H. J. Bush, the same year. The Board inspected the banks of the stream to the State line and had certain nuisances removed.

Drs. Draper and L. P. Bush and Mr. Otto were appointed to revise and condense the health laws.

Dr. E. G. Shortlidge and Dr. I. W. Hazlett were elected assistant vaccine physicians. In relation to small-pox the Board this year required the isolation of all cases, private funerals, all houses where deaths occurred disinfected, and would not allow convalescent persons to leave their homes without permission from a physician.

In 1884, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, Seth H. Feaster and Alfred Gawthrop, were the new members appointed. In 1885, James C. Van Trump as plumber was the new member. In 1886 Dr. James A. Draper was president, James H. Griffin treasurer, Edward F. Kane, Dr. Howard Ogle, Dr. Willard Springer and Fred H. Robinson the other members. William H. Lee was chosen secretary.

The act of Assembly, providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages was passed March 15, 1881. Under it the City Council on July 18, of that year appointed E. B. Frazer, the first registrar for a term of five years, with a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum. This officer is also secretary of the board of health with an additional salary of three hundred per annum. William H. Lee succeeded as registrar in 1886.

THE WILMINGTON WATER DEPARTMENT.—On 31st day of December, 1796, Isaac Hendrickson and William Poole were appointed a committee by the Borough Council "to inquire of the inhabitants of Wilmington who own pumps, whether they would be willing to give them up to the Corporation, who will take care of them and keep them in order." A few property-holders consented and this is the first reference in the borough records relating to water.

In 1800, an attempt was made by the Borough Council, to introduce water and John Way, John Jones and S. Nichols were appointed a committee "to examine into the propriety and expense of bringing water from the spring on the hill in Third Street near Tatnall, and conveying the water from Third down Market Street, to supply the town." This committee estimated the cost for eight hundred and thirty-five feet of pump logs, and for digging and laying them in the ground, and a cistern containing thirty hogsheads, would be £112 9s. and 11d. This effort to supply the town with water was, however, unsuccessful.

THE SPRING WATER COMPANY, was organized in 1803. The first directors were James Lea, William Robison, Peter Bauduy, Thomas Crow, John Sellars,

Joseph Bailey, James Brobson, Jacob Alrichs, Samuel Nichols, Eli Mendenhall, Edward Roche and Jeremiah Wollaston.

They were incorporated in 1804, as the "Wilmington Spring Water Company," with power to levy a sum of money on such persons as should use the water from its works. A fountain was opened on High (4th) Street, between West and Tatnall, which supplied all that part of the Borough lying south of High Street. In 1805, the works were extended to accommodate the inhabitants living north of Fourth Street, and arrangements were also made for fountains, persons owning property near Kennett Heights then outside the Borough limits.

In 1810, the Borough Council purchased of the Spring Water Company for ten thousand dollars all their right and interest in the water-works, and established the Wilmington water department. The water from the different fountains was conveyed in wooden pipes from the reservoirs at the Springs along the principal streets, where a number of cisterns were placed. In 1815, at the "upper work," a reservoir sixty feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet deep, was built of brick and arched. Into this reservoir the water was led and from thence conveyed in underground wooden pipes down the Kennett Road to Market Street to supply the inhabitants north of Fourth Street. On September 6, 1819, Joseph Bringhurst petitioned Council for the right to introduce "the Spring water into his kitchen," which was the first request of the kind made and was granted. This was the first hydrant used in the town.

The supply of water did not prove equal to the demand, because several citizens sunk pumps near the springs which diminished the supply of water. The large Lombardy poplars and willow trees in the vicinity of the Water Works were believed to absorb much of the moisture in the soil, and also aided in diminishing the supply of water at the Springs. To remedy this, the Borough Council unwisely ordered "all Lombardy poplar and willow trees growing in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of this Borough within fifty feet of any fountain, reservoir, cistern, conduit or well shall be removed." The action of the Borough authorities caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. The owners of those beautiful trees were unwilling to have them cut down, as they were an adornment to the town, and also furnished delightful shade. Many of them were relics of a former day under whose balmy shade the "forefathers of the village rested" their weary limbs protected from the scorching rays of the summer's sun. Some were planted by the ancestors of those who then owned them, and who were justified in saying "spare that tree, in youth it sheltered me and I'll protect it now." An old gentleman, on Market Street above Fourth, as the ruthless woodman was passing around fulfilling the edict of the irreverent Council, clasped affectionately the "dear old tree" in the front of his home saying, that if the axe touched "a single bough"

it must first strike him. The certiorari of a justice of the Supreme Court supported the ordinance of the Council, that "trees on the streets of Wilmington are public nuisances." The opinion of two attorneys declared that the certiorari was not a "superseas" of the warrant; but the edict of the benighted town authorities took its course, the sturdy monarchs of the highways were felled and soon their sacred ashes were offered in honor of Siva.

The trees were all removed and a few months later when the water supply from the springs was still inadequate to the demands the council awoke from its accustomed lethargy and stupidity, and in 1820 appointed Chief Burgess, Eli Hillea, and John Rumsey a committee to "view the field and report the probable expense of having the water brought from the Brandywine." They said at the next meeting that the revenue from the Water Works by taxation was fifteen hundred dollars annually, and the expenses the same amount. They said the scarcity of water in the upper district was so great and the works in such a ruinous condition, that the tax in justice could not be levied on the citizens of that portion of the town, which would decrease the revenue five hundred dollars. This committee also reported that for the sum of fourteen thousand six hundred dollars the town could be supplied with water from the Brandywine through iron pipes, by means of forcing pumps, to a tank or reservoir near the junction of Shipley and Chestnut (Tenth) Streets from whence it could be furnished in iron pipes to all parts of the borough. The report of this committee was not immediately acted upon. Three hundred dollars was, however, spent in 1823 in repairing the "upper water works." The combined works then furnished but fourteen gallons of water per minute against thirty-five gallons per minute in 1810. Then the noble old trees in the town were standing, and in 1823 they were gone and the difficulty remained. On August 2, 1824, a committee composed of Eli Mendenhall, Henry Hoopes and John F. Gilpin claimed that the deficiency "has arisen from defective log pipes and cisterns," and requested the use of iron pipes, and on May 2d of the same year Jacob Alrichs, John F. Gilpin and Eli Mendenhall reported the work so "far progressed as to be conducted in a three-inch iron pipe from the borough line to the lot intended for a reservoir" between Tenth and Eleventh Streets and Market and King. The reservoir at this place was built under the superintendence of William H. Naff. The site was purchased of Isaac Kendall.

In 1825, permission was granted to all citizens to introduce spring water in yards and houses, in metallic pipes.

Joseph Grubb, Aaron Hewes, Frederick Leonard, Israel D. Jones and James Gardner were appointed a committee to consult with Eli Mendenhall, Henry Heald, Isaac H. Starr and Jacob Alrichs and propose the adoption of some measures "to insure an ample supply of water for domestic and other purposes."

Their report presented August 26, 1826, was brief. They unanimously decided the only hope was for the people of Wilmington in the future to quench their thirst with "Brandy Wine." On the 17th of June, 1827, the borough authorities purchased of John Cummins for the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars his large mill on the south side of the Brandywine as the site for the location of the Double Acting Pump to be used as a motive power to force the water to the basin. On July 9th, following, a lot fronting on Market, Tenth and King Streets (now the site of the court-house) was purchased of Sallie N. Dickinson for twenty-seven hundred dollars where the reservoirs were erected. Fire plugs were also erected at the same time.

In 1832, the remainder of what is now Court House Square, was bought for twelve hundred dollars.

The forcing pump, which cost eight hundred dollars, was made by Prosper Martin, of Philadelphia. A stone building covered the over-shot water-wheel at the mill enclosing also the pump which was worked by the water-wheel of the mill. The pump was put into operation November 15, 1827, with a six feet stroke and in eighteen minutes the water reached the west basin. Israel D. Jones ran up from the pump and took the first draught of water at the basin.

The length of the pipe from pump to basin was two thousand one hundred and twenty feet, and the ascent ninety-nine feet. The iron pipe was eight inches in diameter and from mill to basin contained five thousand five hundred and thirty-five gallons of water. The two basins adjoined each other and when filled had a combined capacity of one million gallons, or ten thousand hogsheads. There could be thrown four hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred gallons per day into the basins.

The civil engineer who superintended the erection of the works was Jonas P. Fairlamb, a well-known citizen of Wilmington. Chief Burgess at the time was James Brobson; second burgess, Frederick Leonard; council, Joseph Grubb, Henry Rice, Israel D. Jones, James Gardner, Thomas Moore, John M. Smith, Mahlon Betts, Eli Sharp, William Larkin, William Townsend, Aaron Hewes, Jacob File, Elisha Huxley. The mason work was done by John Webster, excavation made by Joseph Pierson and pipes laid by James Logan.

A two-story building was erected at the northeast corner Market and Tenth Streets, and long used as the office of the water Department. In 1837 a new forcing pump, made by Betts, Pusey and Harlan, was purchased for one thousand two hundred dollars. In 1839 a new basin one hundred and fifty-eight feet by eighty feet and fourteen feet deep was built at a cost of four thousand nine hundred and seven dollars, but there were no improvements made until 1847.

The cost of what was known as the Spring Water Works from 1820 to 1827, was twenty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars; cost of Brandywine Water Works, erected in 1827, was forty-

two thousand and twenty-six dollars; cost of management and improvements from 1827 to 1847 inclusive sixty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars.

Owing to the insufficient supply of water on September 7, 1848, on motion of James Canby, the mayor appointed David C. Wilson, Isaac R. Trimble, Elisha Huxley, Dr. Henry F. Askew, Mahlon Betts and Nelson Cleland from the citizens of Wilmington, and William R. Sellers and Dr. Robert R. Porter from the Council and the Water Committee to examine into the condition of the Water Works. The size of the reservoir was then increased one half. In 1855 a direct acting Cornish pump was added to the power of the works, and used until 1872.

The first annual report of the superintendent of the works was made by Aquilla Pritchard, in 1857, in which it was stated that an average of fourteen million gallons of water monthly supplied the city, and distributed to two thousand six hundred and five places. The total number feet of pipes laid was sixty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight; entire cost of Brandywine Water Works, one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars; amount of water rents received annually, sixteen thousand dollars. An act of the Legislature was passed empowering the Council to borrow ten thousand dollars for extension of the water works. At this time the machinery of the works consisted of a water-wheel, two double acting forcing pumps, of eight inch diameter, and a Cornish pumping engine with one eighteen-inch, all forcing water through one sixteen inch main into the basins. In March, 1861, the mill property and water power of James E. Price, west of the city mill, was bought for twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Bayard, in January, 1862, sold the City Council, a part of his land known as the "Gilpin tract," near Ninth and Broome Streets for fifteen thousand dollars. Part of this land was exchanged for lands of Dr. George P. Norris and Charles W. Howland, the present site of the Rodney Street reservoir.

The superintendent in his report for 1864, stated that the new reservoir in the square bounded by Rodney and Clayton Streets, and Eighth and Ninth Streets, was partially erected. An eight-inch pipe was laid from a new pipe and a boiler-house was erected on the old basin square at Tenth and Market. The pump was also connected with the old basins. The whole cost of the improvements made was \$19,205; the amount appropriated by Council under new legislative enactment \$25,000; the amount of water rent for 1863 was \$19,772; cost of laying pipe from pump-house to new basin and connecting with old basin, \$14,020. The Council sold bonds of the city to the amount of \$15,000 to complete the works. In 1866 the water committee reported the works to consist of two double-acting pumps, capable of forcing into the reservoir at Tenth and Market Street, nine hundred thousand gallons of water in twenty-four hours, and

a Cornish steam pump forcing through a twenty-four inch main-pipe one million gallons daily. This aggregate was not considered sufficient to supply the future demands of the town. A citizen committee composed of Edward Betts, Wm. T. Porter, William Canby, Jesse Sharpe and John Jones after conferring with Gregg Chandler, Jos. C. Rowland, John A. Duncan, Philip Plunkett and C. H. Gallagher the water committee, reported at a public meeting of the citizens, held February 13, 1867, "the absolute necessity of increasing the supply of water." On motion of Dr. L. P. Bush, the City Council was recommended to make application to the Legislature to borrow money for completing the Cool Spring reservoir. A bill authorizing a loan of two hundred thousand dollars "for the sole purpose of increasing the supply of water in Wilmington," was passed. Isaac S. Cassin received seven thousand dollars in 1869, for repairs made on the Rodney Street basin. The daily consumption of water in 1869, was 1,118,237 gallons. A committee of the City Council composed of C. H. Gallagher, George H. Walter, H. F. Pickels, H. F. Finegan, Jr., and E. J. McManus April 7, 1870, urged the erection of new water works. William E. Morris, civil engineer of Philadelphia, was employed to "go over the whole ground" and make a report to the Council, which he did August 31, 1870. The large increase in the consumption of water on the river front, together with the increase of population in the lower part of the city, made such a draft upon the pipes as to almost deprive citizens who resided on the elevated parts from obtaining any water except at night and on Sunday. Improvements were needed, but at this time none were made, save a new pump-cylinder and a new boiler were placed at the pump-house on the Brandywine. In October, 1871, the office of the water department was removed from north-west corner of Tenth and King Streets, to the north-west corner of Tenth and Market Streets, and the old office was used by the surveyor and engineer. On February 1, 1872, Col. Febiger, in behalf of the water committee, reported that a contract had been entered into with Henry R. Worthington of New York, for the construction of a compound Duplex pump to cost \$37,000, with a capacity of forcing 5,000,000 gallons per day. The total amount of water supplied to the city in 1871 was 551,232,000 gallons, forty-seven gallons to each citizen; number of places supplied, 5,358; entire revenue \$44,000.

J. D. Winslow constructed a new pump-house sixty feet square, for \$9,486, on the site of the old mill in 1872. The total cost of the Water Works to the city, including expense of running from the time of their establishment in 1872, was \$354,589.

There was general discontent among the tax-payers of the city, and March 30, 1877, an act of assembly was passed by which the completion of the Cool Spring reservoir was taken out of the hands of the City Council, and John P. Allmond, Caesar A. Rodney and James Bradford created a commission to

carry the work into execution. They secured the services of Col. Julius W. Adams, engineer of the Brooklyn Water Department, Charles P. Manning, consulting engineer of the Baltimore Water Department, and William J. McAlpine, hydraulic engineer of New York who examined the incompleated reservoirs, and made a report giving their views as to the best method of procedure to finish it. The commission acting upon this report and upon their own judgment, entered into a contract with Peter F. Collins and James Kennedy, of Philadelphia, to complete the North Basin for \$33,000, with a capacity, filled to the coping, of 17,964,000 gallons, and \$36,600 for the South Basin, with a capacity of 20,809,000 gallons. Samuel Canby was the resident engineer, and gave the lines for the work. Cool Spring Reservoir was entirely finished and opened Tuesday, December 18, 1877, and the water was turned into the supply pipes on January 1, 1878.

The board of Water Commissioners was created by act of Legislature passed April 18, 1883, which named William T. Porter, Caesar A. Rodney, and Lewis Paynter as the first members, who by drawing lots were made members for six, four and two years respectively. Upon the death of his two associates, William T. Porter, by virtue of his office appointed William G. Gibbons and Christian Febiger to fill out their unexpired terms, at the expiration of which the mayor under the act appointed James Carmichael to succeed William G. Gibbons, and reappointed Christian Febiger.

During the early history of the Water Department some of the superintendents were James Logan, appointed in 1826 at three hundred dollars per annum, Joseph Seeds, in 1830; Joseph R. Townsend, in 1839; Thomas Mahaffey, in 1845; James G. File, in 1851, and Aquilla Pritchard, in 1856. The last named served several years. Upon the reorganization of the Water Department, the office of chief engineer was created and Charles H. Gallagher was first appointed by Council to that office. Joseph Hyde succeeded in 1874; Allen Ruth, in 1875; Charles H. Gallagher, in 1876; Henry B. McIntire, in 1878; David H. Coyle, from January, 1883, to July, 1884, when the Board of Water Commissioners organized. The appointing power being now vested in the hands of that body choose Henry B. McIntire, who retired in May 1886, and the present chief engineer, Joseph A. Bond, was appointed.

The office of registrar was created in 1871, when Frank A. Taylor was the first appointee. His successors have been, William S. Hayes, William J. Morrow, Thomas M. Ogle, Joseph A. Bond and John S. Grohe. George H. Simmons is inspector and collector.

Chief Enginer Bond in his report for the year ending January 1, 1887, gives the receipts for the preceding twelve months, \$173,849; disbursements \$130,430, with a balance on hand of \$43,418. The revenue of the Water Department increased from \$19,696 in

1862 to \$98,046 in 1886. During the year 1886, there were supplied to the city 1,738,412,408 gallons of water. Estimating the population then at 52,000, the daily average *per capita* was ninety-one and three fifth gallons.

THE WILMINGTON GAS COMPANY was organized in 1833, with a capital of six thousand dollars, in two hundred and forty shares of twenty-five dollars each. Five dollars on each share was paid at the time of subscription. The commissioners named in the charter of incorporation granted by the Legislature were, James Canby, William Seal, Thomas Garrett, Elisha Huxley and Lewis Rumford. James Canby was the first president of the company and the first secretary, William H. Naff. The office was at No. 1 West Fourth Street.

The works were erected on Orange below Water Street, and rosin was used in the production of gas. The price at first charged was eighty cents per hundred cubic feet of gas, which in 1835 was reduced to seventy cents. In April, 1835, Dr. James W. Thompson, Edward Grubb, John McClung and Peter B. Porter, "a committee of consumers," reported through the newspapers that the gas supplies by rosin works afforded "cheaper light than sperm oil and for beauty, brilliancy and freedom from smoke far exceeds it." The works were enlarged in 1847, "for the purpose of supplying the increased demand for gas." The first superintendent was Peter Bourk; he was succeeded by Samuel McClary who managed the works for several years. The meters used by this company were made in London.

On Thursday evening January 20, 1848, as a small boy was amusing himself by lighting a small jet of gas issuing from the gasometer, the flames were communicated to a large body of gas, and a terrific explosion took place. The works were blown up and the loss was two thousand dollars. The boy was injured; there was an insurance of three hundred dollars in the Delaware Fire Insurance Company. The company before this accident was just out of debt, new works were built and the company continued to operate until 1851, when the Coal Gas Company purchased its effects.

WILMINGTON COAL GAS COMPANY.—By an act of the Legislature, passed March 4, 1851, Jesse Sharpe, J. T. Seal, Joseph Seal, John A. Duncan, Stephen Bonsall, Samuel McCaulley, William Chandler, Washington Jones, Jacob Rice and their associates, or persons who shall become stockholders, were constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the "Wilmington Coal Gas Compay." Under this act the capital stock of the compay was fixed at \$60,000, in twelve hundred shares of \$50 each, with the privilege of increasing it to \$130,000. At a meeting held March 11, 1851, Stephen Bonsall was chosen president of the company, John A. Duncan, Secretary and Washington Jones, treasurer. The next meeting held on March 13th, nearly the entire amount of the capital stock was subscribed. A portion of the site

now occupied at the corner of Madison and Read Streets, was purchased, on which works with a limited capacity were erected and the gas was first turned on for use, November 22, 1851, and during the first night seven thousand two hundred and ten cubic feet of manufactured gas were consumed. Originally there were but fifty consumers. The average daily consumption for the month of December in the years named was about as follows: in 1851, 8000 cubic feet; in 1852, 15,000 cubic feet; in 1860, 60,000 cubic feet; in 1870, 120,000 cubic feet; in 1880, 250,000 cubic feet; in 1887, with four thousand four hundred consumers about 500,000 cubic feet, daily. The works as first built, had a holding capacity of 30,000 cubic feet of gas, and a manufacturing capacity of 50,000 cubic feet, and had a retort house, a purifying house and a condenser.

Soon after the first works were constructed, additions and improvements were made. The most important improvement made in 1887, was the water gas plant, originated by Joseph Flannery, of New York, as an auxiliary to the coal gas works, thus increasing the producing capacity of the entire works to one million cubic feet in twenty-four hours. The consumption of coal in producing gas is ten thousand tons annually; the entire consumption of gas for the year 1886 was 108,000,000 cubic feet. Two engines of fifteen-horse power each are used, and the exhausters, scrubbers and condensers are all in duplicate. The plant covers an area of about three hundred feet square. The company owns three acres of land near by and south of P. W. & B. R. R. A holder with 88,000 cubic feet is situated at Fourteenth and Wilson Streets; one holder at the works has a capacity of 450,000 cubic feet, and the other 100,000, both telescopic.

While the English and American law requires the gas companies to furnish gas of sixteen candle power, this company furnish gas equal to twenty candle, which is twenty-five per cent. more light than is required by law.

Stephen Bonsal, the first president of the company, served from 1851 to 1864, when he resigned, and George Richardson was elected president, and has since occupied the position for a term of twenty-three years.

John A. Duncan was secretary from 1851 until his death in 1868, when Thomas Lawson succeeded him from 1868 to 1877, at which time William P. Taylor, the present secretary, was elected. In 1856, John A. Duncan was chosen treasurer, in connection with the office of secretary, and since that time the secretary has also been treasurer of the company. Washington Jones was treasurer until 1856, when John A. Duncan, the secretary, was also chosen treasurer, and since that time the two positions have been filled by the secretary. The business office is at 300 Shipley Street.

Thomas J. Mahaffey was superintendent of the works from the time of their erection until 1867,

when Thomas Curley succeeded him in the position, and has served continuously ever since. He has been an employe of the company from the date of its establishment, having previously served as foreman. Michael Newell is the present foreman. The capital stock of the company now is \$408,000.

THE WILMINGTON CITY ELECTRIC-LIGHT COMPANY.—A charter was granted October 31, 1882, to the Arnoux Electric-Light Company to manufacture and sell the electric arc-light, of the Arnoux and Hockhausen system, in the City of Wilmington. A company was organized in November, 1882, with John R. Flinn, president; W. W. Pusey, vice-president; Howard L. Chandler, secretary, and George F. Archer, treasurer. The paid-in capital of the company was \$60,000. An electric-light station was erected on south Third, near Spruce Street, which was ready for operation January 1, 1883, and began with a patronage of thirty-five arc-lights. The Board on May 23, 1883, had the following officers and directors: S. H. Grey, of Camden, N. J., president; W. W. Pusey, of Wilmington, vice-president; H. C. Robinson, secretary and treasurer; Francis B. Colton, J. H. Hoffecker, Joseph Pyle, John R. Flynn, Samuel N. Trump, of Wilmington, and W. C. Dreyer, of New York. The company ran the arc-light from the Third Street station until December 2, 1885, when the first incandescent lamps of the Edison system were installed. On September 6, 1886, a charter was granted by the Courts of Delaware, incorporating the "Wilmington City Electric-Light Company," application having been made to the State of New Jersey for the dissolution of the original company, the stockholders of which agreed to exchange its stock for that of the new company. At this time S. M. Trump was president; J. Davis Sisler, vice-president; Ferdinand L. Gilpin, secretary; H. C. Robinson, treasurer; W. W. Pusey, J. H. Hoffecker, Francis B. Colton, and Thomas H. Savery, directors. Owing to the increasing demand for electricity as a motor and to produce light in Wilmington, the company purchased a lot on the north side of Fifth Street, between Orange and Tatnall, and erected a large station, with an electrical plant with a manufacturing capacity of four thousand lamps of ten candle-power. This plant, including the lot, building and electrical apparatus, cost sixty thousand dollars. Since the spring of 1887 the company has greatly extended its business by way of supplying electricity as a motive-power for manufacturing, and has entered into a contract with the Wilmington City Railway Company, to run its cars over the Brandywine extension of the Market Street line. This, with existing contracts for motive power and light, will exhaust the entire producing power of the station, with its present capacity, and a still greater extension of facilities to meet further demands is contemplated.

THE WILMINGTON CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.—On the 14th of March, 1864 the first meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in the office

of the New Castle County Mutual Insurance Company, on which occasion they elected seven directors as follows: William Tatnall, Joshua T. Heald, William Wharton, Jr., Clement B. Smyth, Daniel M. Bates, Eli Garrett and Philip McDowell. The first officers elected were J. T. Heald, President; Philip McDowell, Vice-President; and Clement B. Smyth, Secretary and Treasurer. The charter incorporating the company was granted by the Legislature on February 4, 1864. The capital of the company under this charter is two hundred thousand dollars in shares of ten dollars each, of which but five dollars on each share has been called, making the present paid in capital one hundred thousand dollars. William Wharton, Jr., contracted to build a line from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad station, up Front Street to Market, up Market to Delaware Avenue and from thence to Middle Depot a distance of two miles for twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars by June 1, 1864.

The company bought of William Tatnall, for one thousand dollars payable in bonds, a lot upon which the present office, stables and car-house are built. The amount of fifty thousand dollars was borrowed on coupon bonds at five per cent., payable January 18, 1874, to assist in constructing the road. On May 17, 1864, it was decided to extend the line to Rising Sun Village. At this date one mile of the track was laid. The first cars were run over the road June 29, 1864, when the mayor, city-council and other city-officers joined the directors in an excursion over the line, and were delightfully entertained in a grove on the Brandywine, belonging to Clement B. Smyth.

Seven cars were purchased from John Stephenson, of New York, for seven thousand and ninety-two dollars, and thirty-five horses were secured.

George W. Kelsey was appointed the first superintendent of the road June 27, 1864. Phineas Stearn, James W. Wood, James Fletcher and George Turner were appointed the first conductors. Bennett Fling's stage-line, running between Wilmington and Brandywine Banks, was purchased for two hundred dollars. Clement B. Smyth resigned his position as secretary and treasurer May 2, 1864, and John F. Miller was elected.

At the second annual election in July, 1865, the directors chosen were James Bradford, J. Taylor Gause, Eli Garrett, J. T. Heald, Philip McDowell, William Canby and William Tatnall. From 1865 to 1879 there was no material increase in the annual receipts of the company; from 1879 to 1884 the increase was rapid, the receipts of the latter year being double those of the former year. From the opening of the road to 1887 about twelve million passengers were carried. The average dividend paid is about one per cent. annually.

The rails first put down lasted twenty-two years. In 1887 the company spent twenty thousand dollars in improving its lines, in renewing the substructure of the road and in replacing worn-out rails.

On March 28, 1881, the company decided to construct a line from Fourth and Market Streets, eastward on Fourth Street to the Christiana River. This road was built by William Wharton, Jr., at a cost of nine thousand one hundred dollars. On October 3, 1881, a resolution was passed to construct a line on Spruce Street. The contract for this was given to Jeremiah Mahoney June 3, 1882.

In 1887 the same contractor built the extension from Market and Tenth Streets to Riverview Cemetery, a distance of one and a half miles. This line is run by the Sprague Electric Railway System, the motive-power being furnished by the Wilmington Electric Light Company. The following is a list of the presidents of the company :

Joshua T. Heald.....	March 14, 1864, to August 3, 1864
Wm. Wharton, Jr.....	August 3, 1864, to March 21, 1865
Wm. Canby.....	March 21, 1865, to May 7, 1868
Eli Garrett.....	May 7, 1868, to October 9, 1873
James Bradford.....	October 9, 1873, to July 1, 1882
Wm. Canby.....	July 1, 1882, to date

The following have filled the office of secretary and treasurer:

Clement B. Smyth.....	March 14, 1864, to May 2, 1864
John F. Miller.....	May 2, 1864, to January 1, 1866
C. W. Talley.....	January 1, 1866, to June 16, 1870
William H. Colby.....	June 30, 1870, to November 3, 1873
Edward Taylor.....	November 3, 1873, to October 2, 1875
Frank J. Hobson.....	October 2, 1875, to January 22, 1877
Samuel Chambers.....	January 22, 1877, to June 1, 1881
John K. Bradford.....	June 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882
John T. Miller.....	July 1, 1882, to date

William H. Burnett was appointed superintendent October 3, 1881. The directors for the year 1888 are William Canby, James Bradford, Joshua T. Heald, John Jones, Washington Jones, George H. Bates, George W. Bush. Since the lines of this company have been built, great improvements have been made in the northern and northwestern part of Wilmington. This was greatly owing to the accommodation afforded by the street railway passing through these localities.

THE FRONT AND UNION STREET-RAILWAY COMPANY.—The first meeting of stockholders who contemplated the organization of this company was held at the Artisans' Savings Bank, February 17, 1881, when they elected the following-named directors: H. S. McComb, William G. Gibbons, Francis N. Buck, Philip Plunkett, John R. Tatum, E. T. Walton and George W. Bush. On the same day the directors elected George W. Bush, president; Edward T. Taylor, secretary; Philip Plunkett, treasurer. A charter of incorporation was obtained February 20, 1877. The paid-in capital was \$25,000, which has since been increased to \$30,000 in shares of \$10 each.

William Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, April 20, 1881, contracted to build the road at the rate of \$7400 per mile, for a single track, \$2.80 per foot for the curved part of the track, and \$6 per foot for gutter plate. Samuel A. Price was appointed superintendent May 2, 1881. The road was completed to its present length, a little more than one and one-third miles,

and cars first run on Saturday morning, September 11, 1881. The first outfit included four cars, built by Bowers, Dure & Company, of Wilmington, and twelve mules. The company now owns six passenger cars and one large excursion car. Its patronage is steadily increasing. The office and stables are at the west end of the line. This section of Wilmington is rapidly improving; many new residences have lately been erected near the western terminus of the road. The officers of the company are George W. Bush, president; S. A. Price, secretary and superintendent; E. T. Taylor, treasurer. The other directors are Philip Plunkett, John R. Tatum, R. J. Mackay, M.D., William Ferris, Joseph Pyle and James C. McComb.

THE BRANDYWINE BRIDGE.—The only way of crossing the Brandywine in coming to or going from Wilmington in early days was by means of a ferry or by fording the stream. The ferry terminating at the point where French Street reaches the creek was in use to 1764. Peter Vandever had a bridge constructed near where the Eleventh St. Bridge spans the stream, but there is no authentic information to establish the date. It was standing in 1767, though ordered to be removed three years before, when the bridge above was built. Under an act of Assembly, passed in 1762, a bridge to cross the stream where the present beautiful one does, was ordered to be built. It was completed in 1764, and the roads made to connect with it. For fifty-six years it served its purpose, having borne many hundred heavily-freighted wagons within that period of time. Repairs were needed, of course, at various times. As early as 1775, Ziba Ferris, by order of James Latimer and John Stapler, bridge commissioners, expended eighty-four pounds, five shillings and four pence for that purpose. One of the items of expense was one pound and one shilling, for "six gallons of rum for the workmen." The first bridge became old and somewhat dilapidated with more than half a century's use. In 1806 a move was on foot and a company incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 to build a stone bridge, but it never was done. A petition was presented to the Levy Court, March 4, 1806, praying for the erection of a new bridge. John Warner, George Clark and Dr. Arnold Naudain were appointed to view the bridge and report its condition. They made no report until 1807. Another petition, signed by one hundred persons of Brandywine and Christiana, asked that the bridge be repaired or a new one built. John Brynberg, David Stewart and Anthony Higgins, on May 2, 1809, a new committee, reported favorably to the erection of the desired bridge, and the same day Capt. James Jefferis, William Poole, John Way and Edward Tatnall were appointed as commissioners to build one, "on the plan of the bridge at the Falls of the Schuylkill River," with three chains, its width to be decided upon by the commissioners. The first commissioners refused to act, and the court appointed Jacob Derrickson, Robert Forwood, John McClintock, Isaac Dickson,

and James Jefferis to erect a chain bridge. On June 13, 1809, the Levy Court appropriated \$4000 for that purpose. It was completed in 1810,¹ and was used until 1822, when it was taken away by a flood, and a covered wooden bridge built at a cost of \$7558.23. The old bridge was sold for \$884.07. This was carried away by a flood in 1839, and another placed there, which stood forty-eight years. In 1887, a committee of the Levy Court erected the beautiful one which now spans the stream, at a cost of \$27,000. The committee were Henry D. Hickman, of Wilmington Hundred; Isaac N. Grubb, of Brandywine Hundred; Thomas Toy, of Christiana Hundred; Robert R. Morrison, of New Castle Hundred; and Thomas McCracken, of Pencader.

THE CHRISTIANA BRIDGE AT MARKET STREET.—In answer to a petition signed by a large number of citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, an act was passed January 20, 1807, by the General Assembly, incorporating a company to erect a draw-bridge over the Christiana "at the foot of Market Street, and to open a road from thence through Holland Creek Marsh to the fast land near the residence of Major Peter Jacquette, to intersect with the road from Clark's Corners and New Castle to Christiana Ferry below Wilmington."

It was chartered as the "Wilmington Bridge Company," with a capital of \$15,000, in shares of fifty dollars each. The draw, as prescribed by the act, was "to be twenty-five or more feet in width; the bridge to be lighted with six lamps, two at each end, and two in the middle of the draw."

James Stroud, Nehemiah Tilton, James Brinckley, Samuel Canby and Joseph Shipley were appointed commissioners to locate the site of the bridge and lay out the road. The directors chosen were William Collins, William Hemphill, John Warner, James Lea and Jacob Broom. They reported to the stockholders that the bridge was complete, April 5, 1808.

A bill passed the Legislature, January, 1851, authorizing the Levy Court to purchase this bridge, since which time no toll has been charged. The present bridge was built in 1883.

THE BRANDYWINE PARK.—The first move toward securing a part of the lands bordering on the Brandywine within the city limits, for a public park, was in 1868. On the 11th of July of that year a meeting of citizens was held in City Hall, when Thomas F. Bayard, Samuel M. Harrington, Charles B. Lore,

Daniel W. Taylor and George W. Stone were appointed a committee to take the necessary steps towards procuring the desired site. On July 15, 1869, after having carefully examined the lands on both sides of the stream, this committee, in the name of the public meeting of citizens, reported to the City Council, recommending the purchase of the land "lying between Adams Street, adjoining Brandywine Cemetery grounds and Rattlesnake Run, northward to Lovering Avenue, including the Brandywine Creek and Race, to such natural boundaries on the opposite side of the Brandywine as may be deemed most desirable." This committee, in a published report, glowingly described the eligibility of this site, its beautiful scenery and interesting surroundings, and declared that no city in the land had such a stream as the Brandywine within its limits. The report further gives a concise description of the leading public parks in other cities of the Union, and the great advantages derived from them.

The City Council made arrangements to purchase the lands recommended by borrowing money to pay for the same; but before this could be accomplished, several citizens procured counsel and had further proceedings stopped by an injunction issued by the chancellor of the State, on the plea that the city charter forbade the borrowing of money for such purpose.

No further action was taken until 1882, when a number of prominent citizens met together, and, prompted by a promise of a large tract of land outside the city limits, by William P. Bancroft, made the draft of an act which was submitted to the Legislature, and substantially as drawn, became a law in 1883. Under this act the following-named persons and their successors were created a Board of Park Commissioners for the city: William P. Bancroft, George H. Bates, Thomas F. Bayard, Edward Betts, Francis N. Buck, George W. Bush, William M. Canby, Joseph L. Carpenter, Jr., Henry A. Du Pont, J. Taylor Gause, the mayor of Wilmington, the president and the chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, and the chief engineer of the Surveying Department. William Canby and Dennis J. Menton have since been appointed to take the places of others who have retired from the board.

The original act was inoperative from lack of authority to borrow sufficient money, and an amendment was passed in 1885, authorizing the city to borrow \$150,000 for the purchase of land for the contemplated park. The lands at present embraced in the City Park on the Brandywine, and in a tract in the western part of Wilmington, were purchased by the city authorities at a cost of \$146,000. The grounds on the Brandywine extend on the south side from Van Buren Street to the city limits back to Lovering Avenue.

¹In 1814 the main post road from the Eastern to the Southern States crossed the Brandywine on a hanging bridge, passed through the borough of Wilmington, veered off to the west and southwest ranges of the northern banks of the Christiana and continued toward the South. A branch of this road crossed the Christiana and continued down through the Peninsula to the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The Christiana bridge had a draw of thirty feet. Three stone turnpikes extended into Pennsylvania. Wilmington, or a large portion of it, was built on the southwest of a hill, nine hundred feet above tide-water, and near the Christiana. The village of Brandywine was on the northeast slope of the same hill and on both sides of the river. There were seven hundred and fifty houses in both towns. Many handsome country residences were located one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet above tide-water in the highlands, which extended from the Delaware round to the southwest and east of the town.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

MARKET-HOUSES.

THE greatest of all controversies in the history of Wilmington arose on the establishment of the markets.

The first market-house in Wilmington was built by William Shipley, at his own expense and on his own land, in the spring of 1736, the year after he moved to Wilmington from Ridley Township, Chester County, Pa. It stood on Front Street and extended from Shipley Street half-way to Market. The town then had but thirty-three houses, nearly all of which were south of Third Street, and between Walnut and Market Streets. The Fourth Street market-house was erected three years before the town was incorporated as a borough under the name of Wilmington, and when it yet was known as Willingtown.

On July 13, 1736, thirty persons put their signatures to a public notice declaring that there "should be particular days on which the country-people may bring to town their victualing which they are minded to sell, and which the inhabitants of the town may furnish themselves with, as they may think convenient." It was therefore agreed and advertised that "after the 17th of July, 1736, there may be a public sale of all sorts of victualing kept in the market-house built in Willingtown, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning."

The market-house being erected by William Shipley on his own land and at his own expense, even though allowed to be used by the public, was not considered lost, and eighty-one persons, in Willingtown and the Hundred of Christiana, in which the village was then located, nominated Thomas West and Joseph Hewes, of Willingtown, Timothy Stidham and Henry Colesbury, of New Castle County, and Joseph Mendenhall and Jacob Chandler, of Chester County, as trustees to receive and collect subscriptions to purchase the market-house, that it might become public property, and "to finish it and to build an addition thereto." They performed their duty by collecting sixty-seven pounds, of which William Shipley himself contributed ten; Joshua Way, four; David Ferris, three; Thomas West, two; William Levis, two; Edward Tatnall, two; Robert Lewis, two; Griffith Minshall, two; G. E. Folwell, two; Joseph Mendenhall and Joseph Hewes, each one pound and ten shillings; Christopher Wilson, Samuel Hooten, Samuel Littler, Enoch Lewis, William Warner, John Swett, Richard Carson, James Speary, John Vanne-man, William Cleny, William Seal, Stephen Foulk, Timothy Stidham, Honce Smith, Anthony Benezet, Joshua Littler, Job Jacob, George Howell, each one pound; Thomas Hollingsworth, William Hewes, each fifteen shillings; John Trimble, John Gleave, Christopher Springer, William Tussey, James Chaudler, George Jenkin, Daniel Barker, Joseph Williamson, Andrew Jolly, Richard Eveson, Daniel Calfat, Na-

thaniel Pennock, Isaac Lobdell, each ten shillings; Owen Evans, Nathan Wood, Wm. Welton, Daniel Few, Moses Minshall, Jonathan Sell, Jacob Stilley, Jacob Springer, Mouns Justis, Joseph Springer, Jonas Walraven, John Way, Samuel Pennock and Joseph Davis, each five shillings. A number of other persons a distance from town contributed the remainder.

With the money thus raised they bought the right of the owner to it and obtained a deed, and the market-house became public property. This pleased the advocates of what then became known as the "Upper Market," but sometime previous to its erection, and before Wm. Shipley moved to the young town, the people in the lower part of the town had discussed the advisability of building a market-house down "nigher to the water's side," on Second Street, between Market and King, on land given by Thomas Willing and Andrew Justison, when the town was first laid out.

To oppose the completion of the lower market, the supporters of the Fourth Street Market prepared the subjoined address, which is here inserted to illustrate the nature of the controversy, and show who the first settlers of the town were:

"To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, inhabitants of and adventurers in Willingtown, on the Hundred of Christiana, in the County of New Castle upon Delaware, and other inhabitants of the Country and parts adjacent, send greeting:

"Whereas, There has already been built in Willing Town aforesaid, for the use and benefit of said Town and country adjoining, one house or building commonly called a Market-House or Shambles, and situated on High (Fourth) Street and between Market and Shiply, and

"Whereas, There is since proposed by some persons, inhabitants in the said Town, and now by them, a putting forward to be built, another Market-House, proposed to be erected in Market Street or Second Street aforesaid, but down nigher to the water side: Now these are, therefore, to declare to all persons, that

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being very well satisfied that the Market-House already built in High Street as aforesaid is, and doth, stand very commodious for the benefit of said Town, both as to situation, largeness and form of building, and that we, and every of us, do approve the same, and that we, nor any of us, do any ways approve of, but do utterly disallow and disapprove the building or erecting any other Market-House or Shambles in the said Town at the present, and until we shall see more reasonable occasion for the same.

"William Shipley.

David Ferris.

James Speary.

Thomas West.

Edward Tatnall.

Joshua Way.

William Warner.

Samuel Hooten.

Samuel Littler.

John Swett.

John Vanne-man.

Robert Read.

Daniel Few.

Christopher Wilson.

George Robinson.

Nathan Wood.

John Bite.

Swithin Chandler.

Joseph Pennock.

John Gragg.

John Heald.

William Passmore.

Daniel Webb.

Joshua Pearce.

Brinsby Barnes.

Valentine Hollingsworth.

Alexander Frazier.

John Ball.

Samuel Greave.

Thomas Wilson.

Daniel Macfarson.

John Pogue.

Thomas McCullough.

James Phillips.

Jonathan Langley.

Ephraim Pogue.

George Harlan.

Samuel Hollingsworth.

Enoch Hollingsworth.

Edward Way.

Ellis Lewis.

Jacob Chandler.

Samuel Pennock.

Joseph Mendenhall.

Thomas Hollingsworth.

William Levis.

Robert Lewis.

Thomas Carlton.

Jacob Way.

Christopher Marshall.

John Glennis.

Job Jacob.

John Trimble.

Nathaniel Pennock.

William Garuch.

Daniel Colfelt.

Enoch Hollingsworth.

Samuel Greave, Jr.

Adolphus Kirk.

Adam Kirk."

The signers to the above document were nearly all English Quakers, who lived in or near the town. It seems the Swedes to a man were also opposed to the erection of an additional market. They also prepared a written protest opposing it, stating that for their own interests and that of their lessees:

"Now these are to declare to all persons that we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, members of said (Swedish) congregation, holding diverse lands in the said Town for the use of said (Swedes') church and minister thereof, and having by our trustees leased many lots of land there to diverse persons, and considering the interests of our said church and minister, and as well the interest and advantage of those persons that have already, or which shall hereafter, lease any of our said church lands, and the future advantage, rise and growth of the said town in general, and being well satisfied of the situation of the present Market-House on High Street, etc.

(Signed)

JOHN EMBERG.

"Charles Springer.
Philip Vandever.
Morton Justis.
Timothy Stidham.
Hans G. Schmitz.
Jacob Stilly.
John Morton.
Morton Morton.
Lucas Stidham.
James Sinnexson.
Peter Hendrickson.
Andrew Stilly.
Christian Brynberg.
William Cleeasy.
Jonas Walraven.
Justis Justis.

Paul Justison.
William Tumey.
Henry Stidham.
George Read.
Joseph Springer.
Timothy Stidden.
Andrew A. Lina.
Elias King.
Hans Peterson.
John Springer.
Matthias Morton.
Henry Colesberry.
Peter Peterson.
Andrew Hendrickson.
Jonas Stidham."

By the frame of government of the province of Pennsylvania, of which the counties of New Castle, Sussex and Kent were then a part, one of the powers delegated to the Governor and Provincial Council was "to settle and order the situation of all cities and market towns in every county, modelling therein all public buildings, streets and market-places." As Willingtown was not a chartered corporation and there being no municipal body in it, the "down-towners," or those opposed to the erection of the upper market, addressed a letter to "the Hon. Thomas Penn, one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania," describing their wants. Governor Penn ordered James Steel to write a letter to the "down-towners" asking them to suspend further proceedings in relation to the erection of the lower market-house until it would be convenient to the Governor to pay them a visit.

A letter signed by the following persons was then sent to the Governor: Samuel Scott, Charles Empsom, James Milner, Sr., John McArthur, David Bush, Thomas Peters, David Enoch, Thomas Milner, Samuel Milner, James Milner, Thomas Downing, Timothy Scott, Joseph Tomlinson, James Hutchinson, Joseph Steel, John Buchanan, Daniel Beeby, Richard Dockrill and Alexander Hooge.

They stated that they desired to erect a market-house on the spot originally selected, and claimed that William Shipley "had fallen away from the public interest and his former good intentions" by building a market-house on Fourth Street, and they "offered to pay the full expense he had gone to, but his resolution is so strong that he is not moved to accept any acknowledgement." Therefore, it would

be a great detriment to defer the building of their market on Second Street until the Governor would visit them, "the workmen being all ready employed, the bricks and other materials provided." This market-house was built in 1737.

Their address to the Governor contained some reflection on the conduct of William Shipley, and on November 15, 1737, he explained his position in a letter to Governor Penn. In very strong terms he assured the authorities that he had acted for the public interest and not for his own welfare. He further claimed that the site upon which the down-town party were about to erect a market-house "was a low, dirty place." Two months later David Ferris addressed a letter to the Governor in defense of his friend Shipley, and Joseph Hewes, another early settler, did the same a few days afterwards.

For a short time there was peace and quiet in the "quaint old Quaker-town," until the "down-towners" became indignant at the apparent success of the "up-towners." In command of a somewhat audacious leader, they marched up to Fourth Street, and with axes determined to cut down the white-oak pillars that supported the market-house. They demanded that the men who were at work, enlarging and completing it, should discontinue their operations. A large crowd soon assembled. There was a stirring war of words, in which a strong mixture of bad English, Swedish and Scotch-Irish blood was shown, and things waxed so warm that some of them came to blows. This resulted in two men being badly injured. Quiet was again restored, and the belligerent party marched down-town to their homes. The question was never finally decided until a borough charter was obtained in 1739. The matter was put to a vote of the "freeholders and inhabitants of the borough," December 10, 1739, who decided that "The Saturday market and Spring Fair," be held at the market-house on Fourth Street, and the "Wednesday market and Fall Fair" at the market-house on Second Street.

The controversy, which greatly disturbed the peace and harmony of the town, was now settled. The Fourth Street market-house was slightly enlarged, but few changes were made, and it did good service for one hundred and ten years, being removed in 1846, and another erected on the same site, which was completed November 17th of the same year, and stood until about 1867, when, by order of the City Council, it was taken away. In 1830 the Athenæum was built over the eastern end of the old market-house, and was used as a meeting-place of literary societies. The Wilmington Library was kept in it for a time.

The Second Street Market, built in 1737, stood until 1793, when it was rebuilt.

The Second Street Market-House, now (1888) standing, was erected by the City Market Company in 1876 on the site of the old one, the ground being leased from the city. The officers of the company then were: President, William Miller; Vice-president, Peter B. Huested; Secretary, James F. Sutton;



of their own property and that of their neighbors from fire, formed themselves into an association, to be known as the Friendship Fire Company. Each member pledged himself to furnish during a fire two leather buckets and one large wicker basket, and, when a fire occurred, to place a lighted candle in their windows and proceed to the conflagration. Should one member in passing another member's house fail to see a "light in the window," he was in duty bound to stop and awaken the other. The whole fire apparatus at this time consisted of some seventy-four buckets and baskets. When a fire occurred two parallel rows of firemen and citizens were formed leading from the fire to a spring, well, pump or stream of water. The buckets full of water were passed down one row and returned empty up the other to the source of supply. This work was continued until the fire was put out. The old time hand-engines were supplied with water in the same way. A small hand-engine was purchased by the Friendship before 1790. It was gotten from a French man-of-war. A fire broke out in a row of old houses on East Fourth Street, in 1801, when nearly all the members of the Friendship Company were at New Castle attending the general election, which was then the voting-place for the entire county. In the absence of the men, women acted their part well as firemen. Following the example of the men, some of them arranged themselves into rows with buckets, while others pumped the hand-engine. They did their work so faithfully that a general conflagration was averted.

In 1793 a borough ordinance was passed directing how chimneys should be "burned out" and in 1803 another ordinance fined every person five dollars who allowed the flames to extend a "yard above the top of the chimney." The members of the fire company then were offered a reward if they reported persons who disobeyed this ordinance.

In 1798 the Friendship declared it would disband unless the Council gave it all the buckets belonging to the borough and grant thirty dollars to assist in building a house for the engine. In 1803 the engine was reported as being "very much deranged." It was "fixed up" and used until 1825. The first engine-house was on Fifth Street, between Shipley and Orange.

The Friendship Company was incorporated January 15, 1805. In 1812 its engine-house was at the northeast corner of Seventh and Shipley Streets. The bell was hung on a pole in front of it. The membership then was forty-three. Carson Wilson was president; David C. Wilson, his son, secretary; Joseph Grubb, treasurer. The engineers were Samuel Wollaston, Joseph Newlin, James Crosby and General James Wolfe. Charles Yeates and Adam Witsell were appointed to collect buckets after a fire.

The engine-house about 1825 was moved to the east side of Market Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. It was a one-story building. The officers elected February 28, 1827, were: President, Carson

Wilson; Secretary, Joseph K. Robinett; Treasurer, George Jones; Commander, Captain John McClung. The engineers were Samuel Wollaston, Aaron Hewes, John Cleland and Albert Robinson.

The officers elected February 26, 1835, were: President, John McClung; Treasurer, George Jones; Secretary, John T. Robinson; Commander, Charles Bush; Engineers, Jeremiah W. Duncan, James Kernes, Joseph C. Seeds, Elisha Huxley; Hose Directors, Thomas Moore, Charles T. Grubb, James C. Aiken and Esau Cox; Committee to see that chimneys in houses are properly burned, Aaron Hewes, William Hemphill Jones, James Carson and John McClung; Committee of Accounts, Stephen Bonsall, James C. Aikin and Samuel Wollaston. These men were then some of the leading citizens in the city.

In 1840, John McClung was president; George Jones, treasurer; J. B. Lewis, secretary; J. W. Duncan, commander; James Kearns, Joseph C. Seeds, Alexander Kelley and Thomas Baynes, engineers. In 1845 the engine-house on Market Street was sold and the site used as a marble-yard by James Robinson. In 1847 the company built an engine-house on Orange Street above Tenth. The present engine house is on Tenth Street facing Shipley.

On December 22, 1875, the company celebrated its one hundredth anniversary by firing one hundred guns, a ball in the Masonic Temple and a supper at the Clayton House. The officers in 1877 were: President, Jacob Stevenson; Vice-President, John A. Shroeder; Secretary, Samuel T. Bayliss; Treasurer, Thomas Lynch. The steamer now owned cost five thousand dollars and was made by the Gould Manufacturing Company, of Newark, New Jersey. This company now (1888) has a new La France engine valued at four thousand one hundred dollars, three horses, a Silsby hose-carriage, one thousand feet of hose, sixteen hundred feet of fire hose, a four-story engine-house with iron front, valued at sixteen thousand dollars, eighty-seven active and honorary members. It can be justly proud of its historic record.

The Reliance Fire Company was organized March 4, 1796, and obtained a charter of incorporation January 2, 1802. It was originally a bucket company only, but as early as 1810 had also a hand-engine. The engine-house in 1812 was on Third Street, between Market and Shipley. This company, like the Friendship, was instituted and controlled by some of the leading citizens of the town. In 1814 the membership was fifty. John Reynolds was president; Joseph Read, secretary; Isaac H. Starr, treasurer; John Jones, Samuel Askew, James Wilson, William Seal, Robert Porter and Hance Naff, engineers.

On February 7, 1824, Evan Thomas was elected president; Ziba Ferris, treasurer; and Dr. Henry F. Askew, secretary. Buckets were still in use. The company had an open lattice-work wagon to carry the men. The Reliance Fire Company, together with the Friendship and Delaware, did good service at the great fire in New Castle in 1824. They arrived at

that town within half an hour from the time of starting, by the steamer "Superior," in command of Captain Henry Read. In 1829 John Hedges was president; William H. Naff, secretary; Ziba Ferris, treasurer; Allan Thomson, Henry F. Askew, Samuel Buzby, William J. Hallowell and Joseph Hayes, engineers. The company then owned a hook-and-ladder, which was carried to a fire by the members.

About 1830 a building owned by William Naff, on Fifth Street near Orange, was used as the engine-house. Many years later the company erected an engine-house on Fifth Street, between Walnut and Poplar, which continued to be the headquarters of the company until the building now occupied by it was erected.

In 1836 the following were elected: President, Samuel Buzby; Secretary, William H. Naff; Captain, Ziba Ferris; Engineers, John L. Hadden, Edward Bringham, George Reynolds, P. Countess, B. A. Crozier and George W. Mortimer. Ten hosemen and fifteen ladder-men were elected at the same time.

The Reliance in 1840 purchased a large supply of hose and a fine hose-carriage. The affairs of this company had heretofore been conducted without asking aid. A few voluntary contributions were made by the banks and by individuals. On March 12, 1841, the company sold its old engine, which would yet throw water one hundred and seventy feet, and their "bucket-carriage," and on April 3d of the same year obtained from Betts, Pusey & Harlan a handsome new engine. It had a "seven and a half inch cylinder and a nine-inch stroke, and threw a gallery stream and had one discharging-screw on each side."

The motto of the company "Non nobis solum"—not laboring for ourselves alone—was neatly engraved on the engine.

Henry H. J. Naff, editor of the *Delaware Journal*, and postmaster of the city, was president of the Reliance for twenty years, and Ziba Ferris served as treasurer equally as long. The engineers in 1843 were John C. Price, John B. Porter, Benjamin Johnson, Jacob Stevenson, Edward Bringham and William R. Pennington. In 1871 the Reliance had forty active members, eleven hundred feet of steam-forcing hose, a two-story brick house, on Fifth Street below Walnut, built in 1820. In 1887 there were sixty-three active and honorary members. G. A. Messick president, and H. A. Duffy, treasurer. The new engine-house, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Lombard Streets, erected in 1886, is 20 by 80 feet and cost \$17,000. The company owns a Silaby engine valued at \$5500, with a capacity of discharging 650 gallons per minute, 1 Silaby hose-carriage, 1000 feet, of hose and 3 horses.

The *Brandywine Fire Company* was organized in Brandywine Village early in the present century, and had a very honorable existence for nearly half a century. In 1841 it had thirty-eight members, most of whom were connected with the large flouring-mills or cooper-shops in that section of town. This

company contributed liberally toward providing fire apparatus and an engine-house for the Phoenix when it organized.

The Delaware Fire Company.—A number of young men met on April 23, 1819, to organize a fire company in Wilmington. Vincent Gilpin was chairman, and Samuel Harker, then editor of the *Delaware Gazette*, secretary. The name "Delaware Fire Company" was decided upon. Jesse Mendenhall, George Bush, Vincent Gilpin and Samuel Harker were appointed a committee to wait on the Borough Council and request to be recognized in the Fire Department and to secure an appropriation. George Worrell, Jesse Mendenhall, Thomas S. Newlin, Lewis Rumford, James Webb, Josiah H. Gilpin and Israel D. Jones were appointed to call on the citizens for subscriptions toward erecting an engine-house and to secure apparatus. The next meeting was held in the Town Hall, February 29, 1819, when the citizens' committee reported a collection of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and from the Council one hundred and fifty dollars. William Alrich, George Bush and John F. Gilpin were appointed to procure an engine. They reported soon after that "the hand-engine they bought was constructed upon the old English principle, with the addition of Coleman Sellers' patent improvement of the follower in the air chamber, and would play from two pipes at the same time." The first officers of the company were Henry J. Pepper, president; Isaac Jackson, vice-president; George W. Worrell, secretary; and Vincent Gilpin, treasurer.

The following members signed the constitution and by-laws, November 9, 1819:

Vincent Gilpin.	George W. Worrell.
Samuel Harker.	Josiah H. Gilpin.
John F. Gilpin.	George Bush.
John D. Vaughan.	Henry J. Pepper.
John D. Wood.	Charles Reynolds.
John McLearn.	Thomas S. Newlin.
Lewis Rumford.	William Alrich.
Wesley McClung.	John Guyer.
Israel Jones.	Henry Vining.
James Webb.	Israel Saunders.
Samuel Brown.	James P. Merthew.
Jesse Mendenhall.	William Simmons.
E. W. Buckman.	

The membership was soon afterwards increased by the following additional names:

George Simmons.	James Brown.
Archibald Bingham.	John Virtue.
John R. Brinckle.	Samuel Hogg.
William D. Brinckle, M.D.	Ezekiel Harker.
William Johnston.	James Watson.
Reuben Webb.	John Wright.
James White.	John Rudolph.
Mahlon Betts.	Ephraim Thompson.
Thomas Cole, Jr.	Samuel McLary, Sr.
Isaac Jackson.	John Jones.
Samuel Ash.	John Adams.
B. W. Bracken.	John F. Gunn.
George Griffin.	Joseph Pogue.
E. S. Ray.	Allan W. Law.
A. N. Watson.	Edward Stroud.
Peter A. Humphreys.	Jonas P. Fairlamb.
Thomas G. Cable.	Dell Noblit.
Thomas A. Sterrett.	

In 1824, Peter Dulaney was president; John D. Vaughan, vice-president; Jesse Mendenhall, secre-

tary; and Vincent Gilpin, treasurer. In 1828, Mahlon Betts was president; Lewis Rumford, vice-president; Charles B. Peterson, secretary; John McLearn, treasurer. The engineers were Jesse Mendenhall, John F. Gilpin, Samuel McClary, Sr., Wilson Piereson, Mahlon Betts, James Simpson and Dell Noblit. In 1842, Evan C. Stotsenburg was president; Spencer D. Eves, vice-president; Benjamin S. Clark, secretary; John McLearn was treasurer for more than twenty years, and Benjamin S. Clark secretary for the same length of time. A one-story frame engine house, eighteen feet front, was the first one owned by this company. It stood on Sixth Street, to the rear of the present Water Department building. A three-story brick engine-house was built on same site, but was burned down when nearly finished. It was rebuilt and used until the one now owned by this company was erected.

Their first hand-engine was made by Alrich & McKay, members of the company. It played two streams, and took thirty-two members to man it, and did good service for many years.

A steamer was bought January 1, 1869, in Portland, Maine, for four thousand five hundred dollars, which was kept in service until 1883, when the company sold it to the town authorities of Crisfield, Maryland.

The Hayes hook-and-ladder truck, built by the La France Engine Company, of Elmira, New York, was bought August 21, 1882, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars.

The officers of the company in 1887 were Henry W. Perkins, president; Edward Lummis, secretary; James F. Wilson, treasurer. Some of the oldest members are William J. King, John C. Williams, H. W. Perkins, Peter Wood, John Hendrickson, Joseph C. Dutton, Thomas Wilson and Charles Higgins. William J. King is fire recorder.

The Phoenix Fire Company.—As the open territory on the hill between Wilmington and the village of Brandywine began to be occupied by dwellings, so that the two towns came nearly together, it was determined to organize a fire company in that section. On December 3, 1825, a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Wilmington residing in the vicinity of the mills, and on the south side of the Brandywine, was held, and after a brief discussion the Phoenix Fire Company was instituted with about thirty members. James Canby was elected the first president; John H. Price, secretary; and Samuel S. Poole, treasurer. The engineers chosen at this meeting were James Price, Samuel S. Poole, Edward Canby, John H. Price, William S. Poole, Wm. H. Marshall, John Springer and Wm. Rice, all of whom were prominent citizens. Treasurer Poole reported the cash assets of the Brandywine Fire Company to be \$383.87, which was transferred to the Phoenix. The borough of Wilmington gave \$100. The organization having been effected, a hand-engine was purchased from Sellars & Pennock, of Philadelphia, at a cost of \$545. This

was used for many years. The first officers of the company were several times re-elected. January, 1827, Edward Canby was chosen secretary. In 1828 Wm. Morrow was appointed to collect fines. March 13, 1830, the president appointed Samuel S. Poole and Henry Rice to wait upon the Water Department of the borough, and obtain permission to use the water from the fire-plugs "in filling and playing their new engine." The original headquarters of the company seems to have been temporary. In 1832 the company rented "a room of Mary Wilkinson, for six dollars per annum, as an engine-house." It was a small building, which then stood on the west side of French Street, north of Twelfth. The bell was hung in the forks of a willow tree which stood near by. It was known as the "Factory bell." A committee appointed to secure a site and build a new house reported at a meeting, January 3, 1835, that the engine-house was removed to the situation proposed on "The Green." A new engine-house and a ladder-house were built, and the bell hung, and "everything in good condition." The site of this engine-house was on the east side of the market-house, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. At this time James Canby was treasurer of the company. In 1837 Joseph Rice was president and James McAllister, treasurer.¹ The engine-house now owned and occupied by the Phoenix, situated on the northeast corner of Twelfth and King Streets, was built in 1869. It was remodeled to present dimensions—twenty and one-half feet front, sixty feet deep and two stories high—in 1883. Its value is \$7000.

In 1875 the company celebrated the fiftieth year of its existence by an interesting demonstration, with street parade and banquet. The first charter was obtained from the State Legislature on January 26, 1835; renewed in February, 1855, March 6, 1869 and again March 2, 1875.

A Haupt engine was bought in 1867, and used until 1875, when the company, on July 3d, purchased a steam engine from the Allerton Iron Company for \$4400. The other apparatus are one hose-carriage, value \$500; one thousand two hundred feet of hose, value \$1000. The company owns three horses. The entire valuation of real and personal property is \$13,750.

In the second story of the engine-house is a parlor. It is carpeted with Brussels, has a fine suite of furniture and piano and the walls are decorated with pictures.

The number of active members of the company is twenty-seven, and honorary members, ninety-one.

The officers in 1887 were: President, William Price; Vice-President, Scott Porter; Secretary, William McCracken; Treasurer, H. R. Price; Trustees, Wm. Brown, E. G. Patterson, Sr., and Wm. Walker.

The Water Witch Fire Company was instituted with thirty members May 1, 1833. It was incorporated

¹ In 1860 William Morrow was president; Thomas Porter, vice-president; Henry Shane, secretary; and J. Wesley Hawkins, treasurer.

January 22, 1835, and filled a very influential position in the Fire Department of the city to the time it disbanded, in 1882. The first engine-house of this company was on Fifth Street, nearly opposite *Every Evening* office. It was a small frame building erected by the members of the company at a cost of two hundred dollars. The bell was hung on a pole in front of the engine-house. The Delaware Fire Company presented the Water Witch with a hand-engine, September 10, 1840. The company bought a new hand-engine of Betts, Pusey & Harlan, for two thousand dollars. It was tried in front of City Hall, and threw water one hundred and eighty-three feet on the street, and fifteen feet above the spire of the City Hall. It had two side streams, three receiving streams and one suction. This engine was used for twenty years, and in 1860 was sold for old iron. The same year a new steam fire-engine was bought of a Philadelphia firm, and in 1873 another engine of Clapp & Jones, Hudson, New York, at a cost of five thousand dollars.

In 1837, F. Robinson was president; B. Staggers, vice-president; T. C. Plumly, treasurer; E. A. Wilson, secretary; F. Hollingsworth, E. A. Wilson, Cyrus Pyle, C. P. Matlock, H. Robinson, engineers. On June, 1839, this company extinguished the fire and saved from destruction the brig "Rupert," from Bangor, Maine, on her way down the Delaware from Philadelphia to Matanzas. The firemen went to the rescue of the vessel on the steamboat "New Jersey." In 1840 the company built a two-story engine-house on Shipley Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. It was rebuilt three stories high in 1857, at a cost of four thousand dollars; a one thousand six hundred pound bell, costing five hundred dollars, was bought at the same time.

May 12, 1841, W. Buchman, J. L. Pusey and T. F. Lowe presented each member of the Water Witch with a fire hat, cape, coat and belt.

Among the presidents of the company were R. B. Gilpin, Francis Robinson, William Weatherold, Timothy Bowe, H. R. Bringhurst, E. A. Wilson; Secretaries, Francis Robinson, E. A. Wilson, Samuel J. Flinn, F. B. Richards, William H. McClees, H. R. Bringhurst, John B. Ginder, Franklin Wright, Joseph D. Pierson and Samuel G. Tazewell; Treasurers, Thomas C. Plumly, William H. Horn, James D. Pierson, Franklin Wright and Joseph K. Adams.

The Fame Hose Company.—A meeting for the organization of this company was held at the "Bird in Hand" tavern on Front Street, kept by Joseph K. Robinett, on New Year's day, 1839, when Joseph S. Hedges was elected president, Joseph K. Robinett secretary and James C. Aiken treasurer. Some of the other original members were Henry G. Banning (now president of the National Bank of Delaware), (George Richardson, president of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware), Bauduy Simmons, Samuel N. Pusey, John Stewart, Charles Warner, David Woolman and Lewis Paynter. The permanent name of the

company was not decided upon, until a committee returned from Philadelphia, where a hose-carriage was procured for \$350 from the Fame Hose Company of that city, when this organization assumed the same name. A charter of incorporation was obtained February 9, 1841. The officers of the company in 1846 were: president, John A. Griffin; vice-president, James C. Aiken; treasurer, John C. Patterson; secretary, John T. Robinson; directors, Bernard Calahan, Lewis Paynter, John Read, Joseph S. Hedges, John Bowers and David Pogue.

In 1850, Lewis Paynter was president; Joseph Hyde, vice-president; Joseph K. Robinett, secretary; James C. Aiken, treasurer; William Stevenson, Robert A. Young, John Decatur, William Banner, Albert Coxe and William McLaughlin, directors.

The first headquarters of the company was nearly opposite the present engine-house, on the north side of Second Street, where a two-story brick building was erected, at a cost of \$1500. It was afterwards made into a three-story building and continued to be used until 1873, when the handsome three-story brick engine-house now owned by this company was completed at a cost of \$13,000. The iron front, costing \$3000, was made in Baltimore. The building committee were: David Woolman, John V. Christy, John Wentz, Manuel Richenberger, John Stewart, Leighton Grimes and Harry Feldmeyer. Elliot & Houston made a hose-carriage for the company in 1846, which was in use until 1868. In 1867 the company purchased a Haupt steam fire-engine, at a cost of \$4500, though the name Fame Hose Company was still retained. This engine was disposed of in 1874, and in May of that year a committee appointed by the company purchased a new engine from R. J. Gould, of Newark, New Jersey, at a cost of \$5500. This engine was brought to Wilmington from Chicago, having been sent there by the manufacturer to take part in a competitive trial of engines of American manufacture. A new hose-carriage was made for the company by William S. Bullock in 1887, at a cost of \$405.

The Fame in 1846 was composed mostly of owners of real estate. J. A. Griffin was president and J. T. Robinson secretary. The same year this company bought a new hose-carriage, made by Elliot & Houston, of Wilmington. On one side of it was painted the Goddess of Fame holding a trumpet in one hand and a portrait of Washington in the other. This was done as a mark of "Friendship toward the Washington" company. On the other side of the carriage the goddess was represented as sculling over the open sea, while the "Water Witch" was plowing her way over the waves underneath her.

The first time this company was brought into active service was in 1839, at a fire in New Castle, when the members arrived there on foot, fifty-eight minutes after starting from Wilmington. Within the past few years this company has paid fraternal visits to fire companies in Hagerstown and Frederick, Mary-

land, and Philadelphia, Reading and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

In the second story of the engine-house is a parlor elegantly furnished, with hanging pictures, full parlor suit of furniture and Brussels carpet. The meeting room is on the third floor. The total value of the effects of the company, including apparatus, three horses and real estate, is about \$23,000; number of active and honorary members, two hundred and fifty-six. The officers in 1887 were Hugo F. Bourdon, president; Lewis Peekey, vice-president; Alexander Whitcraft, secretary; Thomas Johnson, treasurer; Alexander Whitcraft, Hugh F. Sweeney and James Crawford, trustees.

The Washington Fire Company.—The first meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, who laid the plans for the organization of the Washington Fire Company, was held in a school-house, on the east side of Shipley Street, above Third. On the 4th of January, 1840, the second meeting was held at the Delaware House, where the organization was effected with John Quinby as president, Samuel McLaughlin secretary, and John Luff treasurer. Of the original members Thomas Mitchell, of Wilmington, and William Blackshire, now of Philadelphia, are still living.

The first apparatus was a hand-engine presented by the Friendship Fire Company, known among its members as the "Black Maria." A hose-carriage was bought from a Philadelphia hose company for one hundred and fifty dollars. The hand-engine was in use until October 18, 1842, when Betts, Pusey & Harlan built for the company, at a cost of one thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars, a new hand-engine which did good service until 1866. It was then sold to the Fenwick Fire Company, of Salem, New Jersey, for four hundred dollars, and the same year a new Amoskeag steam fire-engine was purchased at a cost of four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. This engine is still in active use. In 1830 it was rebuilt at Manchester, New Hampshire. The third hose-carriage was built by John Tweed, of Wilmington. The fine hook-and-ladder truck now owned by the Washington was bought in New York, July 3, 1868, for one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. By this additional apparatus it became also a truck company.

The name first given to the company was the Fame Fire Company of Wilmington. This was changed to the present title about six months after organization. During the first few months the apparatus was kept in the Friendship engine-house, then on the east side of Market Street, where the Smith Building stands. The first engine-house of the Washington was a one-story frame, on East Sixth Street, between Market and King. This was torn down in 1852, and on the same site a three-story brick engine-house was erected and used as the headquarters of the company until 1873. It was then sold to the city for four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and is now

occupied by the offices of the city treasurer, auditor and street commissioner.

In 1873 the company bought the lot on the west side of French Street, between Third and Fourth, from Mrs. McNamee, for four thousand seven hundred dollars, and the same year erected the present engine-house, three stories high, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars. The building committee were William Hanna, Isaac G. Saxton, Maxwell B. Dixon, Samuel R. Jones, Thomas Massey and Isaac Stevenson. This company has on several occasions paid fraternal visits to the Fire Departments of Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., and Philadelphia, Reading and Harrisburg, Pa.

Among the interesting relics of the Washington carefully preserved are a large gilt frame, six by nine feet, containing pictures of prominent members of the company at different times; a silver horn presented, in 1866, by the Hanover Presbyterian Church of Wilmington; a gold horn and silk flag by the First Presbyterian Church in 1866; a white metal horn presented by the citizens of New Castle for services rendered at a fire March 19, 1869; a solid silver horn in a vase presented by the Washington Fire Company, of Conshohocken, Pa.; a silk banner presented by the United Fire Company, of Norfolk, in 1872; and a silver pitcher and goblet by the Fire Department of Charleston, S. C., in 1872.

The following is a list of the presidents of the company since its organization:

John Quinby.	Thomas Mitchell.
Abner P. Bally.	William H. Hyatt.
Joseph Henderson.	Samuel L. Rodgers.
George Gregg.	David Titus.
Joel Friat.	Isaac Stevenson (nine years).
James M. Dixon.	A. W. Nolen (six years).
Richard Reynolds.	Joseph H. Greenman (eight years).
Isaac G. Saxton (thirty years), though not continuous.	George H. Leech.
James Scott.	Peter J. Babcock.
George McCall.	Wm. Hanna (nine years).
James E. Speakman.	

Edward H. Singles was secretary twenty-one years; M. B. Dixon, five years; James H. Yates, four years; Isaac W. Hallam, two years; and Benjamin F. Strickler, eight years. Kennett Martin was treasurer seven years, and Joseph H. Greenman, fifteen years.

Weccacoe Fire Company, whose engine-house is at the corner of Jackson and Second Streets, was organized July 19, 1869. The first meeting to take steps toward the formation of a company in the western part of the city, was held at the house of John Thompson, on Linden Street. The first members of the company were William J. Donahy, Robert Cottingham, Dennis J. Menton, Michael Holland, John Dunn, Charles W. Solloway, Samuel Cannon, John Thompson, Benjamin Green, John J. Donahue, James Harigan, Bernard Nugent, Philip Lynch, James Zebbley, Michael Vaughan, James P. Devlin, James A. Bourke and Edward McGuire. Of these, ten were members in 1887.

The first officers of the company were Dennis J. Menton, president; William J. Donahy, secretary; John Dunn, treasurer; Samuel Cannon, William Green, Michael Holland, Robert Cottingham and James Zebley, directors.

The name first chosen was "The Western Fire Company," by which it was designated but a short time. A committee composed of William J. Donahy, Robert Cottingham and Dennis J. Menton petitioned the City Council to be admitted into the Fire Department of Wilmington as a hose company. Another committee appointed to procure apparatus visited the Weccacoe Hose Company, of Camden, New Jersey, and obtained from that company a fine hose-carriage for \$250 and five hundred feet of hose for \$300. It was decided then to call the new organization the Weccacoe Hose Company of Wilmington, in honor of the Camden company. Philip Lynch was chosen the first honorary member, and being a man of wealth was of valuable service to the Weccacoe in its early days. Robert Cottingham served several years as treasurer and is yet a member of the company.

When the first hose-carriage became unfitted for use it was sold to a Philadelphia dealer and another one purchased of a fire company in Reading, Pennsylvania, for \$350. William S. Bullock, of Wilmington, about the same time, made for the Weccacoe the hose-cart now in use.

It continued as a hose company until December 3, 1875, when it was chartered as "Weccacoe Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 8," which name it now bears. The fire engine was obtained from Samuel Tazewell, of Wilmington, for \$1500, which was used until 1878 when it was sold to the Rolling-Mills Company at Marshallton, Delaware. The same year the company bought a second-class Clapp & Jones engine, which is now in use, for \$3500. The first engine-house of the Weccacoe was a frame building on Liberty Street, erected by members of the company. It continued to be the headquarters for three years, when a site was secured nearly opposite the present engine-house, on which a two-story engine-house was built at a cost of \$3500. In 1886 this was sold and the present convenient and suitable location secured, upon which was erected, in 1886, at a cost of \$9000, the handsome three-story brick engine-house, thirty by eighty feet, now owned and occupied by the Weccacoe, and of which its members can justly feel proud. The building committee were John McCloskey, Charles W. Solloway, Peter Matthews and Michael Walsh. The first floor is used for the apparatus; on the second story front is an elegantly furnished parlor, to the rear of which is the business meeting room of the company; the third story is a large hall used as a ball room and contains a piano.

The equipments are an engine, hose-cart, 2000 feet of hose and three bay horses. The total value of real and personal property of the company is nearly \$20,000. Some of the presidents of the company have been D. J. Menton, Robert Cottingham, Edward Nugent,

Ezra Lukens and William F. Green; secretaries, J. P. Devlin (now an active member), Charles W. Solloway, Charles Lukens, Edward McGuire and Michael S. Kelley. Peter H. Miller is the present treasurer.

Chief Fire Engineers.—An ordinance was passed April 6, 1868, reorganizing the Fire Department. One of its provisions created the office of chief engineer of the department, to be elected by the members of the different companies for a term of two years. The following is a list of the engineers, with the names of the company to which they belonged:

1868. Wilson E. Perkins.....	Delaware
1870. Samuel Springer.....	Friendship
1872-74. George McCall.....	Washington
1876. William Hanna.....	Washington
1878. William McCrae.....	Fame Hose
1880. Samuel G. Tazewell.....	Water Witch
1882. Patrick Murphy.....	Reliance
1884. David Reeder.....	Weccacoe
1886. Hugh F. Sweeney.....	Fame Hose

Destructive Fires.—Some of the most destructive fires occurring in Wilmington, from 1797 to 1887, were:

- 1797, June 3d.—Cotton factory of Jacob Broom; loss, \$4000.
- 1804, March 7th.—County almshouse, totally destroyed.
- 1804.—Four houses on East Fourth Street burned. This fire took place during an election and was extinguished by women.
- 1824, March 30th.—Office of *Wilmingtonian* and the *Berean*, and Joseph Pogue's dry-goods store.
- 1825, March 29th.—Joshua & Thomas Gilpin's paper-mills.
- 1826, May 10th.—Mahlon Betts' foundry, southwest corner Eighth and Orange Streets.
- 1840.—Large fire Fourth and Market and Shipley Streets.
- 1840.—St. Andrew's Church.
- 1840, March.—A fire broke out in a stable attached to Mrs. Magee's hotel, in Fourth Street. The stable was destroyed and the roof and second story of the hotel burned; the three story house of David C. Wilson, corner Fourth and Shipley Streets, burned to the second story, and furniture of Stephen Boddy was badly damaged; grocery store of J. Menough burned to second story and goods and furniture broken and damaged; roof and third story of adjoining millinery store burned; roof and part of third story of house, corner Fourth and Market Streets, burned, occupied by Ziba Ferris, watchmaker; Joseph Bringham, druggist; Mimes Barr & Brown, milliners; A. Shadd, barber, and W. H. Naff; roof and garret floor of the Union Bank destroyed. The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin.
- 1840, December 2d.—Grist-mill on Brandywine.
- 1841, January 27th.—Iron-foundry of Mr. Hyatt, Front, near Washington Streets.
- 1842, October 28th.—Soap and candle factory of Isaac Solomon & Co.
- 1843, February 10th.—Fan factory and wire-weaving works of Abraham Allderice, on Orange Street.
- 1845, January 14th.—J. Adams & Co.'s sand iron factory.
- 1845, June 8th.—Storehouse of George Craig, near Hemphill's wharf was totally destroyed; two fire companies which responded engaged in a free fight and allowed the fire to burn; meantime, Wetherald's Neat's foot oil factory, on Second Street, was burned.
- 1846, June 18th.—C. I. Du Pont's large woolen-mill, at Rokeby; rebuilt in six weeks.
- 1846, July 10th.—Machine-shop of Hollingsworth and Toss, Front Street, between Poplar and Lombard Streets.
- 1847, March 6th.—Steam saw and planing-mill of Thomas, Walter & Joshua & Bandy Simmons; loss, \$12,000; also Mitchell & McFarlane's saw-factory adjoining.
- 1848, March 23d.—Du Pont's cotton-mill, east side of Brandywine, near bridge, Mr. Walker, of Philadelphia, lessee; lessee's loss on machinery, \$25,000; Harmony Mills were burned the same year.
- 1849, February 4th.—William Chandler's tannery, Fourth and Tatnall Streets.
- " April 1.—Poor-house stable and barn.
- " May 14th.—Saw, planing and carving-mill of Garrett & Wollaston and valuable machinery.
- " June 21.—Gilbert & Campbell's foundry, on Tenth Street.
- " August 30th.—Carpenter-shop of S. D. Newlin.
- " October 2d.—Rockland cotton-mills on Brandywine.

- 1850, July 24th.—South wing county almshouse; loss, \$4000.
 1853, May 20th.—Car-wheel foundry of Bush & Lobdell.
 1859, October 25th.—Bancroft & Son's cotton-factory, on Brandywine, partially destroyed; loss, \$6488.
 1871, May 31st.—Number of fires in the year reaching twenty-seven; losses, \$3,135; insured.
 1873.—Forty-seven fires; losses, \$14,000; insurance, \$5165.
 1877.—Forty-four fires; losses, \$47,435; insurance, \$11,610; during year John Green's carriage factory; loss, \$6000; Canby & Co.'s flour-mill, near Stanton, loss, \$6000; Jessup & Moore's paper mill, on Brandywine, \$250,000; Bee-hive, on Orange Street, loss, \$20,000.
 1882.—Eighty-two fires; loss, \$162,050; insurance, \$100,080; first fire alarm telegraph used July 4th; Pusey & Jones' establishment partially destroyed this year, loss, \$75,000; Joseph Stoeckel's brewery, Fifth and Adams Street, burned; loss, \$18,000.
 1883.—Seventy-two fires; losses, \$117,625; insurance, \$41,050; McLean & Kendall's carriage-factory burned, May 27th; loss, \$75,000; Pierson's sash-factory, September 3d; loss, \$20,000.
 1885.—Thirty-nine fires; losses, \$34,754; insurance, \$22,579; Wilmington Glass Works destroyed, November 9th; loss, \$15,000.
 1887.—Forty-nine fires; losses, \$73,825; insurance, \$59,925; David Lemon's candy-factory destroyed May 18th; loss, \$12,000; Andrew Traymore's stable, \$6,175; Bradford's paint-store, January 7th; loss, \$30,000; Kennebec Coal and Ice Co.'s property, March 4th; loss, \$17,000; Bailey's cracker bakery, southeast corner Fourth and French Streets, August 10th; loss, \$30,000; Ruth & Co., building materials, August 15th; loss, \$25,000.

For many years members of the fire companies paid their poll tax with firemen's certificates, under an ordinance granting that privilege. In 1843 this law was repealed. In 1842 the city collector passed into the hands of the treasurer \$2330 in firemen's certificates. This money accrued to the companies and aided them in the improvement of apparatus. An appropriation of \$1000 to the city fire companies was authorized by the State Legislature in 1843. This was amended in 1847, increasing the amount to \$1500. The sum of \$2500 is now annually appropriated to each company by City Council.

The Fire Watch, or fire alarm station for many years was on the top of City Hall. The Fire Alarm Telegraph was first used in Wilmington, July 4, 1882.

Parade in 1841.—On May 1, 1841, all the fire companies of the city engaged in a street parade in order to show the strength of the Fire Department and make a display of the apparatus, much of which was new. Jeremiah W. Duncan was chief marshal and Dr. H. F. Askew and George Powell assistants. The Water Witch, with seventy-three members, marshaled by Richard P. Gilpin, headed the parade. They wore black hats and capes, with the name of the company in gold letters. The Washington came next with sixty-eight members, wearing black hats and capes, with George Gregg as marshal. The Phoenix was in citizens' dress with name of company in gold letters on hats. There were seventy-two members in line, under command of William F. Rice. James L. Devou led off the Friendship, following with their "newly improved, enlarged and beautified" engine. Thirty members marched in line with blue hats and capes with name of company in gold letters. The Reliance, forty-seven members, with their "new, highly ornamental engine, with carved work," followed. George McCorkle marshaled them. They wore green capes and hats. The Brandywine Company, with thirty-eight members, wearing black tarpaulin hats and a black badge gilded with the name of the company. Milton Russell marched in the van. Then

came the Delaware, just two years old, with ninety members in line, wearing "handsome hats and highly ornamental capes," with Wilson Pierson marshal. This parade was the subject of conversation for several days thereafter, so delighted were the people with the display.

The Firemen's Centennial Association was formed January 16, 1876, by representative delegates of the different fire companies of Wilmington. Its object was to raise funds and erect a building on the exhibition grounds at Philadelphia, to represent the State during the Centennial. At the first meeting in the Washington engine-house George McCall, of the Washington, was elected president; William Blake, of Fame Hose, vice-president; S. H. Baylis, of the Friendship, secretary; George A. Messick, of the Reliance, assistant secretary; and Joseph K. Adams, of the Water Witch, treasurer. The finance committee was composed of George McCall, Thomas Lynch, Joseph H. Smith, Alfred H. Kirby, L. Stidham and L. Grimes; the soliciting committee, John Stratner, Joseph K. Adams, William Hanna, P. H. Peterson, Robert Cottingham, D. Richardson and J. Porter. Efforts were at once made and by the middle of April sufficient money was raised. J. K. Adams, J. W. Carey, George A. Messick, B. Richardson, T. Riley, George McCall and C. Lukens were appointed the building committee. E. L. Rice, Jr., was the architect.

A neat and attractive cottage was erected during the months of April and May at a cost of two thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars. It became the pride of every Delawarean who visited the Centennial Exhibition and was familiarly known as the "Delaware Building." The whole Firemen's Association, together with thousands of other people of the State, visited the Centennial on "Delaware Day," October 19, 1876. This association, after having accomplished its patriotic work, feeling very jubilant over it, did not disband until February 18, 1878.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—*The Delaware Fire Insurance Company* was organized August 19, 1825, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, of which thirty thousand dollars was immediately paid in. William Seal was elected president; Daniel Byrnes, secretary; and William Chandler, John Patterson, Joseph Bailey, David C. Wilson, Joseph C. Gilpin, Robert Porter, Joseph Grubb and David Bush, directors. The first office was at 21 Shipley Street, but removed to 29 Shipley in 1829. It was a stock company in shares of fifty dollars each, and paid a dividend of three per cent. at the end of the first six months, and dividends varying from four to six per cent. semi-annually thereafter. A charter was obtained January 25, 1826, giving the company the privilege of taking both inland and marine insurance. John Wales and T. C. Alrich were elected directors in 1830, and William Mendenhall secretary, with office on Shipley Street, two doors below post-office. He died in 1839, and Matthew Kean succeeded him as secretary. November 2,

1833, the seventeenth dividend of five per cent. was paid. In 1844 George Jones was president and Matthew Kean secretary, and the directors were George Jones, William Chandler, John Wales, David Bush, Thomas C. Alrich, Joseph Mendenhall, Joseph Scott and John Ferris. Perpetual insurance on real estate was then taken. The same persons were officers and directors in 1850.

This company gradually extended its business with profitable results, and in 1876 declared two stock dividends amounting to forty-five thousand dollars. The full capital stock was then paid in. The assets in 1879 amounted to one hundred and five thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars, and the liabilities to fourteen thousand six hundred and eight dollars. The officers were William Canby, president; F. L. Gilpin, secretary and treasurer; and William Canby, George W. Sparks, Wm. G. Gibbons, George W. Stone, John R. Tatum, George W. Bush, William M. Canby, George S. Capelle, the board of managers. The office was then at 608 Market Street.

The company continued in business until March 10, 1884, when it was decided, owing to the small margin of profit realized after the increase of the capital stock in 1879, paid up largely out of the earnings of previous years, that it was to the best interest of stockholders to reinsure the company's liabilities under the policies of insurance, retire from business and make a dividend of assets among the stockholders. The reinsurance was effected in the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and during the year ending December 31, 1886, there was paid back to the stockholders \$104,600, including \$4600 surplus over the capital of \$100,000.

The Wilmington Insurance Company was incorporated February 20, 1833, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its office was on the east side of Market Street, first door below City Hall. James Canby was the first president and Lea Pusey secretary. The other original directors were James Price, Stephen Bonsall, Lewis Rumford, Vincent Gilpin, Jesse Mendenhall, Jacob Pusey, Edward Tattall, Thomas H. Larkin, Joseph C. Gilpin, Washington Rice and George Bush. This company did not take marine insurance. In 1835 Stephen Bonsall was elected president, William McCaulley secretary, and Samuel Hilles and E. I. Du Pont were directors. In 1842 other new directors were John Bullock, James Delaplaine, Dr. R. R. Porter, Samuel Buzby, Thomas Janvier, John A. Duncan, John Rice and Joseph Bringham. The office was then opposite City Hall, in property bought that year of Philip Jones. In 1847 the company had an eight per cent. dividend. In 1849 William McCaulley was succeeded by Joseph Bringham as secretary. Soon after this date it closed out business.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the State of Delaware was organized June 12, 1839, at the Mermaid Tavern in Mill Creek Hundred. The first officers elected were James Thompson, president;

Robert McCabe, secretary; Jonathan Wilson, treasurer; William Bracken, Thomas Walter, David Wilson, Maxwell B. Ocheltree, managers; Dr. F. W. Clement, Philip Chandler, Stephen M. Stapler, Matthew Lockhard, Stephen B. Johnson and M. B. Ocheltree, appraisers. A charter was procured March 24, 1843, the original name being the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Mill Creek Hundred, by which it was known until a revised charter extending the privileges of the company was received in 1853, and the present name given to it. Originally the taking of risks by this company was limited to Mill Creek Hundred. By resolution passed August 25, 1841, the territory was increased so as to include White Clay Creek and Christiana Hundreds, and in 1847, the whole of New Castle County. Insurance is now taken throughout the State of Delaware and the bordering counties of Maryland. The company was organized with a board of three managers, which in 1843 was increased to nine, and in March, 1853, increased to seventeen, and January, 1878, reduced to fifteen—five elected annually for three years. The managers elected in 1843 were Aquila Lamborn, James Griffin, M. B. Ocheltree, James J. Brindley, John S. Caldwell, John Allen, Thomas Bennesson, Thomas B. Armstrong and James Lindsey.

The regular business meetings of the company were held at the Mermaid Tavern in Mill Creek Hundred, from 1839 to 1850, when, after a few meetings held at the Indian Queen Hotel in Wilmington, a room was secured in the Odd Fellows' Hall in Wilmington. This continued to be the office of the company until 1865, the year in which the premises now owned and occupied by the company at 833 Market Street, were purchased of Miss Black for \$6000, and a brown stone office and dwelling erected at an additional cost of \$16,500.

Only a limited amount of insurance was taken the first year of the company's history, but since 1870 it has steadily increased. The following statistics will illustrate the growth and prosperity of the company: The cash surplus fund in 1850 was \$10,700; 1869, \$61,000; 1875, \$129,000; 1880, \$234,000; 1886, \$230,000. In addition to the above cash surplus, the company holds \$900,000 of notes of members subject to assessment in the event of extraordinary losses. As a security to members, this fund is invested in city, county and railroad bonds and first mortgage liens. The value of life policies issued by the company is \$11,442,666; the amount received from members for annual payments, and the interest on loans and investments for the year 1886, was \$56,904. The amount of losses by fire, paid from 1851 to 1886, was \$534,935. The affairs of this company are carefully and judiciously managed to the best interest of all members.

Jonathan Wilson held the position of treasurer from the time of the organization of the company until his death, in March, 1850, when Pusey Wilson was elected, who served one year, when the office of sec-

retary and treasurer were merged in one, and Robert McCabe elected.

The following is a list of the presidents, with the length of time each served:

James Thompson.....	June 1, 1839, to Aug. 8, 1843
Aquila Lamborn.....	Aug. 8, 1843, to Jan. 1, 1849
Maxwell B. Ocheltree.....	Jan. 22, 1849, to Jan. 25, 1851
Samuel Hilles.....	Jan. 25, 1851, to Feb. 3, 1857
John Sharp.....	Feb. 3, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1874
E. C. Stotsenburg.....	Jan. 17, 1874, to Jan. 17, 1882
Victor Du Pont.....	Jan. 17, 1882, to date

Secretary and Treasurer.

Robert McCabe.....	June 1, 1839, to Dec. 22, 1869
S. Redmond Smith.....	Jan. 19, 1869, to Sept. 16, 1873
William A. La Motte.....	Sept. 16, 1873, to date

Board of Directors for 1888.

Victor Du Pont.....	Wilmington
W. H. Swift.....	Wilmington
Samuel McClary, Jr.....	Wilmington
Richard P. Gibbons.....	Wilmington
William T. Porter.....	Wilmington
Christian Febiger.....	Wilmington
Philip Plunkett.....	Wilmington
Samuel Bancroft, Jr.....	Wilmington
Charles G. Ash.....	Delaware City
George Z. Tybout.....	Red Lion
Manlove Hayes.....	Dover
John P. Cochran.....	Middletown
Wilson S. Cavender.....	Smyrna
Benjamin Burton.....	Georgetown
Solomon M. Curtis.....	Newark

The New Castle County Mutual Insurance Company.

—An act of incorporation for this company was passed by the State Legislature, February 6, 1849, there being thirty-five charter members. At a meeting held in the Town Hall, December 21, 1849, James Canby was chosen chairman, and John A. Duncan secretary. On January 2, 1850, a meeting was held in the Indian Queen Hotel, when the following named directors were elected: James Canby, Stephen Bonsall, William R. Sellars, Jesse Sharpe, Samuel N. Pusey and John A. Duncan, of Wilmington, Rathmel Wilson, of Newark, and James Brindley, of Christiana Hundred. They organized the same day by electing James Canby president and Joshua E. Driver secretary. Dr. Charles Black was elected a director June 21, 1850, and William Morrow, Jacob Pusey and George Richardson in 1851, to take the place of directors who retired from the board. In 1851 an act of Assembly was passed increasing the number of directors from nine to fifteen. The new members chosen were George W. Churchman, Eli B. Tally, Samuel Canby, Caleb Heald and Samuel E. Thompson. The company began business in a building four doors below City Hall, on east side of Market Street, continued there several years and then removed to 602 Market Street, and from thence to the Institute Building. In 1874 the office was returned to its present place, 602 Market Street, the property being purchased of the McLearn estate. The amount of insurance taken by this company has steadily increased; great care has always been exercised in the selection of risks, and the claims of policy-holders promptly paid. In 1870 the surplus was \$22,539; in 1875, \$49,583; in 1880, \$73,756; in 1885, \$100,980; 1887, \$110,149. This fund is judiciously invested in safe securities.

The amount of the policies in force for the year

1887 is \$5,454,784. The following is a list of the different presidents:

James Canby.....	Jan. 2, 1850, to Jan. 1, 1852
Jacob Pusey.....	Jan. 21, 1852, to Jan. 21, 1857
William Canby.....	Jan. 21, 1857, to May 2, 1870
William Tatnall.....	May 2, 1870, to Oct. 28, 1885
William Canby.....	Nov. 2, 1885, to date

The following-named persons have been secretary and treasurer:

Joshua E. Driver.....	Jan. 2, 1850, to May 8, 1851
William B. Wiggins.....	May 8, 1851, to Jan. 19, 1857
George H. P. Simmons.....	Jan. 19, 1857, to Jan. 4, 1865
Samuel D. Smith.....	Jan. 4, 1865, to Jan. 20, 1879
Mark M. Cleaver.....	Jan. 20, 1879, to date

The office of vice-president was created by act of the Legislature, March 23, 1883, and William Canby elected January 21, 1884. He filled the office until elected president of the company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Tatnall. George Richardson was chosen vice-president November 2, 1885. William Tatnall, who was a director for thirty years, and president fifteen years, died suddenly in the office, while attending to business, October 28, 1885.

CHAPTER XXXI.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

THE SCHOOLS OF WILMINGTON.

THE first school within the present limits of Wilmington was opened before 1700 under the direction of the pastor of Old Swedes' Church. It was continued for nearly a century, and among its early teachers was the brother of Emanuel Swedenborg. In 1716 Lars Gooding was the teacher.

A portion of the house of Johan Gustafson was used as the school-room. The names of the pupils will indicate their nationality. The exercises of this opening day began with a prayer and a speech by the pastor. The teacher then examined his pupils, and placed on record the following:

- "Gustaf, son of Johann Gustafson, 9 years old. He can read his catechism tolerably and answer nice questions in doctrine.
- "Peter, son of the same, can recite the ten commandments tolerably.
- "Mary Geens, 9 years, can read Swedish and recite the ten commandments.
- "Annika, daughter of Mans Gustof, 6 years old, can read Swedish tolerably.
- "Catharine, daughter of Andraes Gustafson, 12 years old, can read a book, but must begin with spelling right.
- "Peter, son of John Stalcop, 5 years old, knows the letters.
- "Margaret, daughter of Peter Stalcop (deceased), 11 years old, reads indifferently well Swedish and must learn to spell anew.
- "Thomas, son of M. Davis, 11 years old, can read very little.
- "Annika, daughter of Andraes Gustafson, 8 years old, can spell a little.
- "Lars, son of Ante Vainon, 7 years old, and knows the letters.

On April 8, 1719, the same teacher was in charge of this school, then kept at the house of Johan Stalcop. This parochial school was continued as long as services were held in the old church in the Swedish language.

Master Wilson, a learned Scotchman, in 1760 kept

a school in a frame building in the centre of an orchard, back of which is now southeast corner of Third Street and Spring Alley. He taught both sexes; but he said he did not think it was necessary for girls to "go in arithmetic further than through simple Division, 'cause it was no use; only tom-boys, with big slates, would care to cipher in the Double Rule of Three."

Dr. Nicholas Way and Samuel Canby were among his pupils.

Robert Coram was an old-time schoolmaster of note. In 1790 he taught in a building on Fourth Street between Market and King Streets.

James Filson taught in Wilmington before the Revolution. He returned from the army with no injury, save a slight wound in the right arm. He again opened his school in 1785, and continued it for two years. His wounded arm prevented him from "thrashing the boys" as he thought they deserved; so he abandoned his profession, went to Kentucky, and was one of the early adventurers there with Daniel Boone. He made the first complete map of the State of Kentucky. Less favored than the famous hunter, he fell a victim to the tomahawk, and was killed in a desperate contest with an Indian about 1810.

The name of the teacher who succeeded Filson has not been ascertained. The latter studied law with Gunning Bedford, and removed to Tennessee, and was one of the first Representatives in Congress from that State.

John Thelwell was a well-known teacher in Wilmington and the surrounding country. He began his career in his chosen profession about 1765, and continued it for nearly half a century, besides following the occupations of bellman, market master and clerk. He was one of the founders of the Asbury Methodist Church, and its first records were kept on the fly-leaves of his "ciphering-book." His daughter, Deborah, was also a teacher.

Mrs. Elizabeth Way was a popular teacher of needle-work in 1790, and later taught in a room of her own house on French Street, where a dozen or more girls of that day were continually under instruction. She used a cat-o'-nine-tails to make her pupils obedient, and put leather spectacles on those who did imperfect work. In her early days she was a schoolmate of Benjamin West, the famous painter.

M. Michel Martel, a French refugee, was a teacher in Wilmington a century or more ago. He was a linguist, and, tradition says, knew fifteen languages. Success attended him in New York and Boston, where he had taught for years. Hearing that some of his friends lived in Wilmington, he determined to spend the remainder of his days with them. Two more years in his profession were spent with pleasure and profit in Wilmington, and he then fell a victim to paralysis. He lost his knowledge of all languages save his native tongue. Sad as it was, charity waned, and M. Martel, now poor, became an inmate

in the County Almshouse, a large white building on the hill west of the town, where he died. He had once been a teacher of Theodosia Burr and on intimate terms with her father, Aaron Burr. To her he dedicated several poems, chiefly translations, which he wrote in this country. Aaron Burr visited Wilmington when Vice-President of the United States, in 1803. People thought he would be generous to his daughter's former preceptor, but with his characteristic ingratitude, said he knew Martel when he was rich—he did not know him in his poverty.

William Cobbett taught school for awhile in an old house standing on Quaker Hill (so named on account of the numerous Quaker families residing there). Cobbett's straight, soldierly figure and military tread, were well known in the town and long remembered by his scholars.

Monsieur Turel, in 1797, had a fencing school on Market Street, and Francis Gattels a drawing and dancing academy on French Street. Azariah Forbes, on January 5, 1803, began to teach "psalmody" in the academy. At the expiration of one quarter, he congratulated himself and the public on his success, and resolved to continue his instructions. M. du Coudray opened a dancing school at Mr. McCoy's house, on Market Street, in September, 1803. Catharine Hall, in 1804, advertised a school in which she taught pupils to play on the piano. The next year, John Scanlan started a school on Shipley Street, and Mrs. Chandler her seminary on Market Street. John Webster advertised, in 1805, that he could "teach the Latin and Greek classics with grammatical accuracy and give strict attention to the vernacular tongue." He was a teacher in Wilmington as early as 1785. For a number of years he presided over his "kingdom" on Quaker Hill.

General Lewis Cass, a distinguished American statesman, who represented Michigan in the United States Senate, was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of Andrew Jackson; minister to France, and Secretary of State in President Buchanan's Cabinet, and a candidate for President against Taylor, taught school in Wilmington during 1797. He was born in New Hampshire, came to Wilmington on foot on his way West and remained here nearly a year. In 1848, when he made a great speech in City Hall, he referred to his experience as a teacher in Wilmington, a few of his former pupils being present.

In 1814, Evan Lewis taught a Ladies' Seminary on corner of Sixth and King; Miss Elizabeth Montgomery a sewing and drawing school at Market corner of Eighth Street; Miss Eleanor Bonsall a similar school on Market Street. Miss Green's school was at 109 Shipley; Miss Deborah Thelwell at 33 King; Mrs. Woodside, on Shipley Street; Mrs. Martha Mason's at 223 Market; Mrs. Hannah Hollingsworth 147 King Street; Azariah Forbes had an English and musical school at the corner of King and Fourth Streets; James Davis' school was at 136 King; Joel Zane's at 65 East Front; Jesse Gause's

West Street near Friends' Meeting-house; William Rankin's, West Street, corner of Seventh. William Wickes opened a select school for young ladies, August 3, 1814, and Richard Elkton a seminary for young ladies and gentlemen on French Street.

In 1814 there was one school for colored children, with thirty-four pupils. On January, 1816, Evan Lewis sold to William Seal, Jacob Alrichs and Benjamin Webb, trustees of the African School Society, a lot on Sixth Street between West and Tatnall, on which a school-house for colored children was built, at the cost of eight hundred dollars. Nicholas Donelly, on January 25, 1822, removed his school from Oxford to Wilmington, and opened it at the house of Mr. Pogue, on Market Street. He advertised to teach a "class of English grammarians on the celebrated plan of Mr. Greenleaf." D. Hewett in 1822, advertised "a geography and penmanship school near the Indian Queen tavern. Running hand a specialty." The Female Free School was kept in the Presbyterian Church in 1823. The Misses Grosvenor in 1823 opened a seminary for females under the direction of Rev. R. Williston, of St. Andrew's Church. In 1826 they moved to King Street; their school was well patronized. Mr. and Mrs. Shifler had a school on Orange Street in 1824. Mrs. Brady began teaching in Wilmington in the same year.

H. Hardy, in 1833, opened a school in the Second Presbyterian Church session-room. Miss M. C. Smith opened a boarding-school in 1825, which was quite popular.

The system of grammar taught by James Brown, in his school, was criticised through the newspapers. This annoyed him so much that he called a public meeting in the Town Hall in 1825, where he defended his mode of teaching. Edward Maher the same year kept a school above the "barber-shop" on Front Street.

Enoch Roberts, who was a noted teacher in Wilmington, in 1828 gave a course of lectures in the Town Hall on the Natural Sciences. Edward Worrell kept the "Union school room," Fourth and French Streets, in 1828. James C. Allen, from 1826 to 1830, taught a school on Orange Street above Fourth.

William Sherer removed from Newark in 1826, where he taught several years and started a young ladies' boarding-school in Wilmington, which he conducted until 1828, when Bishop Davenport succeeded him with several female assistants.

Enoch Lewis, afterward noted as a mathematician and educator, taught a school for advanced pupils at Third and West Streets about 1830.

Caleb Kimber began the Wilmington Seminary for boys on Market Street near Eighth in 1835. His school was large and popular. In 1842, he and J. Sharpless revised and published an edition of Comly's Spelling-book.

Madame Declémy started a French school in 1835.

J. M. Goodman opened "his celebrated Chirographic Institution" on Market Street in 1835.

James Gardner, July 6, 1835, opened an English and classical school in a room on the third floor of Webb's leather-store, at Orange and Fourth Streets.

J. McNevin, in 1836, and before, taught a seminary for boys and girls on Eighth Street, between Market and King Streets.

Drawing, painting and French school by F. G. Gwinczewski in 1839.

Mrs. Janvier's seminary for young ladies was prosperous in 1840. It was situated three-quarters of a mile west of the city.

Rev. K. J. Stewart, in 1841, started his English and Classical Institute.

Mr. Parker had a school at Sixth and French Sts. in 1839, with Miss Wilkinson as assistant. Miss Charlotte Grimshaw succeeded Mrs. M. C. Smith with a school for young ladies, in 1842, on King Street.

John Thomas, in 1840, was principal of an academy in the old Presbyterian Church on Market Street.

Mrs. Maxwell's academy for young ladies was opened in 1841.

In 1840 the Wilmington Classical Institute, with Rev. S. M. Galey as principal, was removed from Market Street to Mantua, one mile from the city. This was quite a school in its day.

In 1842 Rev. Corry Chambers started the Literary Institute.

The Franklin Academy was established in 1842, on Sixth Street, between Market and King Streets, by Benjamin F. Niles and Mary B. Niles.

John T. Page, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1845, began a classical school in "Mayor Wilson's new building, on Market Street."

Captain Aldin Partridge, in 1846, opened a military and scientific academy at Ninth and Market Streets, and Colonel Hyatt's celebrated Chester Military Academy was started in Wilmington, at the corner of Ninth and Tatnall Streets. It prospered here for a few years, and was then removed to West Chester, occupying the old Bolmar Academy, and from thence to its present location, at Chester, Pa.

The Hannah More Academy, for young ladies, was for many years a well-conducted educational institution, at the northwest corner of Eighth and West Streets. The building, which is now used as a boarding-house, was erected in 1853, with large recitation-rooms, dormitories and dining-room. The principals were Misses Charlotte and Isabella Grimshaw. Dr. Arthur H. Grimshaw delivered lectures to the students on various subjects. This school flourished for many years.

Carson Adams, who afterward became a prominent clergyman in New England, taught a classical school in the basement of Hanover Street Church in 1847. Rev. E. Wilson, in the same year, moved from Newark, and started a school in Wilmington, at the corner of Eighth and West Streets. In 1849 he opened a boarding-school for girls.

Rev. Azariah Prior was principal of Trinity Episcopal Church school in 1849.

William Robert Stratton, in 1850, opened a select school for boys at the corner of Fourth and West Streets. Sarah Tyson was at the same time teacher of the Friends' school, on West Street.

Rev. T. M. Cann's Young Ladies' Institute was well patronized in 1859.

James H. Crabb taught in the Wilmington Academy for several years, beginning in 1876.

Joshua Maule was one of the most successful teachers of Delaware. He was born in Radnor, Pa., in 1776, of Quaker parentage. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the army, and joined the march to quell the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, but his father met him at Downingtown, and induced him to return. He taught school near home, and, in 1803, came to Wilmington and founded the boarding-school for girls on King Street. He became a minister among the Friends, and in 1809 made a religious visit to Canada. In 1809 Eli Hilles joined him in the school. Joshua Maule died in 1812, in Bucks County, where he had gone on a visit.

THE OLD ACADEMY was situated on the east side of Market Street between Eighth and Ninth. The building was built of stone, two and a half stories high and stood a distance in from the street. It was the leading educational institution in the State of Delaware during the latter part of the last century. Many hallowed associations to the early residents of Wilmington, were associated with it, as within its walls most of them obtained their education. It was built as early as 1765, on land obtained from John Stalcop, within a beautiful grove of native trees.

The celebrated preacher of Methodism, George Whitefield, on his visit to this country in 1774, noted in his journal: "In the academy woods at Wilmington I preached to 3000 persons." On April 10, 1773, it was chartered as a Public Grammar School for the County of New Castle. Rev. Lawrence Girelius, pastor of the Old Swedes' Church, was the first president of the board of trustees. Some of the first members of the board were Bishop White, Hon. Thomas McKean, Gunning Bedford, Dr. Robert Smith, Thomas Gilpin, Dr. Nicholas Way and Joseph Shallcross. The first principal of this institution of learning, of whom there is any record, was Professor Robert Patterson. He was the father of Dr. Robert M. Patterson, of Philadelphia, once president of the United States Mint. When the War of the Revolution opened, he proved himself to be a devoted patriot—versed in military tactics. He began to drill his older pupils, and the young men of the town and vicinity. Israel Gilpin, whom he trained, took charge of this company. Prof. Patterson afterward joined the New Jersey Line, and was a major in the paymaster's department during the war.

The instructors in charge of the academy soon after the war were M. Murdock and M. Maffit.

In 1786 a meeting of scientific men was held in it,

among whom were Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Rittenhouse, Benjamin Rush and James Madison. They brought with them instruments for astronomical investigation, and from the cupola of the building made some observations. The next day Dr. Franklin experimented with electricity.

Interest in the academy must have declined about 1795, when the building was turned into a cotton factory, and filled with looms and spinning-jennies, and so continued for a few years.

In 1803 it was remodeled and refitted, and on January 26th of that year an act was passed revoking the charter granted in 1773, and granting power to found an institution of learning in the academy building, to be known as the "College of Wilmington." The province of the institution was "to educate the young in the American, learned and foreign languages." Gunning Bedford was chosen president of the board of trustees. The other members were William White, Thomas Read, D.D., John Dickinson, Caesar A. Rodney, James A. Bayard, Dr. James Tilton, Dr. George Monro, Outerbridge Horsey, Dr. Latimer, Jacob Broom, Louis McLane, Joseph Tannall, Henry Latimer, Thomas McComb, Robert Hamilton, Ebenezer Smith, Joshua Gilpin, David Hall, Nicholas Ridgely, James Sykes, John Warner, James Lea, Thomas Lea, James Wilson, Daniel Rodney, George Kennard and William McKee. This board of trustees was remarkable for the number of distinguished men in it. The charter of 1803 gave full powers to grant degrees upon graduation, but there is no record of any classes that completed a collegiate course. The higher branches were taught, however, by experienced teachers. William Maffit and his brother John, who was a graduate of Yale College, were teachers. E. K. Dare was principal of the male department, and Abraham Kinsey of the female department.

In 1805 an act was passed allowing the trustees to raise money by lottery to support the institution, which power was renewed in 1809. In 1811 an act to raise ten thousand dollars by lottery was passed.

In 1814 the Latin department was in charge of Job Staples. He was succeeded in 1818 by Joseph Downing, a teacher who was very successful. He was superintendent of Trinity Church Sunday-school of three hundred pupils, which in 1819 met in the academy. Lyman Matthews, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, was elected principal of the academy in 1823, by the trustees, composed of E. W. Gilpin, Archibald Hamilton, Robert Porter, Rev. E. W. Gilbert, John Brinckle, M.D., John Rumsey, and Allan Thomson. Edward La Forest, a linguist, was chosen an assistant. William Rankin was a principal in 1825, and returned thanks to the people for their liberal patronage. Mrs. Aurelia W. Cortland at this time had charge of the female department.

The building was offered for sale by the sheriff of New Castle County in 1825, but was bought by the



Eli Hilles

other of them and King Streets, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Being

proachable character and sterling integrity, he lived for the benefit of mankind.

Masons, to whom the debt was due, to prevent the sheriff's sale. Dr. H. L. Davis, was principal in 1826, and still advertised it as "Wilmington College." Byron Lawrence, a graduate of Oxford University, succeeded in 1828 as the principal.

The building was sold to David C. Wilson, who tore it down about 1832 and erected private residences on the site.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Eli and Samuel Hilles, was an educational institution of high standing and excellent reputation. Joshua Maule, a very worthy member of the Society of Friends, had been conducting a school on King Street for a few years. In 1809 Eli Hilles came to Wilmington from Chester County, Pa., and in association with him founded a boarding-school for young ladies on the east side of King Street, between Seventh and Eighth. The building occupied for this school at first was a large mansion erected by Matthew Crips in 1797. Under the intelligent and well-directed management of these two gentlemen the school was at once filled with pupils coming from the homes of the better class of people. It was not a sectarian school, and young ladies whose parents belonged to different religious denominations were admitted. Joshua Maule died a few years after the institution was established, and Samuel Hilles, who had opened a school for boys in an octagonal building, near the present site of Central Presbyterian Church, discontinued that, and associated with his brother, Eli Hilles, in conducting the boarding-school for girls in the building where it was first started. The intimate friendship of these two brothers, and their superior qualification for the careful education and training of the young ladies who composed their school, gained for it increased popularity. It was at a time when there were very few schools in this country for young ladies, and when girls were not generally afforded the same educational advantages as the opposite sex. In 1818 Eli and Samuel Hilles erected a large building, surrounded by beautiful grounds, with a delightful view of the Delaware River, at the northeast corner of Tenth and King Streets. Here, with extended school accommodation and increased facilities, they enlarged the scope of their institution. Young ladies from nearly all the States of the Union and from the West Indies were pupils. The school became so favorably known for its excellent management, the ennobling influence it exerted on the manners and character of its pupils, and the practical and useful instruction given, that applications were constantly being made for admission to it. The two brothers conducted the school very prosperously together until 1828, when Eli Hilles, intending to retire from the educational work, withdrew from the partnership, and moved into the mansion previously built and occupied by his brother, and now owned by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth B. Hilles, at the southeast corner of Tenth and King Streets, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Being

deeply interested in the cause of education, and naturally adapted for the correct training of the young, the next year (1829) Eli Hilles was persuaded to open a day-school for young ladies, to which a few boarding pupils were admitted. For this purpose he erected a building a few doors below his residence on the same side of the street, and successfully conducted a school there from 1829 to 1838. He then retired with a competence as the result of his school work.

Samuel Hilles in 1828 exchanged homes with his brother, moved into the building at the northeast corner of Tenth and King Streets, took charge of the Boarding-School for Young Ladies, and continued its popularity and success until 1832, when he was invited to take a position at Haverford College, then being founded. The Boarding-School was subsequently taught by John M. Smith and Dubre Knight.

Eli Hilles was a son of William and Rebecca Hilles, and was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1783. His ancestors were of Welsh descent. When he was quite young his parents moved to the western part of Pennsylvania when that region contained but few inhabitants. As a young man, he was a diligent student of the books that came within his reach, and for a short time taught school. Soon after he became twenty-one years old he came to the well-known Westtown Boarding-School in Chester County, and was the librarian of that institution several years previous to his removal to Wilmington in 1809—a young man of twenty-six years. In connection with his school interest he took an active part in the growth and prosperity of Wilmington, and during his long life was identified with a number of institutions. As early as 1826 he was elected a director in the Bank of Delaware, and for more than a third of a century continued a member of the board of directors. He was one of the founders of the Savings Fund Society, and for thirty years a director in it. He was also one of the commissioners who secured the establishment of the Union Bank of Delaware. When the city of Wilmington, in 1851, accepted the provisions of the act establishing the public schools he was chosen one of the first members of the Board of School Directors in the city, and was elected its first president, serving but a few weeks when he retired from the position in favor of Judge Willard Hall, and in association with him and others was instrumental in putting into successful operation the excellent school system of which Wilmington now is justly proud. He continued in the School Board about ten years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and for many years an elder in the meeting at Wilmington. In the days of slavery he was a staunch abolitionist, at a time when it required a brave man, residing in a slave State, to favor the freedom of the colored race. As an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Wilmington he was highly esteemed by every one who knew him. A man of upright, irreproachable character and sterling integrity, he lived for the benefit of mankind.

Eli Hilles was married in 1809 to Martha Barker, of Burlington, N. J., and the same year came to Wilmington. His wife died in 1849. During the last year of his life he was an invalid, and died in 1863, at the advanced age of eighty years, leaving but one child, Miss Elizabeth B. Hilles, now residing in Wilmington.

Samuel Hilles, son of William and Rebecca Hilles, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1788, and died in Wilmington August 4, 1873, aged eighty-five years. When a small boy he moved with his parents to the western part of the State and there obtained the rudiments of his education. When he grew to be a young man he went to the Westtown Boarding-School. Owing to rapid advancement in his studies he was soon invited to become a teacher. He remained in that famous institution as an instructor for a few years and then came to Wilmington and entered upon the prosperous career as an educator, an account of which is given above. After his retirement from the school work in Wilmington in 1832, he spent nearly two years in Haverford College, being invited there to become its general superintendent, and gave his valuable services to that young institution without charge. He then returned to Wilmington, built a house—the first building south of the Old Baptist Church—where he resided until the Boarding-School closed, when he removed into that building. By industry and perseverance he had accumulated a handsome fortune, which was increased by his careful business transactions, and he spent the remainder of his years in looking after his private affairs and in attendance upon the interests of the institutions of Wilmington with which he was connected. In 1841 he was elected a director in the Bank of Delaware, continued a member for thirty-five years, and was one of the board of directors that converted that institution into a National Bank. For a long time he was a director in the Wilmington Savings Fund Society. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. Early in life he became interested in the question of the freedom of slaves, was an avowed abolitionist, and at the end of the war was one of the first persons in the State of Delaware to propose means and methods for the education of the children of the colored race. The Howard School in Wilmington was organized largely through his instrumentality. When he was engaged in teaching and during his whole life Samuel Hilles was a diligent student of the science of botany. He was one of the founders of the Wilmington Botanical Society, which existed for several years. Together with his brother and others, he was one of the first members of the Board of Education in Wilmington. He served as secretary of the board for a time and was devotedly interested in the cause of public education. He was a man of excellent judgment, fine intelligence and most exemplary character, constantly using his best effort for the good of the community in which he lived.

Samuel Hilles was married October 31, 1821, to Margaret Hill Smith, on her paternal side a great-granddaughter of James Logan, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania under William Penn. On her maternal side she was a great-granddaughter of Governor Lloyd, of Pennsylvania. The children of this marriage were Gulielma Maria, William S. and John S. Hilles.

William S. Hilles, the oldest son, was a prominent and influential citizen of Wilmington. In 1861 he was chosen a director in the Bank of Delaware. Subsequently he was one of the founders of the Artisans' Savings Bank and served as its first president.

Gulielma Maria Hilles was married September 7, 1843, to Charles W. Howland, of Cayuga County, New York, who has resided in Wilmington since 1853. Their children are Samuel Hilles Howland, William H. Howland, Margaret Smith Howland, Charles Samuel Howland, Susan Howland, Rachel Smith Howland.

William S. Hilles married Sarah L. Allen, May 17, 1849, and their children are Susannah W. Hilles, Thomas Allen Hilles, Samuel Eli Hilles, Margaret S. Hilles.

John S. Hilles married Sarah C. Tatum July 21, 1832. Their children are Anna Cooper Hilles, William S. Hilles, Joseph T. Hilles, Margaret H. Hilles.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE was an institution of learning, founded by Rev. Patrick Reilly, afterwards pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Wilmington, and vicar-general of the diocese. The entire grounds comprised fifteen acres on Delaware Avenue, and extended from Jefferson to Madison Streets, and ran in an irregular outline on one side to Ninth Street and on another to Monroe.

In 1840 there was a female academy in Wilmington, conducted by the Sisters of Charity. A gentleman whose daughters were being educated here prevailed upon Father Reilly to open a school for boys, which he did August 15, 1841, at his residence at the northeast corner of Fifth and West Streets. The school prospered and he bought a house and grounds of Mr. Bradford, father of the late Judge Bradford, on Delaware Avenue, and removed the school there.

Father Reilly had a natural fondness and great aptness to teach, and his school soon grew in public favor. In 1842 the building was enlarged with dormitories to accommodate thirty-six students, and other day scholars. A charter was obtained from the Legislature of Delaware January 29, 1847, granting full power to confer scholastic degrees. The same year the college building, four stories high and one hundred by sixty feet, was built with a large bell in the belfry.

The first graduates of the institution in 1850 were Wm. McCaulley, of Wilmington; Edward McCabe, of New Orleans; Edward Ridgely, of Dover; and John Fulmer. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, received his preparatory training here, and eighteen of the students afterwards became priests. The col-



1847

school for boys at the northwest corner of Ninth and profession.



Samuel Smith, who founded the Wilmington Boarding School for Boys, was born Eleventh month (Nov.) 24, 1794, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. William Smith, his ancestor, a member of the Society of Friends, came from Yorkshire, England, in 1684, and settled at what is now Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased three hundred acres of land, bordering on Neshaminy. At that time he was one of the only two white men living in that locality. In 1690 he married Mary Crossdale, also a Friend, according to the good order of that religious society. The certificate of their marriage is still in existence.

William Smith died in 1743, on his Wrightstown farm, where he had lived from the time he first came to the place. He left a son, Thomas Smith, who married Elizabeth Sanders in 1727. He died leaving a son also named Thomas Smith. This Thomas Smith married Mary Ross in 1750, and died leaving a son also named Thomas Smith, who married, in 1793, Elizabeth Linton, and died leaving a son, Samuel Smith, the subject of this sketch, who married Sarah Watson in 1817. She was a direct descendant of Thomas Watson, also a member of the Society of Friends, who married Rebecca Mark in 1682, and subsequently settled in the province of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Smith, whose ancestry we have thus traced, evinced in early life a fondness for study, and acquired great proficiency in grammar, mathematics and astronomy. He was a student in John Gummere's famous academy at Burlington, New Jersey. His habit of thought, strength of mind and earnestness of purpose peculiarly fitted him for the profession of teaching, in which he delighted, and which he pursued through his whole life. As an instructor, he possessed the happy faculty of arousing the enthusiasm of his students. They loved to gather around him after the study hour to hear him illustrate and explain difficult parts of the branches studied in his classes. In social life he was cheerful and entertaining; a fine conversationalist, a man of strong convictions and attracted many warm friends.

He conducted a successful mathematical school in Philadelphia until the year 1829, when, at the solicitation of his friends, he instituted in Wilmington, Delaware, an academy, where a full course of studies was thoroughly taught. In connection with this institution, Mr. Smith had an unusually large and excellent collection of mechanical, philosophical and scientific apparatus.

His school was justly celebrated, and a number of his students became prominent and influential men.

In 1839 he removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, a large number of his pupils accompanying him, where he pursued his admirable mode of instruction for several years.

Afterwards retiring to Philadelphia, he died in 1861, closing his long life-work, respected and honored by many friends.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE was for many years

a prosperous and influential institution of learning. Rev. Solomon Prettyman, who previously had conducted a school for girls at Seaford, Delaware, opened Wesleyan Female Seminary with thirty pupils, in a rented building on Market Street, in October, 1837. In 1838 it was removed to a larger building at Ninth and Market Streets. David C. Wilson, of Wilmington, made a liberal proposition for the erection of a building specially adapted for school purposes. A site was secured on French Street above Sixth. The corner-stone was laid June 3, 1839, in the presence of students and faculty. In ten months from that date the building, forty-five by eighty-six feet, was finished and occupied. In 1841 the school was chartered under the name of Wesleyan Female Collegiate Institute. The number of pupils had increased to one hundred and twenty-five. In 1844 the *Female Student and Young Ladies' Advocate* was published by the students and continued three years. From 1847 to 1850 the institution did not prosper. In 1851 it passed from the control of Mr. Prettyman into the hands of a board of trustees representing the Methodist Episcopal Church. Under the directions of the Philadelphia Conference a new charter was obtained and the name changed to Wesleyan Female College, with power to confer degrees upon graduation. Under that name, for thirty years it did good work. It was conducted for one year by Prof. T. E. Sudler, a graduate of West Point. Rev. George Loomis, a man of fine scholastic attainments, followed and was very successful. The building on Sixth Street was erected under the superintendence of William Bright, one of the trustees, at a cost of \$13,000. Rev. J. Thompson joined in the educational work and a brother of Prof. Loomis was president for a time. In 1859 Rev. John Wilson was chosen president with a complete faculty. He remained for three years and then went away for a short time and returned again and continued the institution for several years. In 1882 the property was purchased by William Bright, the present owner. A new charter was obtained under the name of the Wesleyan College. A complete board of trustees was selected, with Hon. Charles B. Lore as president. The institution for the past few years has been closed.

THE TAYLOR ACADEMY.—T. Clarkson Taylor, who was a very popular and successful teacher, came to Wilmington from Virginia about 1850. He was a graduate of the celebrated school of Benjamin Hallowell at Alexandria. His first experience here was in charge of the Friends' School, corner of Fourth and West Streets. He next erected a four-story building at the corner of Eighth and Wollaston Streets—long known as the Taylor Academy, first for the education of boys only, and afterwards for both sexes. His school numbered from seventy-five to one hundred pupils regularly, and many persons who have since prospered in business were educated by him. He had a natural aptness to teach, was an excellent disciplinarian and held in the highest esteem by his

by many friends.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE was for many years

he had a natural aptness to teach, was an excellent disciplinarian and held in the highest esteem by his



pupils. Some of his assistants were J. K. Taylor, Pusey Heald, Daniel W. Taylor, Charles Swayne and Milton Jackson. After the death of the founder it was conducted as the Taylor and Jackson Academy. The building is now used as a public school. Few schools anywhere were more favorably known than this academy.

THE FRIENDS' SCHOOL, on West Street near Fourth, was established in 1748, by some of the first members of the Society of Friends who settled in Wilmington. Within the one hundred and forty years of its history thousands of children of both sexes have been educated in it. It is the oldest school having a continuous existence in the State of Delaware. The first building used was the meeting-house, twenty-four feet square, with a projecting roof at the south end. A sun-dial to tell the time of day was placed over the small window under the peak of the roof. For nearly a century this school was without the city limits, in what was known as "Quaker Hill." Of the early teachers very little information can be given either from records or tradition. For half a century or more the most important branches taught were "Reading, 'Riten and 'Rithmetic,"—the last named was generally called "ciphering." In 1786 the committee of the Friends Meeting having control of the school employed a teacher from Philadelphia, who introduced the study of English grammar, Latin and Greek, and the standard of the school was raised in competition with the old academy on Market Street. John Webster, who taught here before 1780 and many years later, was a man of note. He became an influential citizen of the town. It was on him that the old-time trick of "barring out the teacher" was last played. "'Twas the night before Christmas" that the boys climbed into the school-house by the chimney way, piled wood against the door inside and nailed the windows down. Master Webster appeared at the door at eight o'clock the next morning, turned the latch with the well-worn key he always carried in his pocket, but could not open the barricaded door. "We will only let you in," shouted the biggest boy, peeping through the window, "if you promise to give us a holiday."

"It is not my will that boys shall rule or dictate terms of peace," responded the irate teacher, and more vehemently than ever did he attempt to capture the "fort," as the boys then called it. It was nearly ten o'clock and Master John was still assailing the fort. Three male Friends, on their way to meeting in the house on the opposite side of the street, came to his rescue. With a crowbar they banged open one of the windows, just as some of the boys escaped out of another, but most of them were caught in the house, and finally, the whole party of them were inflicted with all the punishment that the law and the rod could apply. Nothing was saved but the boys and the reputation of the teacher.

James A. Bayard, Louis McLane, Judge Gilpin and Caesar A. Rodney were pupils of John Webster,

but it is not known that they helped to bar him out.

Jesse Gause was teacher in 1810, and many years later. He was followed by Alexander McKiever. The Bayards, Gilpins and the Mendenhalls were pupils under him. He punished the boys by shutting them in a wood closet. Robert Hurnand, an Englishman, was an early teacher. He believed in "moral suasion with a grape vine," he used to say. Aquilla Thomas was engaged as teacher in 1828, and was succeeded several years later by Thomas Hayhurst. Nathan Bassett and Jacob Heald were also among the early teachers. Among the teachers of the girls' school were Margaret McCannon and Margaret Dixon.

Sarah Ann Tyson, in 1847, had a very popular school for girls. She was very successful in teaching geography, a study introduced but a few years before. In 1846 a new building for females was erected. Miss Emma Worrell was a teacher here for many years.

This school has had many teachers within the past quarter of a century, and is now under the control of Isaac T. Johnson, a graduate of Haverford College, who, with Mary E. Butler, Anna Bach, Enos L. Doan, Ella M. Turner, Mary J. Hoopes and Augusta La-Compte as assistants, is doing an excellent work for the educational interest of Wilmington. Males and females are taught together, and the total enrollment for 1887 was two hundred and eight pupils. The school within the past few years has prepared a large number of pupils for college.

The school property is situated opposite the Friends' Meeting-house, at the corner of Fourth and West Streets. The building, in 1883, was remodeled and arranged with convenient class-rooms and laboratories, and a new study hall was erected. The school is under the charge of a committee of the Monthly Meeting, composed of Edward T. Bellak, Thomas Worrell, Elizabeth W. Smith, Deborah Ferris, Anna Ferris, Lindley C. Kent, Ellwood Garrett, Catharine W. Garrett, Sarah S. Richardson, Mary B. Pyle, Priscilla T. Speakman and Lucy Smyth.

THE FRIENDS' SCHOOL at Ninth and Tatnall Streets, to the rear of the meeting-house, was originally on Market Street above Eleventh. In 1832 Samuel Canby donated a lot and \$1000 for the purpose of establishing the school at its present place. A school-house was built that year, part of the money being raised by subscription. The school was placed under the charge of a committee of the Monthly Meeting, and has been regularly continued since. In 1874 the original frame building was replaced by the one now in use.

W. A. Reynolds, for twenty-nine years a teacher in Delaware, was born in Cincinnati. He graduated at Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., came to Delaware and opened a school at Dover, Nov. 3, 1858. This school grew rapidly from two scholars to a hundred, they coming in from every part of the Peninsula. For the last ten years he has taught privately, except for

one year, when he held a submastership in the Boston Latin School. During 1887 he had under his instruction eight pupils who entered the best colleges of the North.

At the close of the Civil War he came to Wilmington, where he had greater success than at Dover, building up, in the face of strong competition, a school of from two to one hundred and thirty scholars. This success continued for about ten years. Professor Reynolds has from time to time had many of the sons and daughters of Delaware under his care.

H. S. Goldey, in the spring of 1887, in Institute Building, opened the "Wilmington Commercial College," for the preparation of young men and women for business. The school is flourishing. He has a number of assistants, and some of the leading citizens of Wilmington deliver lectures to students.

RUGBY ACADEMY, for boys, was opened by Samuel W. Murphy, A.M., M.D., January 2, 1872, and has always had an enviable reputation for thorough scholarship and good discipline. It has prepared quite a number of students for various colleges, and many more for business. There are three departments—Primary, Junior and Senior—having together about one hundred pupils. The convenient and attractive rooms occupied are on the second floor of Masonic Temple. They are decorated with the portraits of distinguished literary personages and some landscape paintings. There is also apparatus for instruction in chemistry and physics and a fine cabinet of minerals and fossils. Two literary societies are conducted by the pupils under the direction of the principal. A military drill has been a feature of the course of instruction, and the "Rugby Cadets" are drilled regularly with light arms. Dr. Murphy, after conducting this school with success for fifteen years, sold out October 18, 1887, to W. M. Foulk, late principal of Elkton Academy, who is the present principal.

The Misses Hebb, in 1880, opened an English and French boarding and day-school for young ladies and girls at Ninth and West Streets, with fifty-four pupils. The demand for admission increased, and in 1886 they erected a large and commodious house expressly for school purposes at Franklin Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Into it they moved their school in 1887, when the number of pupils in attendance was ninety-six.

BRANDYWINE SEMINARY.—The Brandywine Seminary was established by W. S. McNair, A.M., in the Institute Building, September, 1878. From a small beginning, it grew to be one of the leading schools in the city. The course of study commenced with young children unable to read, and extended to preparing a pupil for business life or entrance in any class in college. A kindergarten was annexed, where children were trained by natural methods, applying the principles developed by Pestalozzi, Froebel and Grube. Both sexes were taught, and the school received boarding pupils from New Jersey and Penn-

sylvania. In the management Mr. McNair was assisted by Mrs. McNair, and the instruction given was of such an excellent nature that the school enjoyed an enviable reputation for its thoroughness and discipline. It was removed to the Harkness Building, Tenth and Market Streets, where after several years it was discontinued.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The State Constitution of 1792 enjoined upon the Legislature the duty to provide for the establishment of schools. In 1796 an act was passed to form a school fund. Nothing effectual was done in Wilmington until 1829, when the act for the establishment of free schools formed the system which, with additions and amendments, is still in force in the city and State. Under this act Wilmington was divided into ten school districts. There was considerable opposition to organizing schools in these districts.¹

In two other districts schools existed for irregular periods. In 1833 a considerable sum of dividends from the income of the school fund standing to the credit of eight of these districts was obtained. A plan was conceived to unite them and form one large public school. A supplement to the act was passed February 6, 1833. Under it the districts from nine to eighteen, inclusive, were organized as the United School Districts of New Castle County. This was accomplished October 20, 1834. An election of two school commissioners from each of the sub-districts was held November 15th. A school-house was built at the southwest corner of French and Sixth Streets, with two rooms, one for male and the other for female pupils, each containing one hundred and twenty seats. Good teachers were selected, male for the boys' rooms and female for the girls' rooms, and these schools continued till 1852.² They accomplished much good, but there was no general interest taken in them from the fact that the rooms would only accommodate a small portion of the school children of the city. At times there was stern opposition to them, but the public mind settled to the conviction that the benefit of public school instruction ought to be extended to all desiring it. A meeting of citizens was held in 1851, and it was unanimously agreed that "the city needed a better system of Schools," and an act was passed February 9, 1852,

¹ In 1830 Benjamin Webb, Eli Hollingsworth and Jonas Pusey were chosen a committee to secure a teacher and open a "free school" in the Tenth District. In November of the same year the Eleventh District was united with it in the support of a school, and Erasmus Edgerton was appointed teacher of the boys at one hundred dollars per quarter, and Hannah Monaghan, teacher of the girls' department at seventy-five dollars per quarter. James Wallace, of Kent County, taught the boys' department the second quarter, and reported thirty-three pupils in attendance. The girls' school had forty-four pupils. The school was kept in the old academy building on Market Street. Jonas Pusey took charge in 1841. Henry S. Atricha, Jacob Pierson and Eli Hollingsworth were the school committee for 1832.

² The whole number of pupils in the schools of the United School District in 1836 was 716, of which 372 were boys and 344 girls; 217 pupils were admitted in 1838. All the "common branches" were taught, and some "take lessons in definitions, Grammar and English classics. In the girls' schools two days of each week were devoted to needle-work, which was attended with good satisfaction." The Visiting Committee were Willard Hall, Thomas Young and Jonas Pusey.

establishing the school system which is now in force in Wilmington. The members of the first Board of Education were Samuel Hilles, Jesse Sharpe, Azariah H. Quinby, Robert Carswell, David C. Wilson, Dr. J. F. Wilson, John H. Stidham, J. Morton Poole, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, John Rudolph, Edward Moore and James Webb. They met for organization in the City Hall, March 17, 1852. Samuel Hilles was elected president, J. Morton Poole secretary and Jesse Sharpe treasurer. John Rudolph, representing the First Ward; Jesse Sharpe, the Second; Dr. J. F. Wilson, the Third; and Robert Crane, the Fourth, were appointed a committee "to propose and submit to a future meeting of the Board some plan for the establishment, organization and government of the Public Schools of the city."

At the next meeting Samuel Hilles resigned his position as a member of the board, and Judge Willard Hall was elected. School District No. 9 "was united with the rest of the city of Wilmington" April 6, 1852. An election was held in the Fifth Ward April 13th following, and Right Rev. Alfred Lee and Samuel Walker were chosen members of the board to represent that ward.

The second story of the building corner of Tenth and King Streets, the office of the Water Department, was granted by City Council as a school-room. The school-building at French and Sixth Streets was ordered to be repaired. Bishop Lee reported that School District No. 9, when it was united with the City School District, was in debt. Messrs. Lee, Poole and Dr. Wilson were appointed to "take charge of the new school in the Fifth Ward."

On May 10, 1852, the building committee bought as a site for a new school-house the lots on Washington Street between Second and Third, one each from John Menough, and John and James Jackson. The price paid was seventeen dollars per foot, the entire front being eighty-six feet. On the 26th of May "James S. Williams making the lowest and best proposal for the erection of the school-house on Washington Street, for five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, a contract was made with him."

Under the act establishing the schools, City Council was allowed to appropriate ten thousand dollars annually for school purposes.

William Hilles was chosen member of the board. Oliver H. Bryant was paid \$108.15, for one quarter's salary as teacher of boys' school at Sixth and French Street; Mrs. C. G. Hutchins, \$75; Miss E. C. Holliday, \$62.50; Margaret H. Mehaffy and Miss Lydia P. Bunting, \$50.

John H. Stidham resigned on June 24th, and George G. Lobdell was elected director in his place. Samuel Walker also resigned at the next meeting, and William F. Torbert was elected. The board decided to call the school corner Sixth and French Streets No. 1; the one on Twelfth Street, in the Fifth Ward, No. 2; primary school at Tenth and King, No. 3; and Washington Street School, No. 4.

At the meeting held September 13, 1852, on motion of Dr. Grimshaw, an order was drawn on the city treasurer for five thousand dollars, "being money borrowed by authority of the Legislature by City Council for the exclusive benefit of the Board of Public Education." Wesley Talley was elected teacher of Boys' School No. 2, on Twelfth Street between Orange and Market. October 4, 1852, Bishop Lee, J. M. Poole and Dr. Wilson, who were appointed to purchase school-books, made a contract with J. T. Heald to furnish them for the year 1852-53. The estimated cost for conducting all of the schools for the year 1853 was \$8238.50.

Owing to the increasing number of applications for admissions to the public schools, the City Council granted the building on Sixth Street, between the Delaware and the Washington engine-houses, for school purposes. This is now used by the receiver of taxes and Board of Education. It was then called School No. 5. Miss Mary Rumford was elected principal teacher of this school, at two hundred and fifty dollars a year, and Miss Mary B. Simpson assistant, at one hundred and fifty dollars a year. The latter requested the privilege of having vocal music taught in her school, which was allowed, providing the board "would not be asked to pay for such instructions." School No. 4, on Washington Street, was completed in October, 1852, and Albert G. Webster, then at North Danvers, Massachusetts, was elected principal teacher of the boys' department, at seven hundred dollars a year. He was authorized to "bring his assistant teacher with him." Miss Laura Osgood was elected principal teacher of the girls' department, at three hundred dollars a year.

Among the items of the committee on accounts for 1853 was \$1.40 "for mouse traps for use in school-rooms," of \$12.50 for druggets and \$19.75 to John Stein as "house-keeper" of School-house No. 4.

Robert Carswell resigned his place in the board January 25, 1853, and Daniel M. Bates was elected. Dr. Grimshaw offered a resolution, which was passed, stating that "severe punishment is injurious to the manners and morals of the children of the public schools." John T. Robinson was elected secretary, at a salary of one hundred dollars a year. He was chosen under a new rule and was not a member of the board. The second annual election for members of the board was held in March, 1853. The members chosen were Eli Hilles and James C. Aiken. J. Morton Poole was elected treasurer April 11, 1853.

Messrs. Poole, Webb, Moore, Wilson and E. Hilles were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of a school-house in the 2d Ward, on a lot on the west side of Walnut Street between Third and Fourth. The property on Tenth Street, west of Orange Street, known as the Bowling Alley, was bought for eight hundred dollars and fitted up for a primary school. A contract was entered into July 24th, with Joseph C. Seeds, for the erection of School-house No. 6, on Walnut Street lot, to seat two hundred and forty

scholars, at a cost of four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Oliver T. Bryant resigned as principal of School No. 1, and Jabez M. Lyle was elected at six hundred dollars per annum; Miss Mary Ann Robinson was elected teacher of "School No. 7, with sixty-one pupils," just opened, at a salary of one hundred and seventy-five dollars a year. A night school with seventy-nine pupils was opened on November 18, 1853.

Miss Elizabeth Dixon was elected principal teacher of School No. 6, at a salary of three hundred dollars. B. I. Howe was elected principal of Boys' School No. 4, to take the place of W. G. Webster, resigned. The board allowed Miss Dixon to spend two months visiting the primary schools of Philadelphia "for the purpose of informing herself as to the mode of teaching there."

New members of the board elected for 1854 were George Washington Hayes, Dr. James W. Thomson and Abraham Staats. D. C. Wilson, G. W. Hayes and Dr. Grinshaw resigned in June, 1854, and A. H. Quinby, H. J. H. Naff and D. M. Bates were elected. A normal school for teachers, to be held every Saturday forenoon, was begun this year. In July, William Travis was engaged as principal of Washington Street School, No. 4, at a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars a year and two hundred and fifty dollars as principal of the Normal School. Adolphus Brown, of Maine, was at the same time elected principal of the boys' school at Sixth and French Streets, at seven hundred dollars a year.

Leonard E. Wales was elected a member of the board November, 1854, in place of John Rudolph (deceased), Edward Betts was elected in place of Dr. Wilson (resigned), and Thomas Webb in place of Mr. Staats. The remainder of School District No. 18, partly without the city limits, was added to the United City District. J. Morton Poole, Eli Hilles, Edward Moore, Edward Betts and William S. Hilles were appointed a committee to purchase two lots for new school-houses and to superintend the erection of them. They bought of Enoch Roberts a lot at the southwest corner of Fifth and Pine Streets, for one thousand dollars, and of William Torbert a lot at northeast corner of Eleventh and Washington Streets for seven hundred dollars, now No. 2 School. The members of the board elected in 1855 were Allen Gawthrop, Allen M. Robinett, Benjamin S. Clark, Lewis H. Coxe and Joseph Warner. The proposition of Jacob Jefferis to erect two school-houses at a cost of fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, on the lots recently bought, was accepted, the buildings to be ready by October 15th. One acre of land was bought from John Connell for five hundred dollars as a site for a new school-house in the First Ward. Miss Laura A. Osgood was elected principal of Washington Street School No. 4, in place of Mr. Travis, and all the higher grade pupils sent to Mr. Brown, teacher of the grammar school at Sixth and French Streets. The Normal School was discontinued.

October 15th, Miss Harriet Pike, of Newbury, Vermont, was elected principal of No. 2 Primary School, formed in the new school-house corner of Eleventh and Washington Streets. On account of a report that some teachers did not read the Scriptures at the daily opening of the schools, the board passed a resolution requiring that they should be read "and the scholars required to repeat the Lord's Prayer in concert in a serious manner." An association of teachers for mutual improvement was formed in September, 1855, and met weekly. A general examination of the scholars in all the schools was begun by a committee of the board. The new school building at Fifth and Pine Streets was completed, and School No. 7 opened in it November 5th. The entire number of pupils in the public schools at this date was one thousand five hundred and sixty-nine. Members of the board elected in 1856 were Joseph Richardson, Albert Thatcher, Joshua S. Valentine, James P. Hayes, John B. Porter and Vincent C. Gilpin. Treasurer Poole reported that but eight thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars of the appropriation for 1854 was received, six thousand six hundred and five dollars in 1855, and the amount due the board from the city in 1856 for back appropriations was three thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars. The Visiting Committee stated that it was important to sustain the character of the boys' grammar school, at Sixth and French Streets, at a high standard. The teachers in that school were Adolphus Brown and Miss Mary Brown, who displayed superior capacity for teaching. Miss Brown's salary was three hundred dollars per annum. Adolphus Brown resigned July 1, 1856, stating that it "is a matter of interest to him to enter another business." He recommended as his successor William D. Dowe, of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who was elected. John A. Lamprey, of New Castle, Maine, in the following November, was elected principal of this school and superintendent of the "Association for the Mutual Improvement of Teachers." On motion of Dr. Thomson, public examinations of pupils were ordered to be held semi-annually, conducted by teachers under the direction of the Visiting Committee.

Eli Hilles, Azariah H. Quinby, Wm. S. Hilles and J. P. Hayes were elected members of the board in 1857. Miss Pike resigned as principal of School No. 2, went to her home in New Hampshire, and Miss Sarah Brown was elected. Miss Lillias Watson was principal of the girls' grammar school at Sixth and French Streets for several years. A school-house was built at a cost of four thousand three hundred and ten dollars on Jefferson Street, back of School No. 4, located on Washington Street, and called No. 3.

The Committee on Examination in 1857 reported to the board that "a revolution in the system of education in the city had taken place within the five years past." The number of children in the schools had increased during that period from three hundred to one thousand eight hundred, and comfortable school

buildings had been erected. The plan of regular examinations had proven to be very beneficial. The pupils were well prepared in the elementary branches. The exercises in spelling and mental arithmetic were remarkable for accuracy and promptness and reading was well taught.

Willard Hall, president of the Board of Public Education, in his report of 1859, said: "In School-house No. 1, at Sixth and French Streets, are two schools, one for boys and one for girls; in the former all of the elementary branches and history, astronomy, algebra, geometry and philosophy are taught, and in the latter nearly the same course of study, together with drawing. All the lower schools are carefully graded. The number of teachers is thirty-nine; pupils, one thousand nine hundred and forty."

The board in 1859 applied to City Council for funds to raise school building No. 6 one story and to purchase a lot on which to erect a grammar school building. The amount required was fifteen thousand dollars. The Council assented. Permission was asked of General Assembly, and granted, provided the expediency of the loan be approved by a majority of the votes of citizens. Upon taking this vote in 1860, the persons in the city for the benefit of whose children this measure was proposed, voted it down.

In 1861 there were eight school-houses in use in the city—six of which were the property of the board. The aggregate number of seats in the school-room were two thousand and seventy-two; number of pupils in attendance, two thousand and fifty-two; number of teachers, thirty-two, of whom seven were principals; cost for supporting the schools, twenty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars. D. M. Johns was principal of male department of the highest grade school at Sixth and French Streets and Miss Lillias Watson principal of the female department.

The schools were continued regularly ten months of each year, and grew in public favor. The examination of pupils was conducted by the teachers and a committee of the Board of Education until the office of city superintendent of schools was created. David W. Harlan was elected the first superintendent, entering upon the duties of the office January 1, 1871. He was re-elected annually for a time and triennially for the last four terms, having filled the office continually since his first election with great acceptability. He is a graduate of Oberlin College.

Since 1871 the following features of the system have been added: A course of study definite in its outlines and divisions, designed to lay the foundations of knowledge well in the primary schools and to secure in every grade clear conceptions and good training. A method of semi-annual promoting of pupils that is stimulating both to pupils and teachers, and, under which, with few, if any, exceptions, the pupils who ought to be promoted are promoted.

A rule allowing the superintendent to call teachers together in such meetings as often as he thinks best

for consultation and advice in regard to methods of school work.

A rule granting teachers time to visit other schools for the purpose of observing results and methods.

The establishment of a training-school in which all the candidates for positions as teachers who have not had one year's successful experience are required to spend eighty days in training and on trial, under the instruction and marking of a skillful teacher.

A plan for selecting teachers that requires every candidate for a position, before her name is put on the list from which appointments are made, to show by an examination that she is a good scholar according to the grade of position she wants, and by certificates that she has taught successfully one year, or by a term in the training-school that she has skill in imparting knowledge and the power to interest and control.

A civilservice practice, an appointing and promoting teachers, that has been adhered to closely for ten years, and that secures to each teacher on the list of accepted applicants appointment in turn, and after appointment, promotion in turn, unless her unfitness for promotion is already established.

The free text-book system, by which all pupils are supplied with the needed books and slating without charge.

Superintendent Harlan, in a recent annual report of the school, said:

"I gave the following as an outline of the inquiries made in my visits of inspection. It is safe to say that a teacher's classes are doing well when all these questions can be answered in the affirmative:

"1. Are the pupils who ought to be studying trying quietly to learn their lessons?

"2. Do the pupils who are at recitation give proper attention to the questions, answers and explanations, and do they recite promptly and in a way that shows that they are getting clear ideas?

"3. Does the teacher show ability in explaining the difficult parts of the lesson, and in getting the pupils to try to learn these parts?

"4. Is the teacher dividing his attention between those who are at recitation and those who are studying, so as to keep all his pupils at their proper work?

"5. When the teacher commands a thing to be done, does he follow up his command and see that it is done?

"6. Do the manner and words of the teacher indicate a kindly interest in the success of his pupils?

"7. Is the teacher willing to do a fair day's teaching every school day?"

Average number belonging to the High School classes.....	204
Increase.....	16
Average daily attendance in the High School classes.....	193
Increase.....	13
Whole number enrolled in the Grammar and Primary Schools.....	8585
Increase.....	147
Average number belonging to the Grammar and Primary Schools...	6609
Decrease.....	79
Average daily attendance in the Grammar and Primary Schools....	5975
Decrease.....	80
Per cent. of attendance in all the schools of the average number belonging.....	90.6
Per cent. of attendance in the High School classes of the average number belonging.....	96.6
Per cent. of attendance in the Grammar and Primary Schools of the average number belonging.....	90.4
Per cent. of attendance in all the schools of the whole number enrolled.....	70

The following table shows the increase of school attendance during the last fifteen years:

For the year ending July 31st.	Number of teachers.	Average attendance of pupils.	Whole number belonging.
1873.....	82	3355	5920
1874.....	90	3365	5776





During
zens of Wilmington may feel proud to own.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL grew out of the Boys'

of this class in 1872. The Girls' High School has
from its formation been under the charge of Miss



Mary Miller, one of the most efficient of principals, assisted by a corps of capable and zealous teachers. Nearly all the teachers now in the public schools of the city were educated in this school, or in the grammar school, out of which it grew; and sixty-one of them are graduates of the full High School course.

The Training School was started in school No. 9 in 1876, under the principalship of Miss Elizabeth D. Fraser. In 1881 Miss Fraser resigned and Miss Mary C. I. Williams succeeded her. Eighty-one of the teachers now in the public schools of the city, after leaving the High School, took the course in methods in this school. While a larger course of study, and one including psychology and the science of teaching, would be better for the preparation of teachers than the present course, the thorough teaching done in the High School, and the insight into methods given in the Training School have been unobtrusive but potent factors in the production of the excellent corps of teachers now in the public schools of the city.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—School-house No. 1 was the High School building from 1871 to 1886. It is three stories high, as indicated in the accompanying illustration, and will accommodate five hundred and forty-six pupils. The superintendent's office is in the building.

School-house No. 8, corner Seventh and Spruce, was built in 1863; No. 9, corner Eighth and Wollaston, formerly the Taylor Academy building, was purchased soon afterward; No. 10, corner of Adams and Elm Streets; No. 11, corner Ninth and Scott, in 1869; No. 12, on Twenty-second Street near Market, in 1869; No. 14, Claymont, near Lobdell Street, in 1872; No. 15, at Third and Harrison, in 1874; No. 16, on Orange between Twelfth and Thirteenth, formerly Howard School, built by "Delaware Association for the Moral Improvement of Colored People," is now owned by the Board of Education.

School-house now called No. 5 was erected in 1876. The building committee was Henry Eckel, Allen Ruth, Jacob F. Sharp, Lewis Zebley and James C. Morrow. The lot, one hundred and fifty by one hundred feet, was bought of John R. Tatam for \$1500. It was built by contract by James Mitchell, at a cost of \$11,659. The entire cost of building, furniture, land, etc., was \$16,885.

No. 18 was built in 1881-82. The committee was Peter U. Furry, Samuel F. Betts, Edward McIntire, Dr. N. B. Morrison and Luther W. Palmer. Contractor, William R. Beatty, for \$4343. The entire cost was \$5517.

No. 19 was built the same year at an entire cost of \$18,948. P. Chandler, the contractor, erected it for \$11,743. The building committee was William J. Morrow, William W. Lobdell, Jonathan Hilton, William F. Forsythe and Charles Baird.

No. 20 was built in 1881-82. Building committee—Allen Ruth, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, William Kyne, Daniel O'C. Kenny. Cost of lot,

\$3043; F. R. Carswell, architect, \$250; J. R. D. Seeds & Son, contractors, \$15,921.61. Entire cost, \$22,056.

The enlargement of School-house No. 4 was made in 1882. Building committee—Henry D. Hickman, B. R. Heisler, Samuel F. Betts, Peter U. Furry, James H. Hoeffecker, Jr. J. R. D. Seeds & Son, contractors, \$13,349; F. R. Carswell, architect, \$250. Entire cost \$15,318.

No. 17 was built in 1883. Building committee—Stansbury J. Willey, James J. Monaghan, William G. Grier, W. Scott Vernon and Dr. T. A. Keables. Cost of lot, \$1560; J. R. D. Seeds & Son, contractors, \$11,176; E. L. Rice, Jr., architect, \$555. Entire cost, \$14,257.

Nos. 21 and 22 are small buildings.

In September, 1883, M. M. Child, James Bradford and J. T. Heald, by request, visited all of the school-houses of the city, and estimated their combined valuation from No. 1 to 22 and the new High School to be \$398,660.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The following is a complete list of all the presidents of the Board of Education:

Hon. Willard Hall.....	from 1852 to 1870
Dr. William R. Bullock.....	from 1870 to 1872
Dr. A. H. Grimshaw.....	from 1872 to 1873
Mr. William S. Hilles.....	from 1873 to 1874
Dr. E. G. Shortlidge.....	from 1874 to 1876
Dr. C. Elton Buck.....	from 1876 to 1878
Mr. Henry Eckel.....	from 1878 to 1880
Henry C. Conrad, Esq.....	from 1880 to 1882
Mr. Charles Baird.....	from 1882 to date

The offices of secretary and treasurer have been filled most of the time, since the establishment of the school in 1852, by one person who is not a member of the board. The following have served in that position in the order named: J. Morton Poole, John T. Robinson, William S. Hilles, Wesley Talley, Joseph L. Killgore, William H. Cloward, Henry Morrow, John S. Grohe and Benjamin E. Bartram.

Board of Education for 1887.—William Kyne, Luther W. Palmer, Myers Hayes, William Stuart, J. P. Theodore Fuekel, John T. Dickey, J. Clayton Massey, John Hanson, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, S. Rodmond Smith, William H. Foulk, Samuel F. Betts, Frank Magaw, Charles Baird, Bernard Donohue, James H. Morgan, Dr. Sylvester Chadwick, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, Lawrence B. Jones, William G. Grier, J. Frank Ruth, Samuel N. Trump, Alfred Collins, Joseph Pyle.

Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, daughter of Captain Hugh Montgomery of Revolutionary fame, spent several years in the profession of teaching, and was very successful. She is best known to the people of her native town by her "Reminiscences of Wilmington,"—an entertaining volume of 310 pages, first published at the request of her friends in 1851. This edition had a large sale, and the work was re-published in 1872 by Johnston & Bogia.

Francis Vincent, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in the History of the Press, was also a diligent student of the history of Delaware. Un-

Unfortunately he only published in numbers the first volume of his "History of Delaware," which shows great research, and is the source of information of much of the early history of the State. It is to be



FRANCIS VINCENT.

regretted that Mr. Vincent's work did not receive sufficient encouragement to enable him to complete his laudable enterprise.

Howard Pyle, the author and artist, who has been for many years closely identified with the educational history of Delaware, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 5, 1853. He was educated at T. Clarkson Taylor's well-known academy, in Wilmington, and studied art under Van du Milen, in Philadelphia, a graduate of the Art School of Antwerp, where he took the first prize at the age of twenty-two. The first literary production of Mr. Pyle, which indicated the remarkable talent with which he is gifted, was "The Magic Pill," a short poem or rather a story in verse, published in the bric-a-brac department of *Scribner's Monthly*. He has since been a frequent contributor to magazine literature. Some of his most meritorious articles of this kind are the following: "The Island of Ponies" and "The Thousand Isles," which appeared in *Scribner's*; "The Peninsular Canaan," "The Last Revel in Printz Hall," "The May Idyl," "Life in an Old-Time Quaker Town," "Stephen Wycherly," "The Buccaneers and the Mariners," in *Harper's Magazine*. His fairy tales, running for three years through *Harper's Young People*, have proven to be exceedingly interesting to children. They have gained him the reputation of being one of the most popular writers for the young in this country. "Robin Hood," the first book from his fertile brain, brim-full of characteristic illustrations of his own designing, has passed through several editions and has had a very large sale. "Within the Capes," a story whose scenes and incidents are laid in his native State, is charmingly written. "Pepper and Salt," his next work, appeared in 1884. It was the quaintest and most entertaining fairy book of the season and profusely illustrated by himself. "The Wonder Clock," also a book for children, was published in 1887. It is a fascinating fairy story, and at once won great popularity. The book is

fairly brimming over with bright and lively things; it contains twenty-four marvelous tales, one for every hour of the day, embellished with charming verses written by his sister, Miss Catherine Pyle. The illustrations, one hundred and sixty in all, are quaint and characteristic. "The Rose of Paradise," his last work, with its appropriate drawings, appeared in December, 1887. It is a detailed account of certain adventures which happened to Captain John Mackre in connection with the noted pirate Edward England, in 1720, off the Island of Juanna, in the Mozambique Channel.

The history of literature in Delaware does not present a stronger representative than Howard Pyle. His productions are noted for purity of style, elegance of diction and fine rhetorical finish. As a story-writer he has endeared himself to thousands of children, and as an artist and designer his work indicates remarkable proficiency.

Dr. Caleb Harlan, of Wilmington, a sketch of whom appears in the medical chapter of this work, is the author of "The Fate of Marcel," a work of fiction; "The Elfina of the Susquehanna," a poem; "Ira Randolph," a poem; and "Mental Power and Sound Health."

Right Rev. Alfred Lee, late bishop of the diocese of Delaware, is the author of "Eventful Nights in Bible History."

Miss Harriet P. Belt, daughter of Z. James Belt, of Wilmington, wrote "Marjorie Huntingdon," an interesting novel. It was published in 1884, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, in a 12mo book of 332 pages. The same firm, in 1887, published the "Mirage of Promise," another story written by Miss Belt.

Gen. James H. Wilson, after his return from a trip through Asia, wrote a popular book of travels, entitled "China." It was issued from the press of D. Appleton & Co., of New York.

Miss Margaret Canby, who has been a frequent contributor to magazine literature, wrote "Birdie," "His Fairy Friends," and other works, published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia.

Benjamin S. Clark, who conducted the jewelry business for fifty years at 407 Market Street, Wilmington, was born in 1817, and died in January, 1888. He was educated at the Friends' School, corner of Fourth and West Streets, and learned his trade with George Jones, whom he succeeded in business, in the same building, January, 1837. Mr. Clark was a well-known and very popular man of sterling integrity, and honorable in all his business transactions. He was elected city treasurer by the Whig party in 1852, re-elected in 1854, serving four years in that office. He was several years a member of the Board of Education of the city, was a director in the Wilmington Gas Company and in the Savings Fund Society. He was well informed in local history.

CHAPTER XXXII.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

EARLY CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.—Among the original colony of Swedes who settled in Delaware and built Fort Christina in 1638 was Rev. Reorus Torkillus,¹ who established religious worship in the fort, the first meeting-place for Christians on the Delaware, and there it was continued until the church at Tinicum was erected in 1646.

Rev. John Campanius came to Christina February 15, 1643, with Governor Printz, and ministered to the Swedes there and at Tinicum until 1648. In the latter year he returned to Sweden, and was succeeded by Rev. Lawrence Locke² in 1647. The latter was identified with the congregations of Christina, Tinicum and Crane Hook, and died in 1688.

In the minutes of the Council at New Amstel, August 9, 1656, Vice-Director Jacquet in charge, "Mr. Laers" is mentioned as "a preacher and an ecclesiastical deputy in matrimonial affairs." In 1660 the Vice-Director reports to the Governor that he had fined the priest, Mr. Laerson, fifty guilders for marrying a couple irregularly. "Mr. Laers, the Swedish priest," in April, 1661, notified the Vice-Director that his wife had eloped with one Jacob Jongh³ during the night. Laers was fined heavily for visiting Jongh's house and breaking open his chest, etc. He pleaded that he was looking for his wife.

In June, 1663, Rev. Abenius Zetscoren⁴ arrived at New Castle, and received a call from the Swedish congregation; but Vice-Director Beekman wrote that "Dominie Laers objected" to his presence to such an extent that he had to threaten the dominie with a protest before he could be persuaded to permit Dominie Zetscoren to preach. The latter was subsequently "offered as high a salary as Dominie Laers receives; but they of New Amstel would not let him go."

A few years after the occupancy of the territory by the English, an insurrection was much feared, and one Coningsmark, known as "The Long Finn," was arrested, and later tried. Governor Lovelace, in a

letter to Captain John Carr, then commandant at New Castle, dated Fort James, in New York, September 15, 1669, says: "I perceive y^e Little Dominie⁵ hath played y^e Trumpeter to this disord^r. I refer y^e quality of his punishment to ye discretion."

Dominie Laers continued in charge of the Swedish congregation until after 1675, and his name appears May 19, 1679. The Swedish congregation at Crane Hook⁶ endeavored to keep their services in the Swedish language.

Crane Hook Church is said to have been built in 1667, and probably by the united efforts of the Dutch congregation and the Swedes. It was used for public worship until the "Old Swedes' Church" was built, in 1698, on the present site. Rev. Eric Biork, in a letter to the reverend superintendent, Dr. Israel Kolmodi, dated Christiana Creek, October 29, 1697, after speaking of a visit to Wicaco, June 30th, writes: "We did the same thing on the 2d of July, to the lower congregation at Tran Hook where they also have a church. On the 11th of July I, their unworthy minister, clad in my surplice, delivered my first discourse to them in Jesus' name on the subject of the righteousness of the Pharisees."⁷

The Rev. Mr. Biork at that time was preparing for the erection of the church at Christeen, now known as "Old Swedes'," and which was erected in 1698, and dedicated Trinity Sunday, 1699. Mr. Biork, in the same letter, writes respecting Tran Hook or Crane Hook congregation: "They were uncomfortably situated, the land which led to their church, being then overflowed with water, and yet they would not abandon the place until they should have ministers to whom they could commit the work in which, through God's grace, I have succeeded, and agreed with them to fix on a more convenient place to build a stone church to be called Christina Church. . . . In comparing the religious situation of these people, their divine service, attention to the ordinances and instruction of their youth in the catechism and other things with the congregations in Sweden, I must say that they are quite irregular. . . . This state of things is not to be wondered at; for their ministers,"⁸

¹ Mr. Fernow, in a note, says: "Probably Magister Fabricius." This was not the case, however; for by a letter shown later, dated New York, April 13, 1670, Fabricius was, at that time, pastor of a Lutheran congregation at that place. That it was Dominie Laers is proven by the fact that his name occurs among those fined as Confederates of the Long Finn. It is there signed as "Laurens Carolus, Minister," and he was fined 600 guilders. There were 36 confederates who received fines from 1500 guilders to 50 guilders. His name appears as fifth in amount.

² Crane Hook is the plot of land that lies below the mouth of Christiana Creek, and upon this place the church was built, close to the Delaware River. Ferris, writing in 1846, says: "A few years since, on a visit to this spot, which was pointed out by Peter Alrich, no tombstone or other trace of the grave-yard could be discovered. The church, which was a wooden one, was entirely gone. The only vestiges of the building were four large hornblende rocks, which had served for corner-stones to raise the house above the earth. . . . The building and grave-yard occupied a piece of ground on which is at present an orchard."

³ Clay's "Annals," pp. 64-65.

⁴ It is stated by the early writers, Rudman, Acrelius and Clay, that the Rev. Mr. Loch was at Tinicum from 1647 to 1688, and it is shown from the records here quoted that the Rev. Laurentius Carolus Laers was in this vicinity from 1656 to 1679 and perhaps later. This minister, one and the same, preached in the Swedish language. The Rev. Jacobus Fabritius or Fabricius preached to the Swedes in the Dutch language,

¹ Rev. Torkillus died at Christina September 7, 1643, and his remains are said to have been interred in the fort.

² The minister called by Acrelius the Rev. Lawrence Lock is also called by him Lawrence Charles Lockensius, Lars Lock and the Rev. Laer. In the article of Carl K. S. Springhorn, on History of Colony of New Sweden, Vol. VIII., *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, page 32, he mentions him as Lars Carlsson Lock and Laurentius Lockensius. In the translations in Vol. XII., he is called the Rev. Laers-Laarsen Laurencius Carolus.

³ Jongh or Young was, at the time of his flight, heavily in debt. He went at Bohemia Manor and Oppesquenomen later, and owned considerable property at both places. His name occurs in Clay's "Annals," in an official letter dated Wicaco, August 10, 1684, note A, Appendix, p. 135 where he is mentioned as agent for the Wicaco congregation.

⁴ Acrelius says: "A student, A. Selskoorn, came to the country and for some time held divine service at Sand Hook (New Castle); then went to New Amsterdram, and received a call from Stuyvesant. He never had charge of any congregation on the South River as a regularly ordained clergyman."

particularly the last, was old and infirm and could not pay proper attention to the education of youth."

In the year 1699 the Christina congregation was thoroughly organized, and Charles Springer was their authorized agent. He had been the reader in Crane Hook Church for some time.

The property of the old church was sold November 1, 1699. The deed as quoted by Mr. Ferris is here given:

"Articles of Agreement done, made and concluded by & between Pieter Mounson, of y^e one party, and Charles Springer, of y^e other party, witnesseth as followeth:

"Be it known that I, Pieter Mounson, doe acknowledge that I have bought a certain tract of Land, namely, 100 acres, with all the conveniences thereunto belonging, Lying & being upon Delaware River Joyning next unto my Land, which Tract of Land did formerly belong unto Hance Pietsen and Charles Springer and the rest of y^e Church Wardens, which then, at that time, were Church Wardens, did buy this aforesaid Tract of Land for a Minister to live upon, w^{ch} they did in the behalfe of y^e Congregation then y^e Cranehooks Congregation called. Butt when it pleased God in his mercy, that when our Reverend Minister arrived, and the Congregation did conclude to Build ye Church upon Christeen, so was this Land altogether found not convenient for a Minister to live upon, and so with a common consent for to be sold. Which aforesaid Tract of land, with 13½ acres of Marsh and all y^e conveniences wh^{ch} thereunto doth belong I, Charles Springer, as Church Warden, & in behalfe of y^e Congregation, doe sell this unto Pieter Mounson for him and his heirs, for to have and to hold for ever.

"And for which aforesaid Tract of Land I, Pieter Mounson, doe obledge me & my heirs to pay unto Charles Springer or his Ass^{es} the full & just sum of Thirty-five pounds In Silver Money. Twenty pounds of Silver Money to be paid at the 21 of November, at which day Charles Springer doth obledge himself to make this aforesaid Land over to Pieter Mounson, If it please the Lord to permit him Life and health; and the other 15 pounds the sd Pieter Mounson is to pay at or upon y^e 15th of Sept., 1700. As witness our hands and seals.

"Christeen y^e 1st of Nov., 1699.

his
"PIETER P. MOUNSON,
mark
"CHARLES SPRINGER.

"Signed, Sealed and delivered In y^e presence of Us.

"ERICUS BORK.

"Minister of Christeen Congregation.

his
"LUCAS L. S. STIDHAM."
mark

Peter Mounson, who bought the church property, was one of the early Swedes, who settled on Vertrecht Hook. He, with others, received a patent for seven hundred acres in 1675.

After the purchase the church gradually went to decay; the grave-yard was used a few years later, and finally given up, and at present no trace of it remains.

When the Dutch recaptured Fort Casimir from the Swedes, in 1655, Jean Paul Jacquet was sent to the colony as Vice-Director, and, in taking the oath of office, pledged himself to "maintain and advance as much as I can the Reformed religion as the same is taught and preached here and in the Fatherland, conform to God's word and the Synod of Dortrecht;" but it does not appear that in laying out the town of New Castle, after his arrival, he made any provision for a church or place of worship; nor was there any minister among the Dutch at this time. Subsequently, in April, 1657, the West India Company promised to send a minister to the colony. They referred to Rev. Mr. Welins, who came, and was at New Amstel and Altena until his death, December 9, 1659.¹

which was but little understood by them, and not acceptable. He was at New Castle and Wicaco from 1670 to about 1693

¹ Rev. J. B. Spotswood, in his history of the Presbyterian Church in

After Mr. Welins' death, Vice-Director Beekman, of Altena, referred in a letter to one Jan Jurien Becker,² "who does not perform any other service here than to read aloud on Sundays, which I can have done by the sergeant or any other."

From the time of Rev. Welins' death until June 6, 1663, there was no regular minister among the Dutch colonists³ and this was the cause of a number of appeals from Vice-Director Beekman to his superior. On one occasion he wrote that there were several children in the colony to baptize, and, at another time, that the Lord's Supper had not been administered for two and a half years. During the interval Rev. Egidius Luyck did visit the colony and preach, but did not perform any other ministerial functions. On June 6, 1663, Mr. Beekman writes: "Until to-day no chance has offered itself to speak with the Swedish or Lutheran Dominie." He referred to the Rev. Zetscooren, mentioned among the early Swedish preachers.

No further information concerning church affairs is obtained until 1670, except that among the privileges granted by the English to the Dutch upon their occupation in 1664, it was provided "That all people shall enjoy the liberty of their consciences in church discipline as formerly."

On the 13th April, 1670, Governor Lovelace, writing from Fort James, in New York, to Captain John Carr, commandant at New Castle, says: "Upon ye request of Magister Jacobus Fabricius, pastor of ye Lutheran confession, commonly called ye Augustan, who, by the Duke's Lychense hath a Congregation here, I have granted my Passe to him and his wife to goe to New Castle or any place in Delaware River."

In 1674 Rev. Fabricius was tried for having violated the law by marrying Ralph Doxey and Mary Von Harris, "without having any lawful authority thereto, and without publication of bans." There were present at the meeting of the court, the Governor-General, Anthony Colve, the honorable councillor Cornelis Steenwyck, Mr. Cornelis von Ruyven and Secretary Bayard, as associated councillors.

"The Honorable Fiscal Plaintiff
against

Jacob Fabricius, Late Lutheran Preacher, Defendant." }

After the recitation of the facts heretofore stated the plaintiff

"therefore demands *ex officio* that Deft. shall be brought to the place where Justice is usually executed, be whipped there severely and then be forever banished from this government. Deft. confesses to have erred through ignorance, asks forgiveness and promises to behave properly in future."

New Castle, says: "In the year of 1657 or 1658 a Dutch Church was organized in this town by the Rev. John Polhemus, while on his way from Brazil (where the Dutch at that time had a colony) to New Amsterdam, near which he settled and died. The same year a schoolmaster was sent from Holland by the name of Evert Peterson, and the following year the Rev. Everardus Welins was commissioned by the *Classis* of Amsterdam as minister of the church in New Amstel, where he arrived soon after. He was the first ordained minister of any denomination in this town."

² Becker had been brought before the Council several times for selling liquor to the Indians unlawfully. He was clerk and reader, and was degraded from this position by the Fiscal at Amsterdam April 12, 1690, fined five hundred guilders and ordered to remove from the colony. Andreas Hudde succeeded him as clerk and reader.

³ Rev. Mr. Spotswood says in 1662 the Rev. Warnerus Hadson was sent from Holland to minister to this church, and died on the passage.

The Governor-General and Council of New Netherlands heard the complaint, and "would not proceed against him in the most vigorous manner, considering his age and late position, but they condemn him and declare him incapable to perform the functions of a minister, and what is connected with them within this province, for the time of one year. After the time has elapsed, Deft. shall be held to ask for special consent before he shall be readmitted to the performance of said functions."

On the 18th of April following Fabricius requested, in a petition, "That the sentence against him should be mitigated so far that he might be allowed to baptize, if he may not preach and act as minister." The request was denied.

About this time efforts were being made to divide this religious field between Rev. Laers, the Swedish preacher, and Rev. Fabricius, the Dutch minister, and in a petition to Governor Andross, June 1, 1675, one element presented its claims as follows:

"Show with all reverence the subscribed petitioners the community of the unchangeable Augsburg Confession, called the Lutheran, which has its residence on the South river that after the petitioners had addressed a humble petition to the Right Honorable Governor on the 18th of May, 1675, together with a document drawn up in Council at New Castle on the 10th of December, 1672, and presented by petitioners' minister, whereby they divided the river into two parishes, so that all above Verdriftige Hook¹ and shall remain under the pastorate of Mr. Laers, and all below Verdriftige Hook under the pastorate of Magt Jakobus Fabricius, and requested and asked with due humility that your Noble Honor would please to confirm the action and the division for the sake of God's glory and good order, the petitioners expected hereupon a favorable answer and decision and had hoped to receive the same through Capt. Ed. Kantwell, but as the speedy journey and many troubles have prevented your Noble Honor, the petitioners do not know how to act and they come therefore again to your Noble Right Honorable Worship with the humble request, to confirm the act and the division, also their minister Magt Jakobus Fabricius and to grant a favorable reply to the petitioners doing which they remain your Noble Right Honorable Worship's subjects and mediators with God.

"The Community of the Unchangeable Confession of Augsburg on the South river belonging to the Churches of Swaenewyck and Kraenhook

Henrick Jansen,
Hendrick Jansen von Breeman,
Harmon Jansen,
Peter Velcker,
Peter Claesen,
Peter Willem's Mark,
Corn Jansen,
Peter Manslandt,
Jan Barends,
Sibbrand Jansen,

Hinrick Fronsens,
William Jansen,
Jan Jansen,
John Vokmer,
Claes Andriessen,
and all the others."

To this action some of the Swedes and Finns of Crane Hook Church objected, and sent to the Governor the following remonstrance:

"LAUS DEO SEMPER, The 14th of August, 1675.

"The Swedes and Finns belonging to the Church at Crane Hook understand that the Dutch Minister Fabricius very unfairly and without our knowledge . . . to the Hon^{ble} General our church, and the . . . which was never granted him by General Lovelace, except the community consented to it and what reasons could induce us to do it, for neither we nor our wives and children are able to understand him. We request, therefore, his Honor Capt. Cantwell with due respect, humbly to ask the Hon^{ble} General that we hold divine service with our priest for our edification as we have done so far. If the Dutch priest desires to teach let him remain among his own people at Swaenewyck and preach before the Dutch.

"HENDRICKSEN LEMMES.

"As deacons of the church,—

"Olle Forme,
Jan Matson.
Samuel Peetermen.
Mons Pauwelsen.
The rest of the congregation."

¹ The Verdriftige Hook was the land lying on the east bank of Chris-

An order passed the Council at New Castle, June 4, 1675, for the construction of two dykes which did not meet the approbation of many of the people and much disturbance arose. John Ogle and Magister Jacobus Fabricius were leaders of the movement, and Captain Cantwell, high sheriff, was compelled to arrest them both. The magistrates in their declaration concerning it said, "The priest was very angry on the way to the boat, and when Capt. Cantwell wanted to take him by the arm he swore and scolded, saying, 'may the Devil take you if you touch me.'" The two men were soon released, but afterwards rearrested and ordered to New York for trial by warrant dated July 20, 1675. Fabricius appeared at the place at the time appointed, and on September 15, 1675, it was "Ordered that ye said Magister Fabricius, in regard of his being guilty of what is layd to his charge and his former irregular life and conversation, be suspended from exercising his functions as a Minister or preaching any more within this government, either in publique or private." To this sentence he petitioned the Governor Edmund Andros for relief, and probably favorably, as he was preaching in later years.²

In 1676 and early in 1677, Amillius de Ringh was reader in the church, and collected the fees for his maintenance through the court. In 1678 Dominie Petrus Teschemacker came to New Castle, and in 1679 petitioned the court for a lot on which to build a house and make a garden, which request was granted; and the same court, June 3, 1679, gave him "an order against the estate of Walter Wharton, deceased, for 50 guilders, for his preaching the funeral sermon of the s^d Wharton."

At a council held in New York September 30, 1679, the following action was taken: "Upon application of the inhabitants of New Castle, an order to bee given to minist^r or any 3 of them to examine Peter Teschemacker, & if they shall find him fitly qualified, then to ordaine him to bee a minister of God's holy word, & to administer the Sacraments, as is usual in the protestant or Reformed churches."

On March 2, 1680, Dominie Petrus Teschemacker asked of the court an order for salary, against the estate of Ralph Hutchinson, as he was a signer for his maintenance. This was also granted. He remained in charge a year or two longer, and removed to Schenectady, New York.³

tiana Creek, and extending up the river; its inland boundary was Shellpot Creek.

² Clay's "Annals," page 37, and in notes A and B, pages 135-137, says that in 1677 the Swedes at Wicaco applied for Jacob Fabricius, then at New York, to become their pastor, and that he accepted and preached his first sermon on Trinity Sunday, 1677; and that he preached there fourteen years, the last nine of which he was entirely blind.

³ In Jasper Dankers' and Peter Sluyters' journal, published by the Long Island Historical Society, p. 22, is found this reference to Dominie "Tesemacker": "We had an opportunity to-day to hear Dominie Tesemacker, which we 'did, but never heard worse preaching. . . . He is a man who wishes to effect some *etablissement* or reform here, but he will not accomplish much in that respect, as he has not only no grace therefor, but there seems to be something in his life which will hereafter manifest itself more. For the present we can say with truth that he is a perfect wordling." Dominie Tesemacker accepted a call to Schenectady in 1682, and was a victim of the French and Indian massacre in

Rev. Mr. Spotswood says that in 1684 a French clergyman resided at New Castle, of whom nothing was known, and that in that year the Classis of Amsterdam sent a pastoral letter to the church at New Amstel, in which they deplore the condition of the church. Wm. Penn, in a letter dated 1683, said: "The Dutch have a meeting-place for worship at New Castle." The territory down to the Horekill was purchased by the West India Company in 1658. No mention is made of a minister for that region, and as late as 1675 there were but forty-seven persons at "Sekonnessinck on Horekill;" and it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that any organized movement for religious purposes began in the lower counties of the State.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.¹—*Holy Trinity Church (Old Swedes').*—The history of Trinity Parish begins in 1638, when Peter Minuit built a fort on the north side of Minquas Creek, at a place called by the Indians, Hopokabacking, naming it Christina, after the reigning Queen of Sweden.

With him came the Rev. Reorus Torkillus as pastor of the colony. For several years religious services were held in the fort, and their churchyard or cemetery was on a hillside in the rear of the present Church of the Holy Trinity (Old Swedes'), the ground coming just half-way up the side of the church.

In 1667, a timber church having been built on the south side of the creek on land now owned by Richard Jackson, near the old Alrich house, called Crane Hook, the services were transferred to it, and a cemetery laid out for the use of the people on that side of the creek.

The Rev. Reorus Torkillus died in Fort Christina September 7, 1643. The Rev. John Campanius came over with Governor Printz, and remained about six years. The Rev. Israel Holgh and the Rev. Lawrence Charles (Lars Carl) Lokenius were sent out about that time and the Rev. Mr. Peter came with one of the bands of colonists soon after. It is uncertain when Pastors Holgh and Peter returned to Sweden, but the former about 1655. Pastor Lokenius served the churches at Tenakong and Christina, but chiefly the latter, for twenty-two years, notwithstanding he became very infirm in his latter years, and died in 1688.

The Rev. Jacob Fabricius was called from New York in 1677, and notwithstanding he became blind five years after, did the best he could for both churches until about 1693. After his complete disability Charles Christopher Springer, a young Swede of good education, kept up the services by prayers, hymns and reading from the Postilla (Sermons on the Gospels). Thus they seem to have been destitute of an ordained minister for about four or five years.

In 1693 Springer and others of both congregations sent an urgent request to Sweden for two priests to be

sent over to them, and some Bibles, hymn-books and other religious works. The King, Charles XI., after some delay occasioned by the death of his wife, Queen Ulrica Eleanora, called to the castle Dr. Jesper Swedberg,² who was at that time provost of the cathedral in Upsala, gave him the letter to read and asked him what should be done. He replied: "In America, most gracious sovereign, where there are many Swedes who now need and desire ministers, bibles, hymn-books and various other works of devotion, there is a good opportunity to convert the heathen—yea, and to see to it that the children of Sweden do not become heathen, as they dwell among them." The King answered: "We shall find the means thereto, and provide them ministers, God's word and the necessary books; therefore provide suitable ministers for me."

Thereupon the doctor suggested that His Majesty put the matter into the hands of the archbishop, Dr. Claus Swebilius, which was done with the proper instructions. The archbishop laid his instructions before the Consistory, and after due deliberation, they called Andrew Rudman, of Gestrichen, candidate for the degree of Master in Philosophy, and it was left to him to select a fellow-laborer. Dr. Swedberg proposed Mr. Eric Björk, of Westmania, who was then in his house, being tutor to the sons of his brother, Judge Skönström.

To these two were added, by the King's command, Mr. Jonas Aureen, of Wermeland, whose duty should be to gather information of the country and its inhabitants, and transmit it to His Majesty. And that he might do the more good, he was ordained with Mr. Björk at Upsala, Mr. Rudman having been ordained previously. By the recommendation of the archbishop, the King appropriated for their outfit 1300 dollars copper mynt, of which was given Mr. Rudman 500 dollars, as he had still something to pay for his academic degree of Magister, which was then conferred, and to each of the others 400 dollars.

The King called the three clergymen into his cabinet, and told them to apply directly to him for whatever they should need, and gave a large number of books as a free donation from himself, to be delivered to the officers of the churches, among which were five hundred copies of Luther's Catechism, translated into the American Virginian language; and on all the books the King's initials were stamped in gold letters. When they departed the King said to them,—“Go, now, in the name of the Lord, to the place to which I send you, and may He make your undertaking successful.”

Messrs. Rudman and Björk went on board ship at Dalarion, December 4, 1696, and Mr. Aureen went by land to Götheborg to join them in London. On the 10th of October they arrived in London, and were given a special pass by King William (of Orange).

On the 14th of February, 1697, they went to sea. They were ten weeks at sea, “landing first in Vir-

1690. His head was split open and his body burned to the shoulder blades.

¹ By Horace Burr, M.D.

² The father of Emanuel Swedberg, commonly called Swedenborg.

ginia, and then went up to Maryland, where the ship was bound."

Then, after the Governor of Maryland, Sir Francis Nicholson, had hospitably entertained them for two weeks, and presented them with twenty-six dollars for their traveling expenses, they continued their journey on a yacht to Elk River, where they arrived June 24th. There were some Swedes dwelling in that place, who welcomed their countrymen most heartily, and sent word to their brethren in Pennsylvania, who came without delay, and with tears of joy greeted their much-longed-for pastors, and conducted them overland to their homes.

We now come to the diary of Mr. Björk, which is so full and rich in incidents that it is difficult to select and condense from it.

He says, July 2, 1697, "After I, together with my colleagues, Magister Andrew Rudman and Mr. Jonas Aureen, had notified the Vice-Governor, Wm. Markham, of our arrival at Philadelphia, and shown him our passport, with King Wm.'s Royal seal thereon, giving us liberty of passage from England over to this place, dated at Kensington, Nov. 22, 1696, and the Vice-Gov. had given us assurance of all possible favor and assistance, we assembled for the first time in the Cranehook Church, when I read to them the letters and commission of King Charles XI., of Sweden, sending us over here with the promise of recall, after a time, and proper preferment at home, in Sweden, others being sent in our place, and also the King's own letter to the congregations, dated at Stockholm, July 15th, 1696, stating what books His Majesty had sent to them, being a great many more than they had asked for.

"Then we read our commission from the Archbishop, Dr. Claus Swebilius, with his representation of our duties to the churches and theirs to us as their pastors.

"As Magister Rudman preferred to remain with the church at Wicacoe, I took up my residence at Christina, and, on July 11th, the 16th Sunday after Trinity, began in Jesus' name my first Divine Service in Cranehook Church."

The charge, or parish, of Mr. Björk embraced at that time the settlement on both sides of the River Delaware, extending, on the west side, from Upland (now Chester) on the north to St. George's on the south; and on the east side from Raccoon Creek (Swedesbury) on the north to Pumpkin Hook (Penn's Neck) on the south; and he, with his assistant, Jonas Aureen—who did not prove very reliable—the only clergyman and his log church the only church for all that region.

He not only was the pastor of the Swedes scattered over this wide extent of territory, but also began, almost at the very commencement of his ministry, to preach to the English in their own language, and perform all needed pastoral offices for them, while the comparatively few Dutch settlers were incorporated into the Swedish fold.

To return to the diary,—he says: "On the 30th of July, agreeable to notice given on the 25th, we met to choose certain discreet persons from both sides of the River to act for the whole church in selecting and agreeing upon a place where we, in Jesus' name, should set the new church; and from this side were chosen Charles Springer, John Numerson, Hans Pieterseon, Hendrick Juassen and Brewer Seneke; from the other side, Mr. Whole Stobey, Staffan Juranson, Jacob Van Dever and Olle Fransen. And the fixing of the site was earnestly discussed, as some wished it to be Cranehook, some Thirdhook and some Christina; while those on the east side of the River feared that if they were to contribute to the building of a new church on this side they would not be helped by their brethren when they should be numerous enough to form a separate church on the other side. But they on this side immediately satisfied them by promising that whenever they should become sufficiently numerous to form a separate church, and able to support a separate minister of the evangelical doctrine, they would do as much for them as they now would do towards building a church on this side of the river. Then those who usually cross over from the other side to Sandhook (New Castle), and come up on this side, thought it would be hard for them to pay ferriage across the Christina Creek if the church were set on the north side of it, and, to content them, it was promised that they should be provided with a new canoe for their own special use in coming to church. And so it was finally unanimously decided that the church should be at Christina, and as there was not ground enough in the cemetery on which to set the building, without encroaching upon graves, and also that it was too much of a side hill, John Stalcop, of his own free will, gave land enough to set the upper half of the church on, and also 20 ft. on each side of the building, and a church-walk to the highway. It was first decided that the church should be 30 ft. long and 12 ft. in height, and the walls of stone 3 ft. thick," but when they came to the final consideration of the matter Mr. Björk says: "Now although some of the church wardens wished to have the church no longer than was first talked of, and most of the congregation thought it would be large enough, I opposed it earnestly, in the confidence that God would help me, for I saw plainly that it would not be what it ought, and that we should so build that it would not be necessary to enlarge, and I urged that our contract should be for a building 60 ft. long and 30 ft. broad within the walls, and that the wall should be 20 feet high and three ft. thick, up to the lower end of the windows, and then two ft. upwards, and the contract was so made."

The limited space allotted to this sketch precludes the recital of the interesting details of construction, and it must suffice to add that the stones were broken by the congregation, and hauled,

mostly, on sleds in winter; that the boards were all sawed by hand on a saw-pit and the nails all forged by a blacksmith, and it was happily completed and ready for consecration on Holy Trinity Sunday, July 4, 1699.

September 19, 1698, there was a meeting of the congregation at Christina to choose new church wardens; but two of the old were retained for another year viz.: Charles Christopher Springer and Mr. Wholley Stobey, to whom four were added, viz.: Hans Pieterseon, Brewer Seneke, John Stalcop, and from the other side of the river, Jacob Van de Ver.

From that time to the present there is an unbroken record of the wards, or, as they were afterwards constituted, wardens and vestrymen.

On the 4th Sunday after Easter, 1699, the last service was held in Cranchhook Church, when the pastor says: "I exhorted the congregation to renew their hearts before God, and joyfully thank Him that He had blessed them with a new church."

Holy Trinity Sunday, July 4, 1699, Mr. Björk says: "God graciously gave me and the congregation a delightful day for our first entrance into our new church at Christina, after so much labour and cost, and the consecration took place in the presence of many hundred persons of various religious belief, besides our own people, and proceeded as follows: After the assembly had been called together by the ringing of the bell, my colleague from the upper church, Magister Andrew Rudman, and myself, clad each in a surplice (but not in a chasuble, as they could not be obtained here), went in before the altar, as also our colleague, Mr. Jonas Aureen, though he had only a long cloak, with a cape.

"Then Magister Rudman and myself stood in front next to the altar, and Mr. Aureen before us, and we began thus:

"*Mag. Rud.*, 1st.—'Come, let us praise the Lord God.'

"*Mag. Rud.*, 2d.—A prayer of his own composing that God will be graciously pleased with this house.

"*Mr. Aureen*, 3d.—Read Kings 1st, the whole chapter.

"*Pastor Locii*, 4th.—Read the 24th King David's psalm, the whole.

"*Mr. Aureen*, 5th.—Read from the New Testament John 10th, the whole chapter.

"*Mr. Aureen*, 6th.—Sang Our Father which art in Heaven, etc.

"*Mag. Rud.*, 7th.—With a loud and slow voice read the Holy (Helig), as it is set forth in the church directory for such an occasion.

"*Mag. Rud.*, 8th.—'Come, Holy Spirit, Lord God, etc.'

"Then Magister Rudman preached the consecration sermon from the pulpit, beginning with Tobit, 12th chapter, 7th verse. The counsels and secrets of Kings and rulers shall be conceded, etc., but the proper text was Psalm cxxvi., verse 3d: 'The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.'

"And the Church was named Holy Trinity Church.

"11th.—Then from the pulpit he began: 'We praise thee, O God, etc.' 11th.—Then Magister Rudman and I only went before the altar again and he sang the prayer and then the blessing.

"12th.—And then gave an exhortation to keep and reverence this house as the house of God, and thereupon said 'Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.'

"*Pastor Locii*.—Answering. 'As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.'

"And this was the conclusion of the proper consecration service.

"The Holy Communion was then celebrated and administered and children baptized, closing with a sermon by Mr. Aureen and the customary Psalms and hymns.

"After the conclusion of the services we gathered all the notable strangers in John Stalcop's house and entertained them with food, wine and beer, and afterwards all the rest. Governor Markham was invited to be present, but was prevented by illness."

The congregation contributed for this entertainment of their guests five sheep, two quarters of veal, one quarter of venison, six hundred pounds of wheat flour, ten pounds of butter, four dozen of eggs, six pounds of sugar, one turkey, several loaves of bread, eight bushels of malt, three gallons red wine and a quantity of coffee, raisins and hops, and John Stalcop's wife, with the help of Anne Ritman, an English woman from the other side of the river, who was familiar with such occasions, made all necessary preparations.

The cost of the church, reckoning all labor and gifts at the ordinary price, was estimated to be £800, Pennsylvania currency. A considerable part of the money necessary for the payment of the masons, carpenters, etc., who were obtained from Philadelphia, was given by members of the congregation, and what was needed besides was borrowed from John Hanson Stelman, a wealthy Swede at Elk River, Maryland, on Mr. Björk's own recognizance, £130 of which was paid by him and given into the church when he returned to Sweden.

Thus was completed in the year of our blessed Lord, 1699, this substantial church building which shall stand for ages a testimony to future generations of the piety, zeal and perseverance of that humble servant of Christ, but really great man, the Rev. Eric Björk, and it may be truly said that of all the names of those who have helped to make our beloved Commonwealth what it is, none should be remembered with greater reverence and gratitude than his.

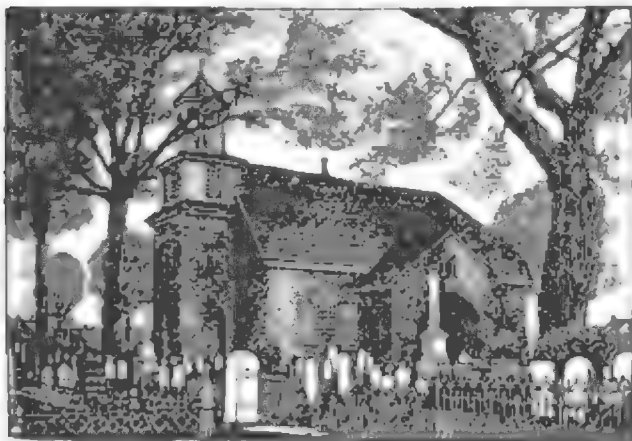
Before the completion of the church the indefatigable pastor conceived the project of securing a glebe for the use of the ministers of the parish, and after long and tedious negotiations purchased of John Stalcop a farm of five hundred acres, on which now stands the greater part of the city of Wilmington,

and which, notwithstanding much of it was lost in after-years by maladministration and dishonesty, has been the means of sustaining and carrying the church through many seasons of depression and weakness.

He also secured from John Stalcop ground for the enlargement of the church-yard, and no sooner was the church finished than he stirred up the congregation to go forward in their good work and provide for their ministry a substantial and comfortable parsonage house.

A part of the money for the farm and other improvements was also borrowed of the above-mentioned John Hanson Stelman, and gradually repaid by contributions of the congregation, except £100 given in by Stelman to the church, he finding himself liable to prosecution by the Maryland authorities for charging ten per cent. interest, which was illegal in that colony.

Thus in the short time of three or four years he had laid foundations for the lasting prosperity of this depressed and disheartened community, and by his exhortations and example infused life and energy into his people, calling them together often to lay



OLD SWEDES CHURCH.

his plans before them, and by his unremitting and unselfish devotion to the interest and welfare of the church, gaining their confidence and stimulating them to work earnestly and faithfully for the common good.

As early as October, 1699, a school was established, and with occasional interruptions was continued in various parts of the parish through Mr. Björk's administration, and from time to time through following generations so long as the children could speak Swedish.

As has been said above, the English people soon began to look to him for religious instruction, and he qualified himself to be useful to them by learning their language, and was able to preach to them in their own tongue shortly after his arrival in the country, and with him and his colleagues began that close and intimate connection with the English Episcopal clergy and congregations which remained unbroken for a century, and led to the absorption of the Swedish Churches into the Protestant Episcopal communion when they had ceased to understand the

language of their fathers and the direct union with their mother church was dissolved. The Swedish and English clergy attended each other's councils, held mutual councils of both communions, and preached in each other's churches.

Most of the Swedish ministers were allowed certain stipends for preaching in vacant English Churches by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Bishop Swedberg was a member of that society. The bishops of London, who had the oversight of the Episcopal Churches and missions in America, repeatedly recommended the Swedish ministers to the kindness and hospitality of the English, and the various archbishops of Sweden and Bishop Swedberg exhorted the Swedish ministers and churches to live in unity and friendship with the English Churches.

Thus, naturally, when the time came that English-speaking preachers and pastors were necessary, and the Swedish authorities deemed it best to withdraw their fostering care and allow the churches to choose religious teachers from this, now their native country, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church was chosen in the place of those who returned to Sweden. Indeed, not all did return. Mr. Collins remained rector of Gloria Dei Church until the time of his death, in 1830, having several Episcopal ministers in succession as assistants.

There was no difference in doctrine, and very little in the manner of conducting religious services, and many in the outlying districts had already connected themselves with Episcopal Churches in their neighborhood, and, as will be shown farther on, the last Swedish minister of Holy Trinity requested and received from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel religious books for his English-speaking young people.

On the 29th of June, 1714, Mr. Björk, with his family, started for Sweden, having been recalled by King Charles XII., by a letter written at Tamarlark, near Adrianople, in Turkey, June 23, 1713, and appointed provost and to be pastor of the great Copperburg Church in the city of Fahlun, in Dalecartin, where he preached till an old man, dying in 1740, and from whence was sent, in 1718, a beautiful chalice and paten of silver given to the Holy Trinity Church by the mining company of that city, a result of his loving remembrance of his first charge here in the wilderness, which communion service is still used in the churches of the parish on all anniversary and special occasions.

Immediately on the intended recall of Mr. Björk two other ministers were selected by the ecclesiastical authorities and commissioned by the Royal Council (the King being a fugitive in Turkey, to which country he escaped after the disastrous battle of Pultowa in Russia.) They were Magister A. Hesselius and Mr. Abraham Lidenius, and they arrived May 1, 1711. They labored in conjunction with Mr. Björk until the 3d of May, 1712, when they took formal charge of Holy Trinity Church, Mr. Björk having been appointed provost of all the churches by Bishop Swed-

berg (who now had the oversight of the churches in America), he serving in that capacity until the King could be heard from and his regular transfer to the church above mentioned be made.

The Rev. Jonas Aureen had been in charge of that part of the congregation on the east side of the Delaware, under the direction of Mr. Björk, for some time past, but had died in the previous February, so it was thought best that Mr. Lidenius should be assigned to that side of the Delaware and Magister Thessellius remain at Christiana as pastor, with the general oversight of the parish.

The people on the other side soon after began the erection of a church on the spot where the present Penn's Neck Church stands, and were organized a separate church, with Mr. Lidenius for their pastor, and as circumstances would permit, the congregation fulfilled their promise to those on the east side of the river to repay them as much as they had contributed towards the building of Holy Trinity, which, on account of the great scarcity of money, was paid mostly in wheat.

The folks at Raccoon Creek having already built a small church, they were united under the same pastorate with Penn's Neck, and Holy Trinity Parish was henceforth confined to the west side of the Delaware River.

During the pastorate of Magister Hessellius the church prospered, and, notwithstanding the times were hard, paid off their debts and provided schools for their children. He preached his last sermon September 15, 1723, and soon after returned to Sweden, the English clergy giving him a most hearty testimonial for his zeal in serving in vacant English neighborhoods, and his brother Samuel, who had been for several years in the country serving in congregations in Pennsylvania, was transferred to Holy Trinity.

The Rev. Samuel Hessellius preached his last sermon October 10, 1731, and returned to Sweden.

The English clergy gave him a testimonial and commendation to the bishop of London and the Swedish authorities, on account of his exemplary life and his great service to the English people, the signers of which were Archibald Cummins, commissary; George Ross, minister at New Castle; Richard Backhouse, minister at Chester; Walter Hacket, minister at Appoquinimink; William Becket, minister at Lewes.

The Rev. John Enneberg, who was already in the country, served the congregation as he had opportunity, and finally took the pastorate, his commission being dated at Stockholm, July 4, 1732, and remained till 1742, when he returned to Sweden and the Rev. Peter Tranberg was transferred from Raccoon and Penn's Neck to Christina, August 1, 1742. Pastor Tranberg died suddenly at Penn's Neck, where he had gone to attend the funeral of an old friend and parishioner, November 8, 1748, and lies buried in front of the altar in Holy Trinity Church.

The death of Mr. Tranberg became known to

Archbishop Benzelius and the Consistory in May 1749, and they immediately transferred the Rev. Israel Acrelius (the historian) from Raccoon and Penn's Neck to Holy Trinity, and he took charge of the parish in November following. Acrelius was recalled to Sweden, and took his departure November 9, 1756.

The Rev. Eric Unander was transferred from Raccoon and Penn's Neck to Christina in 1755, and took the pastorate by his own authority, he being provost, being confirmed therein by a commission from Sweden as soon as it could be obtained. He exerted himself very earnestly to bring the financial condition of the church to a more safe and satisfactory state, and in order to legalize titles and save what remained of the glebe and other real estate from being squandered and lost, applied to Governor William Denny and the General Assembly at New Castle for a charter, which was granted October 27, 1759, the corporate title being the Minister, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Swedes' Lutheran Church, called Trinity Church, in the Borough of Wilmington, which is the present legal title, except that by a subsequent amendment the word minister was left off. This had long been a necessity, as the property, by bad management and dishonesty of agents, had more than one-half of it been lost, and not being a body corporate, the church as such could give no legal title.

Mr. Unander had leave to return, brought by Dr. Weanzell and Magister Andrew Borell in 1758, but he remained till July, 1760, staying to finish his undertakings and leave all things in good order.

Mr. Borell was provost of the churches and had charge of Holy Trinity until the arrival of Rev. Lawrence Girelius, October 21, 1767, who says on the 25th of October Mr. Borell preached in English, but with great difficulty, he was so weak; and this was his last sermon, and the last time he was in the church until he was carried there and buried, after a long and painful illness, on the 5th of April, 1768.

In the early days of the church, burial within its walls was considered the highest honor and tribute of respect that could be shown to the departed. Mr. Björk relates that he buried Church-Warden Brewer Seneke under his own seat, he being the first buried in the church, and also tells us that he buried a son, who died here, on the south side of the altar, and when John Hanson Stelman, of Elk River, gave up to the church the note for one hundred pounds, as a special mark of gratitude they voted him a place of burial on the main aisle of the church. The floor being of brick and stone, a place was easily made for the graves.

During the illness of Provost Borell, Mr. Girelius had charge of the congregation, and he says, "I preached alternate Sundays in Swedish and English, with very good effect, so that on the 2d of Easter, I, assisted by pastor Goranson, administered the Lord's Supper to fifteen persons, it being the first time the Holy Communion was ever celebrated in English in this church."

After the death of Mr. Borell, Mr. Girelius was appointed pastor, and in 1770 he says, "I began to instruct the youth in the English catechism, beginning 25th of November, teaching them every day, except Friday, from eleven to two o'clock, and followed it up till the 2d of June, and at the same time distributed among them small religious books in English, published by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which they, by the request of Dr. and Provost Wrangell, furnished me, to give out wherever I thought good might be done. I also sent a number of the books to the Swedes at Egg Harbor, when Pastors Goranson and Wicksell visited them. I especially gave them the small book called 'The Baptismal Vow or Covenant Explained,' with directions to learn it by heart, and told them that hereafter I would examine them yearly, so long as God allows me to work in His vineyard."

The Rev. Mr. Girelius was made provost of all the churches in 1770, and continued in charge of Trinity Parish until 1791, at which time the Swedish superintendence was officially discontinued.

Soon after the departure of Mr. Girelius the vestry called the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who remained until 1799.

December 15, 1799, the Rev. William Price was engaged at a salary of one hundred and seventy-five pounds and the parsonage, and he remained pastor up to March 25, 1812.

April 16, 1814, the vestry agreed to give the Rev. William Weeks seven hundred dollars and the use of the lot by the church, provided the congregation should approve of him, and their approval was voted at a meeting on the 19th. Mr. Weeks resigned June 25, 1817.

January 31, 1818, a committee appointed to take the sentiment of the congregation in writing, by their signatures, with regard to the call of the Rev. Levi Bull to Trinity Church for the ensuing year, reported that they had obtained eighty-nine names in favor and but one against, and it was resolved that Mr. J. M. Broom communicate the intelligence to the Rev. Mr. Bull.

Mr. Bull resigned January 2, 1819, but served till March following. March 2, 1819, the vestry offered the Rev. Richard D. Hall eight hundred dollars, if the congregation approved, and, a meeting being called, there was a unanimous approval. Mr. Hall resigned December 25, 1821.

The Rev. Ralph Williston was called March 30, 1822, the sense of the congregation having been taken by a canvass of the parish. Mr. Williston left in 1827, and the Rev. Pierce Connelly was engaged, and remained two years, his salary being five hundred dollars and the rent of the parsonage-house. The Rev. Isaac Pardee was engaged September 25, 1828, and remained till 1835.

Having erected a new house of worship at the corner of Fifth and King Streets, the congregation of Trinity Church removed there at Christmas, 1830, and

the old church being in a dilapidated condition the removal was permanent. In 1836 an effort was made to rescue the venerable building from ruins, and a part of the roof was newly shingled and new windows put in and new shutters provided for their protection. The vestry meeting held April 4, 1842, was adjourned to meet at the old church on the 11th, to determine what repairs were necessary, and a committee was then appointed to make the repairs, Miss Henrietta Almond having left by will seven hundred dollars for the renovation of the interior. August 25, 1842, is the following minute in the vestry-book: "On Sunday last the old church was re-opened for occasional services, when Bishop Lee said prayers and read the lessons and the Rev. J. W. McCullough, Rector of the parish, preached." In 1847, at a meeting of the vestry, it was decided to hold services at the old Trinity Church every Sunday afternoon, and that the evening service at Fifth and King be dispensed with. February, 1848, it was resolved that the offerings at the old church be kept separate and subject to the order of the assistant minister. I have not been able to find the name of the assistant. The bell was re-cast and it was ordered that it be rung not only for service at the old church, but also the new. April 5, 1852, the Rev. Walter Franklin was chosen assistant minister to officiate at old Swedes'. January 14, 1853, the rector was authorized to procure an assistant to officiate at the old church. December 4, 1854, Alexis I. Du Pont and George D. Armstrong, who had been appointed a committee to engage the Rev. J. A. Spooner as missionary for the parish, report that they have engaged him and made the arrangement that Mr. Spooner should preach every Sunday morning at the old church and in the evening at the new house for the rector, Mr. Buck, and in the afternoon Mr. Buck preach at the old church and Mr. Spooner read the service. Mr. Spooner remained till 1856.

July 21, 1856, it was resolved that the Rev. Stevens Parker be invited to become assistant minister at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and that the wardens make all necessary repairs to the church.

In September, 1857, Alexis I. Du Pont, senior warden and a munificent benefactor of Trinity Parish, died, and the church losing his aid in support of Mr. Parker, thought it necessary to accept his resignation; but, November 2, 1857, he was re-elected and served at St. John's and Old Swedes', in conjunction with the rector, Mr. Buck. Mr. Parker resigned as assistant January 4, 1859, and after his resignation no continuous services were kept up till November, 1868, when the rector was requested to engage the Rev. William Murphy, who served until May 14, 1877.

In February, 1882, Rev. Louis R. Lewis was engaged as assistant in care of the old church, and continued till Easter, 1883.

To return to the rectory of the parish. The Rev. Mr. Pardee resigned December 25, 1834, and the Rev. Hiram Adams accepted a call March 3, 1835, and resigned February 22, 1838.

The Rev. John W. McCullough accepted September 12, 1838, and resigned March 25, 1847. The Rev. Edwin M. Vandusen accepted May 21, 1847, and resigned October 20, 1852.

The Rev. Charles Breck was elected rector December 6, 1852, and resigned September, 1869. The Rev. Wm. J. Frost became rector June 1st 1870 and continued till April 17, 1881.

The Rev. Henry B. Martin was elected rector, November 9, 1881. During this year the building at the corner of Fifth and King Streets was sold by consent of the bishop and standing committee of the diocese, and a lot of ground purchased at the corner of Delaware Avenue and Adams Street, and on the south part of it a commodious house of worship was erected, to be used as a church until circumstances should be favorable for the erection of a larger and more appropriate church building fronting on Delaware Avenue, which house is now used by the Trinity congregation as their regular place of worship. The Rev. Henry B. Martin resigned July 4, 1886.

The Rev. H. Ashton Henry was elected rector February 16, 1887.

The present officers of the parish are: Rector, Rev. H. Ashton Henry, pastor of Trinity congregation and ex-officio president of the vestry; Assistant Minister, Rev. Jesse Higgins, pastor of Holy Trinity congregation; Senior Warden, Horace Burr; Junior Warden, Samuel M. Murphy; Vestrymen, Victor Du Pont, Thomas F. Bayard, Walter Cummins, William Davidson, Isaac C. Pyle, Edwin T. Canby, John P. R. Polk, John M. Harvey and James Carrow; Secretary, Walter Cummins; Treasurer, Edwin T. Canby; Receiver, John S. Grohe.

Among the many honored laymen who have been connected with this old parish during its two-and-a-half-centuries' existence two names stand out as especially worthy of grateful remembrance—Charles Christopher Springer and Alexis I. Du Pont. The former, in the early days of its history, was the trusty agent, wise counselor and unwearied worker for its prosperity from early youth to a ripe old age of fourscore years. The latter, though suddenly cut off in the prime of life, had already, by his untiring devotion to the cause of religion and his princely contributions towards the various needs of the parish, endeared himself to the church; and the beautiful and substantial St. John's stands a lasting memorial to his great-hearted munificence, which, though only in embryo at his untimely death, was built by his family in accordance with his wish and intentions.

The offspring of this old parish are St. Andrew's, St. John's, Christ Church and, through St. Andrew's, Calvary, and the descendants of her old membership are not only found in the various Episcopal Churches of the vicinity, but make up no inconsiderable portion of the best membership of the other religious communions around us and many of the honored and respected citizens of distant sections of our country bear the name and proudly trace their descent from

those whose dust lies in the shadow of this reverend old sanctuary, Old Swedes' Church.

*St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.*¹—The subject of a new Episcopal Church in Wilmington was agitated as early as 1815 in response to a sentiment declaring the Old Swedes' Church inconveniently situated and inaccessible. As a result, "the Episcopal Association of the borough of Wilmington" was formed, and on April 26, 1815, John Lynam was made chairman; James M. Broom, secretary; and John Rumsey, Henry Rice, Dr. John Brinckle, John Hedges and Francis O'Daniel were appointed a committee and purchased the Second Baptist Church, corner King and Sixth Streets, together with an adjoining lot. Work was begun immediately, but owing to the business depression of 1817 the projected edifice was abandoned and the lots sold. Rev. Ralph Williston, rector of Trinity Church, reported to the Diocesan Convention, June 7, 1823, a probability of a new church being commenced during the ensuing summer, but this was not consummated.

Subsequently a movement was inaugurated, resulting in the formation of a congregation, which, through the courtesy of the ancient Presbyterian congregation, utilized the church belonging to the latter, at the corner of Market and Tenth Streets, with Rev. John Howland Coit, called in June, 1828, as rector. In a few months the new congregation considered the expediency of erecting a church building, and on Tuesday, December 23, 1828, the "Board of Trustees of the Episcopal Congregation in the Borough of Wilmington and its Vicinity" met at Dr. John Brinckle's residence and took formal action. There were present Dr. John Brinckle, Henry Rice, Dell Noblit, John B. Lewis and Albert Wilson. Dr. Brinckle was chairman and Albert Wilson secretary. It was decided to purchase the lot offered by S. McClary and C. Bush, southwest corner Shipley and Eighth Streets, and to erect a stone building forty-five by fifty-five feet. The stone was furnished at a price considerably under market rates by Edward Tatnall. The church was consecrated October 1, 1829, by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, assisted by a number of clergymen from that State and Delaware; Rev. Mr. Bedell, of Philadelphia, reading the service for the day and Rev. Dr. Bull, formerly rector of Trinity Church, preaching the sermon. On Easter Monday, 1830, the first vestry of St. Andrew's Church was elected. The earliest register contains twenty-seven names of those who had previously been members of the church and who united in forming the new congregation. The first report of St. Andrew's Church, 1830, signed by Rev. Mr. Coit, rector, showed that the membership was gradually increasing and nearly all the pews had been taken. Within two years between twenty and thirty had been added to the communicants, who numbered fifty; scholars in the Sunday-school, two hundred and fifty.

¹ Compiled from a sermon by Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D., at the semi-centennial of St. Andrew's Church, November 12, 1879.



Du Pont reading the list of articles deposited in the stone. On August 23, 1847, Mr. Du Pont died from the effects of an explosion at the powder mills. The walls of the church were only a few feet above the ground; but Mrs. Du Pont labored earnestly and successfully for the completion of her husband's design. Rev. Stevens Parker was most assiduous, and did a very noble work, for several years. A parish school was opened in February, 1857. The church was consecrated November 3, 1858, on which day Mr. Breck resigned, and the Rev. Stevens Parker became rector. A guild did much work among the poor. The neighborhood was so rude, that the services were often disturbed by noisy men and boys. Rev. James Chrystal and Rev. Thomas G. Clemson were, at different times, assistants. In 1863 Mr. Parker resigned, and Rev. Leighton Coleman succeeded him as rector. A sewing school, night school and colored Sunday-school were opened. In 1866 Mr. Coleman resigned, and Rev. Thomas Gardiner Littell became rector. In May a mission Sunday-school was opened at the Augustine paper-mill. The corner-stone of a parish building was laid August 15, 1885, and the structure was first used November 3d. The old brick building was taken down, and the new Sunday-school erected the same year, and occupied December 28th. In 1886 an organ chamber was built on the north side of the chancel, and a new organ presented. The congregation has always been remarkable for its zeal and devotion.

Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Third and Washington Streets, was started as a mission of St. Andrew's Church, and was fostered by the clergy of that parish. The initial services were held in 1857 in a carriage shop, corner of Front and Justison Streets, "a portion of the city then illy supplied with religious advantages." From a small beginning the mission grew rapidly, and a large and flourishing Sunday-School was also soon in operation. As a result Calvary Chapel was erected, at a cost in excess of five thousand dollars, and opened October 20, 1859. On April 15, 1868, it was organized as an independent parish, and the same year Rev. George A. Latimer was chosen rector. In 1872 a recess chancel was added to the church. In March, 1877, Rev. Mr. Latimer resigned, and the following year Rev. B. H. Latrobe succeeded him. The latter resigned in 1879, and Rev. Wm. G. Ware became rector in November, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. George W. Du Bois, D.D., who continued in charge until January 1, 1885. On May 1, 1885, Rev. Mr. Latrobe began his second pastorate and remained until April 24, 1887. On May 29, 1887, Rev. David Howard, of St. John's Memorial Church, Ashland, Pa., became rector. In 1887 Calvary Church had one hundred communicants and a Sunday-School membership of two hundred and fifty.

The Reformed Episcopal Church of the Covenant, on Second Street, near Washington Street, Wilmington, was organized in 1878, by thirty former members of

Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. The first services were held in Institute Hall, July 21, 1878, by Bishop Fallows. On September 21, a vestry was chosen; the following week Rev. J. L. Estlin was elected rector. Services were held respectively in the Unitarian Church, the Masonic Temple and the Western Market House. Subsequently the present church building was leased then purchased. In 1881 forty members withdrew to organize the Church of the Redeemer, of which Mr. Estlin became rector. After his departure Rev. W. L. White of the Methodist Episcopal Church supplied the pulpit until the election of Rev. W. H. Barnes as rector. Rev. Charles H. Tucker, the present rector, began his term of service in 1886. The church has a membership of two hundred and fifty, and the Sunday-school numbers three hundred and twenty-five; D. B. Chapin is Superintendent. In 1882, the Church of the Covenant purchased a school-house at Fifth Avenue and Brown Street, and organized a Mission Sunday-school. It has now two hundred scholars, with William Y. Warner, Superintendent.¹

The Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, at Eighth and Monroe Streets, Wilmington, was organized May 23, 1881, by about forty members who withdrew from the Church of the Covenant, succeeding the resignation of its rector, Rev. J. L. Estlin, for the purpose of founding a parish in the northwestern section of the city. A lot belonging to Henry Evans, improved by a church building formerly occupied by the West Presbyterian Congregation, but for many years used as a carpenter-shop by Mr. Evans, was purchased for four thousand dollars, and improved at a further cost of one thousand dollars. Pending repairs the congregation, Rev. Mr. Estlin, rector, worshipped at the residence of Benjamin Elliot on Shipley Street. When the church was finished a congregational meeting was held for permanent organization. Rev. Mr. Estlin presided, and Isaac W. Hallam was secretary. About forty persons present organized as the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, and elected a vestry consisting of Isaac W. Hallam, Franklin P. Mason, Robert Roberts, Benjamin Elliott, Jno. W. Todd and Edwin N. Morley, Rev. Mr. Estlin was formally continued as rector. The church has now a membership of seventy-six, and a Sabbath-school of three hundred scholars. The present vestry is composed of Isaac W. Hallam, Jonathan Magargle, John F. Keys, Dr. S. C. Brinckle, Benjamin Elliott, Edwin N. Morley, John W. Betelle.

The Society of Friends.—About the year 1682 several families of Friends arrived in America, and settled on the east side of the Brandywine, in New Castle County. Among them were Valentine Hollingsworth, William Stockdale, Thomas Conoway, Adam Sharpley, Morgan

¹ Bishop Cummins, founder of the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States, was born in Smyrna, graduated at Dickinson College and was ordained by Bishop Lee in 1845. In 1873, while Bishop of Kentucky, he withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and established the Reformed Episcopal Church, of which he was the first Bishop. He died in 1876.



Among the prominent ministers of the Wilmington Meeting since the beginning of the present century, on the men's side were Joshua Maule, Edward Brooks, John Brooks and Ezra Fell; and on the women's side were Deborah Spackman, Ann Ferris, Elizabeth Robinson and Sarah Ferris.

The Friends of Wilmington continued as one organization until the general division of the Society in 1827, when the followers of Elias Hicks became possessors, and have since worshipped in the Fourth and West Street Meeting-House. The orthodox Friends built a meeting-house at the northeast corner of Ninth and Tatnall Streets, which has since been their place of worship.

Some of the earliest marriages of members of the Society in Wilmington are the following; to the first of which all the names of persons present and who signed the certificate of marriage are given :

Robert Richardson, son of John and Sarah Shipley, daughter of William and Elizabeth Shipley, of Wilmington, 6 mo. 10 d. 1762.

Richard Richardson.	Hannah Wood.
Samuel Levia.	John Richardson.
David Finney.	William Shipley.
John Knowles.	Elizabeth Shipley.
David Ferris.	Sarah Finney.
Joseph Hewes.	Ann Richardson.
Jeremiah Wollaston.	Rebecca Peters.
John Perry.	Elizabeth Canby.
Zachariah Ferris.	Elizabeth Knowles.
Thomas Way.	Elizabeth Bayard.
James Robinson.	Elizabeth Finney.
Abraham Dawes.	John Finney.
William West.	Peter Bayard.
Jonathan Rumford.	William Morris.
Henry Troth.	Rachel Woodward.
Francis Hinkley.	Hannah Osborne.
Hannah Gilpin.	Rebecca Jones.
Sarah Canby.	Jane Minshall.
Mary Ferris.	

Henry Troth, of Wilmington, and Sarah Paschal, of Chester County, Second Month, 25, 1751.

William Shipley, Jr., son of William, and Sarah Rumford, daughter of Jonathan, Twelfth Month, 27, 1753.

Daniel Jackson and Ann Warner, daughter of William, Fifth Month, 23, 1754.

William Poole and Martha Roberts, Sixth Month, 27, 1754.

William Warner and Sarah Eldridge, Tenth Month, 31, 1754.

William Dean and Katherine King, Third Month, 16, 1755.

John Stuart, son of Robert, and Hannah Lea, daughter of Isaac, Sixth Month, 10, 1756.

William Marshall and Mary Tatnall, daughter of Edward, Eighth Month, 25, 1757.

John Hobson, of Philadelphia County, and Elizabeth Warner, daughter of William, of Wilmington, Ninth Month, 29, 1757.

Joseph Hewes, of West New Jersey, and Rachel Bell, of Wilmington, Fourth Month, 16, 1762.

William Evans, son of William, of Lancaster County, and Catharine Wollaston, daughter of Jeremiah, of Wilmington, Ninth Month, 19, 1751.

William Morris, Jr., of Trenton, New Jersey, and Rebeckah Peters, of Wilmington, Tenth, 6, 1752.

Thomas Canby, Jr., and Elizabeth Lewis, Seventh Month, 28, 1753.

Gouldsmith Throlwell, of Wilmington, and Sarah Cadwalader, of Chester County, Fifth Month, 31, 1759.

Samuel Wharton, son of Joseph, of Philadelphia, and Sarah Lewis, of New Castle, Del., Second Month, 15, 1754.

Thomas Parry and Catharine Dean, Fifth Month, 29, 1756.

William Poole and Elizabeth Canby, Twelfth Month, 3, 1761.

Thomas Underhill, of Cecil County, Md., and Rachel Mendenhall, Seventh Month, 25, 1754.

William White, of Philadelphia, and Ann McMullen, of Brandywine, Eighth Month, 21, 1760.

Job Harvey and Sarah Dawes, Tenth Month, 30, 1760.

Benjamin Canby, son of Thomas, of Darby, and Susanna Littler, of Wilmington, Twelfth Month, 21, 1760.

Thomas Gilpin and Ann Caldwell, 19th of Fifth Month, 1757.

Ezekiel Andrews and Rebecca Robinson, Fifth Month, 8, 1761.

Benjamin Yarnall and Elizabeth Trolwell, Fourth Month, 30, 1761.

Aaron Ashbridge, of Goshen, Chester County, Pa., and May Tomlinson, of Wilmington, Twelfth Month, 4, 1760.

Thomas Lamborn, of Chester County, Pa., and Dinah Carson, of Wilmington, Fourth Month, 1, 1762.

Robert Johnson and Mary Wollaston, Sixth Month, 3, 1762.

William Troth and Lydia Osborne, Eighth Month, 4, 1762.

John Andrews, son of William, and Sarah Ferris, daughter of David, Eighth Month 25, 1763.

John Littler and Sarah Stapler, Seventh Month, 6, 1763.

Philip Jones and Edith Newlin, Fifth Month, 31, 1765.

William Jenkins, son of Charles, of Philadelphia, and Hannah Littler, daughter of Joshua, Sixth Month, 8, 1764.

Samuel Carter and Rebecca Wiley, Twelfth Month, 27, 1764.

Joshua Tatnall, son of Edward, and Elizabeth Lea, daughter of James Lea, First Month, 31, 1765.

Richard Richardson, son of John, and Sarah Tatnall, daughter of Edward, Fourth Month, 4, 1766.

Ezekiel Niles, Philadelphia, and Mary, daughter of Francis, of Wilmington, 14th of Seventh Month, 1766.

Richard Dickinson, son of Richard, of New Jersey, and Phebe Carson, daughter of Richard, of Wilmington, Tenth Month, 16, 1766.

Phineas Buckley, of Bristol, and Mary Shipley, daughter of Thomas, of Wilmington, Fifth Month, 12, 1768.

William Wollaston, son of Joseph, and Elizabeth England, Tenth Month, 4, 1770.

Joseph Townsend and Hannah Ferris, Tenth Month, 25, 1770.

Joseph Canby, of Maryland, and Hannah Lea, daughter of John, late of Chester, Tenth Month, 2, 1772.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES. — *First Presbyterian Church.*¹—Among the early settlers of Wilmington were a number, principally Scotch and Irish descent,



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUILT IN 1740.

who had been educated in the Presbyterian faith, and there being no place of worship nearer than in New Castle, measures were taken to procure a site for place of worship and a burying-ground and a sanctuary. On December 1, 1737, an acre was purchased by the trustees chosen for that purpose. Three years after, the old First Presbyterian Church was erected, and still stands near the corner of Tenth and Market Streets.

For several years the congregation were limited in numbers and feeble in sources, enjoying no regular ministrations. The pulpit was occasionally supplied by the Presbytery of New Castle, with which the church has always with the exception of a brief interval been connected. Finally Rev. Robert Cathcart occupied the pulpit every fourth Sunday until his death, when the church had only such supplies as they could occasionally procure, being still too feeble to sustain a pastor. In June, 1759, Rev. Wm. McKennan began his ministrations, and in 1761, divided his time between the churches of Wilmington and Red Clay Creek. In 1766 the first elder, Thomas

¹ By Revs. Charles D. Kellogg, and Henry D. Lindsay.

Watt, is mentioned. Under the pastorate of Mr. McKennan the church flourished, and soon a demand was made for regular services. In April, 1773, a call was placed in the hands of Rev. Joseph Smith to preach, except on the days when Mr. McKennan officiated, and regular services were secured through the united efforts of Messrs. Smith and McKennan.

The real pastorate soon led to dual differences. The friends of Mr. Smith were the most aggressive and demanded his undivided time to the exclusion of Mr. McKennan, whose friends opposed this demand and a contention ensued, resulting in the secession of the friends of Mr. Smith, and the abrupt discontinuance of his labors. The adherents of Mr. Smith formed a new congregation under the title of the Second Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, and he became their pastor October 25, 1774.

The loss of so many members proved disastrous to the First Church, and for the next sixty-five years it had a continuous struggle for existence. The pastoral relation of Mr. McKennan was dissolved by Presbytery in 1795 at his own request, and on November 23, 1796, Rev. Francis Allison Latta was installed, and remained until 1803. After the departure of Mr. Latta the church was supplied for a few months by Rev. Mr. Henderson. For the nine years ensuing, the congregation was without stated supply, and although during this period represented by trustees, was apparently without the means of supporting occasional ministrations. In February, 1813, the Rev. Mr. Snowden was engaged for one year. At the end of this time a period of four years of inactivity ensued.

In 1817, Rev. Thomas Read, D. D., having resigned a successful pastorate of twenty years over the Second Presbyterian Church, commenced to labor as his health permitted in the First Church, continuing for four years when he was disabled by a fall. During Dr. Read's labors in this church a Sabbath-School was for the first time established in 1819.

In 1824, Rev. James Taylor supplied the pulpit for one year. Another interval of five years then ensued without stated ministrations. Rev. Thomas Love, conducted regular services from 1829 to 1832. Then for a time it seemed doubtful whether or not the First Church was in existence. The champion upholding the corporate capacity of the church, was the Rev. Samuel M. Gayley. In October, 1833, he united with the Presbytery of New Castle. For the ensuing three years the First Church was closed, Mr. Gayley devoting his time to the church at Rockland. In 1836, he again commenced to preach in the First Church every Sabbath afternoon. Mr. Gayley, was often the sole occupant of the room. He received no stipulated salary and at times supplied the necessary fuel and lights. At this time an application was made to the Trustees by Hanover Church, a branch from the Second Presbyterian Church, to open the First Church to Mr. Gilbert, their pastor, to the exclusion of Mr. Gayley, which was refused. Toward the close

of 1837, at the suggestion of certain persons, a curb was laid by the city authorities in front of the grounds occupied by the First Church, in order that a debt might thereby be created which would necessitate a sale. The funds, however, were raised by the few remaining friends. The congregation subsequently received valuable accessions from the Second Presbyterian Church, up to that time worshipping on the corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets. The congregation thus largely increased extended an invitation July 7, 1838, to Rev. Stephen R. Wynkoop, to preach temporarily and afterwards a call was extended to him which he accepted and was installed January 22, 1839. Under the care of Mr. Wynkoop the congregation increased rapidly and at a meeting held February 4, 1839, it was determined to build a more commodious church. The congregation of the Second Church, having become identified with them, the funds of that organization were appropriated to the new building. The corner-stone of the new church was laid May 7, 1839. The building was completed and the congregation commenced to worship therein early in the following year. A few years later the old church was remodelled and employed for a school. During Mr. Wynkoop's ministry three hundred and ninety were added to the membership of the church. Owing to failing health he resigned in April, 1858. Rev. Wm. C. Roberts, succeeded him and was installed October 13, 1858. In 1859, the church was enlarged. During Mr. Roberts' pastorate an average of eighteen were added yearly to the membership of the church. He resigned in October 1862. On May 11, 1863, a call was presented to the Rev. Charles D. Kellogg, who was pastor until the Spring of 1864. This pastorate represents one of the most vigorous periods in the church's history—the membership was largely increased and the treasury was in better condition than in any former period. The present officers of the church are as follows: *Pastor*, Rev. Henry D. Lindsay. *Elders*, N. B. Culbert, Read J. McKay, M. D., James F. Price. *Trustees*, Wm. Lawton, President, T. F. Crawford, Joseph L. Carpenter, Jr., N. B. Culbert, J. S. Hamilton, R. J. McKay, M. D., Howard J. Wallace. *Superintendent of Sunday School*, Howard J. Wallace.

Subjoined is a list of the Pastors who have served the church during the one hundred and fifty years of its existence. Rev. Robert Cathcart, 1742–1754; Rev. William McKennan, 1760–1795; Rev. Francis A. Latta, 1796–1803; Rev. Samuel Henderson, 1811–1812; Rev. Nathaniel B. Snowden, 1813–1814; Rev. Thomas Reed, D. D., 1817–1822; Rev. James Taylor, 1823–1824; Rev. Thomas Love, 1825–1830; Rev. Samuel M. Gayley, 1832–1838; Rev. Stephen R. Wynkoop, 1839–1858; Rev. William C. Roberts, 1858–1862; Rev. Charles D. Kellogg, 1863–1867; Rev. Samuel H. McKown, 1869–1874; Rev. Frederick B. DuVal, 1875–1884; Rev. Henry D. Lindsay, 1884.

The Hanover Street Presbyterian Church is the successor of the Second and the Christiana Presbyterian

Churches. The Second Church was organized by members who withdrew from the First Church in 1774, with Rev. Joseph Smith¹ as pastor.

In 1787 the Second Church was, by act of assembly, changed to Christiana Church. In January, 1780, Rev. William R. Smith succeeded Rev. Joseph Smith as pastor of the Second Church, and continued in charge until 1795. He was succeeded in 1797, by Rev. Thomas Read, whose pastoral relations terminated in 1817. On May 20, 1818, Rev. E. W. Gilbert was installed as Mr. Read's successor. In 1832, Mr. Gilbert resigned, but accepted a second call in 1836, and remained until May 3, 1841, when he was elected president of Newark College. The old church proving too small, the present building was erected corner of King and Sixth, then Hanover Streets, and dedicated March 12, 1829. In 1833, the congregation was incorporated under the title of the Hanover Street Church. Rev. Arthur Granger succeeded Dr. Gilbert and resigned in 1835. Rev. William Hogarth, a licentiate of Geneva, N. Y., Presbytery, became pastor December 6, 1841, and resigned November 21, 1846. Rev. Joel Edson Rockwell was installed as pastor, May 4, 1847, remaining five years. Rev. A. D. Pollock, of Virginia, was in charge from 1852 to 1855. On November 31, 1855, Rev. William C. Dickinson was elected pastor, but was never formally installed. Rev. William Aikman, D. D., was installed in October, 1857, and during his ministrations Olivet Chapel was built. The present pastor, Rev. Lafayette Marks, D. D., was called in 1869. His pastorate has continued longer than any in the history of the church, and has been the longest, with one exception, of any Protestant minister in Wilmington. The Sabbath-School of Hanover Church is the oldest in the State, having been organized in 1814.

Olivet Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Chestnut Streets, grew out of a Sunday School started in 1849, in a frame building, corner of Dock Street and Newport Road, afterwards known as the "Little Arch," or the "Hedgeville School House." It was erected at a cost of \$435, collected mainly by Samuel Floyd and John L. Haddon. The lot was donated by George Jones. The Sabbath School commenced August 5, 1849, with twenty scholars. Edward G. Taylor was superintendent and the teachers were Samuel Floyd, John L. Haddon, James Anderson, A. T. Taylor, Robert Porter, John McLearn, George Clark, Sarah Simpson, Elizabeth Simpson, Martha P. Bush, Mrs. Lamb, Miss C. Smith and Miss Quimby. The building was deeded to the trustees of the Hanover Street Church. Weekly prayer-meetings and

occasional preaching were maintained for several years. The first sermon was preached August 12, 1849, by the Rev. W. W. Taylor of Philadelphia, but now a resident of Wilmington. The Sabbath School prospered and on February 27, 1859, Mr. Taylor was succeeded as superintendent by J. P. McLearn. Among the most active workers in the school were Joseph W. Day, Charles Baird, W. J. Morrow, Thomas L. Lawson, John Crozier, J. M. Ocheltree, James Morrow, Sarah J. Brown, Mary Ogle, William D. Dowe, Esq., Brynburg Porter, Jane C. Capelle, William M. Pyle, George Morrison, Thomas K. Porter, Lizzie A. Morrow, and Misses Anna and Ella Porter. Mr. McLearn resigned the superintendency in 1869, and was succeeded by William D. Dowe. The subsequent superintendents were William M. Pyle, Thomas K. Porter and George Morrison. In 1863, steps were taken to erect the present building, known as Olivet Chapel, at the corner of Adams and Chestnut Streets, the cost being nearly \$4,000; the ladies of Hanover Church raised \$937, and partially furnished the building. The corner-stone was laid October 8, 1863, Rev. William Aikman, pastor of Hanover Church, officiating. Addresses were delivered by Judge Willard Hall and the Rev. Charles D. Kellogg. The dedication services were held February 7, 1864. Rev. William Aikman preached the sermon, and Rev. Thomas McCann made an address. The Sabbath School was reorganized February 14, 1864. In December, 1864, Rev. William Edwards was elected pastor, and resigned in June, 1865. Rev. A. J. Snyder was pastor from September, 1867, to March 17, 1878. He was succeeded June 30, 1878, by Rev. Charles P. Mallery, who resigned in October, 1885, and was succeeded by Rev. Edwin D. Newberry, the present pastor, April 1, 1886. The congregation was formerly organized as Olivet Presbyterian Church, January 31, 1868, with Andrew Muir as elder. George Morrison and Newton C. Sample were ordained elders on April 28, 1872.

The Central Presbyterian Church of Wilmington was organized by the Presbytery of Wilmington, December 6, 1855. The application for the new congregation was made by a number of members of the Hanover Street Church, by which the movement was encouraged in the following terms:

"We approve the separation proposed and bid those who are engaged in it God-speed; that although it will take away from us much of our wealth and a greater portion of the youth and vigor of this Church, instead of deploring we rejoice over it, because it will form so energetic a nucleus, not only to make the enterprise strong in its outset, but to impart character to the accessions that will be made to it."

The original members of the church were:

Lewis P. Bush, M.D.	Mrs. Fannie M. Price.
George W. Bush.	Edward T. Taylor.
Mrs. Emma D. Bush.	Mrs. Martha C. Taylor.
John C. Price.	Mrs. Amelia B. Peterson.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. McComb.	Mrs. Mary Robinson.
Ann Harvey.	Mrs. Martha M. Day.
Mrs. Harriet Horner.	Mrs. Matilda R. Wiggins.
Emma L. Valentine.	Mrs. Susanna Jefferson.
Mrs. Harriet F. Cole.	Mrs. Louisa A. Lindsay.
Mrs. Helen C. Anderson.	

The initial services, Rev. George Duffield, Jr., of

¹ Rev. Joseph Smith was born in Nottingham, Maryland, in 1736, educated at Princeton and licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle, 1767. He was first attached to the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church in 1768, and in 1772 began to preach for the First Presbyterian congregation of Wilmington, in conjunction with Rev. Mr. McKennan. The ministrations of the two pastors led to a division and the majority of the First congregation withdrew and organized the Second church with Mr. Smith in charge. Mr. Smith continued as pastor of the Second and the Brandywine Churches until 1778, when he went to the west of the Alleghenies and founded the Pioneer Presbyterian Churches in that section. He died April 19, 1792, in Washington County, Pa.





organizations. W. M. Canby and Henry B. Seidel were installed elders. Rev. William L. McEwan was installed pastor in May, 1886.

The church has been self-sustaining from its organization, and rapidly increased in membership. At the first communion thirty-five members were added, and before the end of the second year the membership was one hundred and sixty.

METHODIST CHURCHES.—*The Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church*, of Wilmington, traces its origin back to 1766. In that year Captain Webb, a British army officer, preached in Wilmington under some shady trees, near the corner of King and Kent (now Eighth) Streets. John Thelwell, who kept a public house near the lower market, officiated as clerk and led the singing. Subsequently Mr. Thelwell offered his school-house, southeast corner King and Third Streets, as a place of worship, and there Asbury Society was organized.

The original members of the society were John Thelwell and Deborah, his daughter, Henry Colesburg, Betsy Colesburg, Sarah Colesburg, John Miller, Thomas Webster, William Wood, J. Jaquet, George Whitsall, David Ford, James Belt, Patience Erwin and Sarah Wood, a little band, which gave expression to the sentiment, "Thus far have we come after twenty years."

The society soon numbered forty-three white and nineteen colored members.¹

On May 12, 1789, a lot of ground, southeast corner of Third and Walnut Streets, the site of the present Asbury Church, was purchased of Caleb and Sarah Way for one hundred and five pounds, and subsequently, by purchase and gift from Edward Worrell, additional area was secured.

On this location, in 1789, the society proceeded to erect a church. Its dimensions were thirty-five feet square with a gallery. This was opened and dedicated October 10, 1789, by Bishop Asbury. In 1811 the building was enlarged, and again in 1828, giving a structure of seventy by fifty feet. Wilmington was a part of Chester Circuit until 1789, when it was made a station and continued as such, excepting from 1804 to 1806, when it was again in Chester Circuit. Rev. Wm. Jessup was pastor in 1789. A school-house was built adjacent to the church in 1791. In 1829 the society put up a two-story brick academy on Shipley, near High Street. The institution was continued for several years, and the building was then used as a parsonage until 1843. In 1803 Asbury Church had ninety-one contributing members, and John Thelwell's "ciphering book" was used as the congregational registry for many years.

The ninety-one members were divided into three classes as follows:

Sunday class,—

Robert Kinsey.
Sarah Moore.

Mary Rodman.
John Thompson.

¹In 1805 the colored members withdrew, formed a society and built a place of worship on the site of Zion Church.

Christiana Horton.
Ruth Wolf.
Susanna Pearce.
Isaac Hughes.
George Whitsall.
Henry Colesburg.
William Morrow.
Eleanor Morrow.
Elizabeth Zebbley.
Sarah Webster.
Philip Rodman.

John Featherbridge.

Benjamin Grubb.
Debby Rodman.
Ann Corkshot.
Francis McMahan.
John Robertson.
Henry Pepper.
James Gilmore.
John Peach.
Ann Jones.
Philip Cake.
Ann Cake.

Monday night class,—

Henry Metz.
Henry Whitsall.
Justice Dunott.
Rachel Dunott.
Elizabeth Kendall.
Jonathan Sturgis.
Samuel Walker.
Jane Walker.
Ann McIntire.
Hannah Fred.
Sarah McCardle.
Elizabeth Lang.
Deborah Thelwell.
Eleanor Hughes.
Hetty Bignell.
Sally Countis.
Elizabeth Shay.
Margaret Kenton.
Sally Wilson.

Ruth Connor.
Nancy Welch.
Betsy Wilson.
Mary McCoy.
Patience Wood.
Robert Sturgis.
Elizabeth Pratt.
Imbelle Saylor.
Samuel Walker.
Duy Branson.
George Whitsall, Jr.
Ira Robertson.
Sarah Welch.
Daniel Coleman.
Mary Ishbow.
Hannah Cloud.
George Metz.
Daniel Lowber.
Eliza Lowber.

Tuesday night class,—

Sarah Dawson.
Mary Metz.
Rachel Whitsall.
Martha Saunders.
Rebecca Paynter.
Robert McLane.
Mary Pepper.
Ann Cake.
Rachel Jones.
Rebecca Ranson.
Sally Wilkinson.
Sarah Smith.
Jane Vance.

Nancy Clark.
Elizabeth Webster.
Ann Boggs.
Peggy McCardle.
Debby Walker.
Lydia Fredd.
Mary Walker.
Katy Witall.
Elizabeth Rogers.
Susan Popham.
Mary Ishbow.
Elizabeth Sturgis.
Mary Sturgis.

In 1807, the membership was 97; in 1815, 226; in 1820, 325; in 1834, 439; in 1841, 589; in 1845, 840; in 1847, 688; one class having withdrawn to organize St. Paul's Church. The present membership is 813, with about fifty probationers. The trustees are Daniel S. Truitt, W. B. Genn, Charles W. Welsh, John Gray, Augustus Dennis, James Floyd, Thomas Downing, George Richard, Henry Butler. The pastors of Asbury Church have been

William Jessup.....	1789	S. J. Cox.....	1818
J. McClaskey.....	1790	J. Rusling.....	1819-20
T. Ware.....	1791	L. Laurensen.....	1821
S. Hutchinson.....	1792	J. Potts.....	1822-23
R. Cloud.....	1793	S. Sharpe.....	1824
E. Rogers.....	1794	H. White.....	1825
On the Circuit.....	1795	L. McCombs.....	1826
J. Naneman.....	1796	S. Higgins.....	1827-28
E. Cooper.....	1797-98	D. Dully.....	1829
D. Fisher.....	1799	J. Kenneday.....	1830-31
C. Kendall.....	1800-01	J. Lybrand.....	1832-33
J. Latamus.....	1802	Joseph Rusling.....	1834-35
T. Jones.....	1803	M. Sorin.....	1836
On the Circuit.....	1804-5	W. A. Wiggins.....	1837-38
J. Wells.....	1806	J. Lybrand.....	1839-40
J. McClaskey.....	1807	R. Gerry.....	1841-42
William Bishop.....	1808	J. Kenneday.....	1843-44
E. Cooper.....	1809	A. Atwood.....	1845-46
William McLenahan.....	1810	T. J. Thompson.....	1847-48
J. Sanders.....	1811	William Cooper.....	1849-50
J. Bateman.....	1812	J. A. Roche.....	1851-52
G. Sheets.....	1813	R. Gerry.....	1853-54
G. Sheets.....	1814	J. Mason.....	1855-56
J. Emory.....	1815	G. Oram.....	1857-58
William Williams.....	1816	W. Kenny.....	1859-60
J. Goforth.....	1817	Charles Hill.....	1861-62

W. C. Robinson.....	1863-64	T. B. Killiam.....	1878
G. Quigley.....	1865-66	J. A. B. Wilson.....	1878-80
J. D. Curtis.....	1867-68	Charles Hill.....	1880-83
Charles Hill.....	1869-72	W. L. S. Murray.....	1883-84
E. Stubbs.....	1872-75	J. E. Brian.....	1886
G. R. Kramer.....	1875-77		

The Asbury Sunday-school was organized as early as 1820. In 1834 it had twenty-five teachers and one hundred and fifty scholars. In 1841 Isaac McConnel and Althea Fleming, as superintendents, reported a membership of 272 scholars, 41 teachers and 434 books in the library. In 1883 the number of scholars was 532, and in 1887 it was 795. Edward Spencer was superintendent for many years. James McKay is now superintendent of the school and James Floyd assistant superintendent. The infant department is in care of Mrs. Anna M. Taggart, assisted by Mrs. Sarah Moore.

Among the early records of the church are the following marriages:

In 1788, John Miller to Eleanor Latimer; Samuel Fondray to Ann Wood. In 1791, Robert Rumsey to Elizabeth Colesburg; Jonathan Sturgis to Mary Mehollen. In 1793, Samuel Wood to Patience Irwin. In 1796, James Krampton to Elizabeth Derrick. In 1797, Thomas McCorkle to Ann Osborne; John Food to Sarah Bostick; Oiden Griffin, to Rebecca Griffin; Thomas Hyatt to Sarah Whittell; James Hudson to Letitia Kelley; James Lynch to Elizabeth Widenire; Henry Witsell to Rachel Smith. In 1798, Alexander Abbott to Mary Sullivan; John Francis to Jane Hersche; James Mitten to Elizabeth Trampton; William Norris to Margaretta McGuire; Samuel Warren to Elizabeth McGill. In 1799, Joseph Bates to Ann West; James Bevard to Maria Anderson; William North to Elinor Robinson; John Paynter to Rebecca Fredd; George Reed to Elinor Reed; William Smith to Rachel Jennett.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington was organized January 26, 1844, at the residence of Hyland B. Pennington, southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, by a number of members of Asbury M. E. Church. Rev. John Kenneday, pastor of Asbury Church, was chairman of the meeting and Mr. Pennington, secretary. The present site of St. Paul's Church was immediately purchased of Jno. McKnight and Samuel D. Newlin for \$3000, including improvements, and the erection of the church began without delay. The material and work were furnished at reduced prices. Samuel McCaulley supplied the brick at \$6 per m., and John Flinn laid them at \$2.25; John M. Turner did the carpenter work and contributed \$700; M. Edwards was the painter and afterward prominent as a singer in the congregation. The purchasing committee were Miller Dunott, Samuel McCaulley, Henry Hicks, Thos. Young, Edward Moore, John Flinn, John M. Turner, William H. Calvert and H. B. Pennington. The building committee were William H. Calvert, Samuel McCaulley, Edward Moore, Henry Hicks and Miller Dunott. The trustees of the society were H. B. Pennington, Henry Hicks, William H. Calvert, Miller Dunott, Samuel McCaulley, Jacob M. Garretson and Edward Moore.

The new church was dedicated on Thursday afternoon, March 3, 1845, by Rev. Dr. Kenneday and Rev. Levi Scott. Dr. Kenneday, celebrated as a preacher, lecturer and poet, was the first pastor, and in two years the congregation numbered three hundred. On October 29, 1847, the church was somewhat damaged by

an accidental fire. In 1872 the church was improved at a cost of \$7000 and a \$1500 pipe organ was purchased. Miss Fannie McGonigle was the first organist. The present membership of the church is four hundred. The board of trustees are Joseph Pyle, president; Authur R. Lewis, James C. Pickles, Jabez Hodgson, Edgar Finley, Benjamin Murgatroyd, William Swigget, Samuel H. Baynard and Edward Morrow. The pastors of St. Paul's have been, 1845-46, John Kenneday; 1847-48, Jos. Castle; 1849-50, Pennel Coomb; 1851-52, F. Hodgson; 1853, C. D. Carson; 1854, Joseph Mason; 1855-56, G. R. Crooks; 1857-58, Charles Cooke; 1859-60, W. H. Bartine; 1861-62, T. C. Murphy; 1863-65, W. J. Stevenson; 1866-68, Aaron Rittenhouse; 1869-70, J. F. Clymer; 1871-72, R. W. Todd; 1873-75, J. B. Merritt; 1876-77, J. W. P. Davis; 1878-80, J. H. Caldwell; 1881-82, M. A. Richards; 1883-84, R. H. Adams. Rev. Mr. Hill is the present pastor. The Sunday-School, organized contemporaneously with the church, has over six hundred scholars and seventy-two officers and teachers. Joseph Pyle has been superintendent for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1886 the two-story building used for the infant department of the Sunday-School was torn down and a large and commodious Sunday-School erected, at a cost of \$6000.

The Union Methodist Episcopal Church,¹ of Wilmington, north-west corner of Fifth and Washington Streets, was established originally in 1847, by Rev. Edward Kennard, as the Orange Street Society. Mr. Kennard was a supernumerary of the Philadelphia Conference. In 1847 he removed to Wilmington from Elkton, Maryland, and purchased the building corner Third and Orange Streets, previously used by a society of Methodist Protestants. Here he organized the Orange Street Methodist Episcopal Society with fifty-three members, and it was placed under the care of Rev. J. Castle, pastor of St. Paul's Church, with Rev. Mr. Kennard as supernumerary. In 1849 Rev. H. S. Atmore was assigned to the charge in conjunction with Mr. Kennard. In this year there were seventy-three members and a Sunday-school of one hundred. During the early part of Mr. Atmore's term a lot was secured on Second near Washington Street, on which to build a new church, and building operations proceeded until the edifice was ready for the roof. The corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, and this caused a disaffection which resulted in the disbanding of the church and suspension of the work. In the fall of 1849 Miss Margaret Rumford, a member of Asbury Church, contributed sufficiently to roof the building, and the following year Rev. Andrew Manship was appointed to Union Mission, as the abandoned church was called. He found the former congregation scattered and a debt of twenty-six hundred dollars on the unfinished structure. He began services in Odd Fellows' Hall, Third and King Streets, with Miss Margaret Rumford and one other lady as sole members of his congregation.

¹ From a sketch by Rev. Adam Strengle, pastor.

Soon, however, the mission grew and a new board of trustees, consisting of Asa Pointsett, George McGee, John Rudolph, Albert Thatcher, Grubb Talley, Thomas H. Baynard and Edward Moore, completed the building of the church, at a cost of seven thousand dollars, and it was dedicated by Bishop E. R. Ames, November 28, 1850. At the close of Mr. Manship's first year the church had one hundred and fifty-four members, one hundred and forty probationers, and a Sunday-school of two hundred scholars. In addition to the trustees named, the following were the original church officers: Class Leaders, Barney C. Harris, John Boyce, Isaac McConnell, William Edmundson and Albert Thatcher; Stewards, Asa Pointsett, John Rudolph, George McGee and John M. Guire; Exhorters, William Edmundson, Franklin Supplee and Cyrus Stern; Cyrus Stern was also the first Sunday-school superintendent and was assisted by Miss Margaret Rumford, who was the first female superintendent. In 1865 it was determined to build a larger church in a better location and the present Union Church is the result. The committee appointed to take the matter in charge consisted of Rev. J. D. Curtis, pastor; Cyrus Stern, Stephen Postles, Henry F. Pickels, Wm. Edmundson, Asa Pointsett and Wesley Talley. This committee purchased the lot and appointed three of their number, Stephen Postles, Cyrus Stern and Jethro McCollough, as building committee. Of the latter Mrs. Postles contributed more than one-tenth of the entire cost. The lecture room was dedicated December 23, 1866, and the auditorium November 17, 1868, by Bishops E. R. Ames and Levi Scott. The cost of the edifice was thirty-six thousand dollars. Of the members who joined during Mr. Manship's first year, the following remain: Margaret Rumford, Barney C. Harris, Eliza Harris, Letitia Hammitt, Susan Sinex, Cyrus Stern, Caroline Stern, Eliza Lewis, Lizzie Hallowell, Maria Edmundson, Hannah McDonald, Mary Robinson, Susan Ford, Catherine D. Kelley, Mary A. Flagler, Joanna Gordon, James Dawson, Mary Dawson. The church has now five hundred and fifty members, with seven hundred and fifty in the Sunday-school. The pastors have been—Orange Street, from 1847 to 1850: 1847, Edward Kennard, supernumerary; 1848, J. Castle (in connection with St. Paul); 1849, H. S. Atmore (Union), 1850-51, Andrew Manship; 1852-53, Joshua Humphries; 1854-55, John B. Maddux; 1856, J. T. Cooper; 1857-58, John Ruth; 1859-60, William Barnes; 1861-62, John Arthur; 1863-64, James A. Brindle; 1865-66, J. D. Curtis; 1867-68, W. E. England; 1869-70, S. L. Gracy; 1871, J. H. Lightbourne; 1872-73, Charles Hill; 1874-76, T. E. Martindale; 1877-79, J. B. Mann; 1880-82, Adam Stengle; 1883-85, C. W. Prettyman; 1886-87, Adam Stengle.

The *Scott Methodist Episcopal Church* was the outgrowth of a union Sunday-school established corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets, September 28, 1851, by members of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal and

Hanover Street Presbyterian Churches, with J. T. Welden superintendent. The following year the school was removed to the public school building at Sixth and French Streets, pending the erection of a chapel corner Seventh and Spruce Streets, which was dedicated in December, 1852.

The Methodist denomination then came into possession of the school, and in 1854 a Methodist society, under the title of Seventh Street Church, was organized by Rev. Mr. Geary, and among the members were J. S. Welden, George Mortimer, William H. Riley, Thomas Orpwood, Gilbert Holmes, Stewart Carlisle, William Bicking, William H. Foulk, John Dick, William Heisler, William Griffenberg, John Lansdale, George Carpenter and Joseph Spurway. In 1855 the seating capacity of the church was doubled and its name was changed to Scott Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1866 the congregation was supplied jointly with Grace Church and was called Grace Chapel, but in 1867 resumed its old name and independent character. The church was again improved in 1868, and in 1872 a new audience room was built. The Sunday-school is conducted by Thomas O'Daniel. The pastors of the Church have been Rev. Charlton Lewis, 1855; Henry King, supernumerary, one year; Rev. E. I. D. Pepper, two years; Rev. William Ridgway, 1859; Rev. H. A. Bodine, 1861; Rev. A. Cather, 1862-63; Rev. H. A. Cleveland; Rev. J. O'Neil, 1865; Rev. John J. Jones, 1866; Rev. Leonidas Dobson, 1867; Rev. A. Cather, 1868; Rev. Francis M. Chatham, three years; Rev. T. L. Tomkinson, two years; Rev. J. O. Sypherd, 1874-76; Rev. C. M. Pegg, 1877-79; Rev. P. H. Rawlins, 1880-81; Rev. T. R. Creamer, 1882-84; Rev. N. M. Browne, 1885-87. Colonel H. S. McComb at one time manifested an active interest in the Sunday-school work, and among the earlier members of the church were L. T. Grubb, Isaac McKaig and Isaac Forman. In 1868, Revs. J. D. Curtis and R. G. Moody held a revival in the church, continuing over seven months.

Brandywine Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wilmington, was founded in 1857, with Rev. Wm. G. Kennard, of Asbury Church, as pastor. The society first worshipped in Brandywine Academy. Its original members were: Sarah Rigby, Mary A. Hill, Catherine Lable, Sarah Morrow, Elizabeth Hill, Emeline Bullock, Mary Hill, Edgar Pierce, Rebecca Burton, Franklin Lloyd, Elizabeth Lloyd, James H. Spencer, Sarah E. Spencer, from Asbury; James Denge and wife, Joseph Bratten, Elizabeth Bratten, David Lurten, Elizabeth Lurten, Wm. A. Brian, and Wm. H. McKenny, from other charges. The church was organized November 19, 1857, when a meeting composed of Wm. Kennard, Joseph T. Bratten, Wm. H. Brian, James Spencer, John P. Paselle, James Denge, Franklin Lloyd, Edgar C. Pierce, Amos S. Wickersham, Benjamin String, Wm. Kenny, Wm. Souther, Rachel H. Tally, Sarah Rigby, Catherine Loab met in the old academy and elected the follow-



Scott, son of the late Bishop Scott, was the first regular pastor, in conjunction with Rev. Mr. Stephenson, of Grace Church. Subsequently the Sunday-School Union of Grace Church became interested in this field and as a result a chapel was built at Tenth and Church Streets, and dedicated March 17, 1879. Rev. H. H. Davis was pastor until 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. A. D. Davis. The other pastors have been Rev. L. E. Barrett, 1876; Rev. E. C. Macnichol, 1878; Rev. W. S. Robinson, 1879; Rev. Edward Davis, 1880-1; Presiding Elder, 1882; Rev. C. A. Hill, 1883; Rev. B. Gregg, 1884-5; Rev. D. H. Corkran, 1886-7. In 1873 the church property was transferred to the trustees of Epworth Society.

Kingswood Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirteenth and Claymont Street, Wilmington, grew out of a Sunday-school, started in 1873, by Mrs. Rinker, in the kitchen of her residence. As the school increased George R. Greenman became superintendent, and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church assisted in the work. A mission was established and a chapel costing one thousand eight hundred dollars was built in 1873. It continued as a mission until 1884, when Rev. William A. Wise was appointed pastor. Recently, Rev. W. L. White, a local preacher, has been officiating. The church has a membership of seventy-five, and the Sunday School has two hundred members. Jabez Hodson was superintendent for two years and George W. Todd for the past six years.

Silver-Brook Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington, was established as the result of open air meetings, on Hawley Street. They began in May, 1881. Andrew J. Dalbow was leader of the first meeting and Charles A. Foster organized a Sunday-school. On July 12, 1881, a society was formed, and A. J. Dillon, Charles A. Foster, B. Monkton, J. Walton, B. Astor, William Read, John Harris, Thomas Kennedy and Samuel Morris were elected trustees. The open-air meetings continued until October, 1881, and the services were then suspended until May 27, 1883, when Mr. Foster re-organized it. The Sunday-school and services were resumed by various ministers. Subsequently, the dwelling of Robert West and a remodeled stable were used respectively. Asbury Church took charge of it as a mission and Charles Moore, a local preacher, was, in January, 1884, assigned to it. In 1885, a place of worship was built and dedicated May 3d by Rev. Messrs. Murray, Hubbard and Jones. Rev. W. L. Tompkinson is now pastor and Mr. Foster is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Swedish Mission at Eleventh and Heald Street, Wilmington, was started as a Sunday school, in Kingswood Chapel in 1882. Miss Huldah Nelson was the first teacher of the school, composed of ten children, of Swedes who had lately arrived in this country. A number of the members of Grace Church took an active interest in the mission, prominent among whom was Capt. Alexander Kelley. Rev. Carl O. Carlson, a native Swede, was sent from Phila-

delphia to take charge of the mission. He was ordained by Bishop Simpson and entered upon his duties in 1883. The present church was built in 1883. In 1885, Rev. A. Z. Fryxwell, of Gottenberg, Sweden, succeeded Mr. Carlson, and remained two and a half years. The present pastor, Rev. Konrad R. Hartwig, also came from Sweden. He took charge November 2, 1886. Mrs. Jenny Hartwig, wife of the pastor, is superintendent of the Sunday-school. Services are conducted in the Swedish language. The church has a membership of about fifty. The trustees are Captain Alexander Kelly, Justin Farsberg, J. W. Diffendorf, Andrew Nelson, Robert Wheeler, O. Fundin, Z. Todd and Charles Olen.

Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington had its inception in a Sunday-school started in a store by Jabez Hodson, January 11, 1885. St. Paul's Church made it a mission and in 1886 a society was formed with about twenty-five members. For several months the second floor of the Old Weccacoe Engine-house, on Jackson Street, was used for religious services. Subsequently a church was built at Linden and Jackson Streets at a cost of sixteen hundred. Rev. S. T. Gardner was the first pastor and Rev. W. G. Koons succeeded him. The church has a membership of seventy and the Sunday-school one hundred and twenty. Howard L. George is superintendent of the Sunday school. The trustees are Wm. C. Gray, Jabez Hodson, Howard L. George, Wm. Mattier, Richard C. Jones and M. Adams.

A religious society was formed in the Athenæum, Wilmington, May 24, 1843, and clergymen of the Methodist Protestant Church performed ministerial offices for them. The first trustees were W. A. Bird, C. B. F. Smith, Samuel Hutton, Zenas B. Glazier, William F. Jeandell and H. F. Askew. This society, under the pastorate of Rev. William H. F. Barnes, an eloquent young clergyman, February 18, 1844, was changed to the First Congregational Church of Wilmington. The trustees then were Joseph L. Carpenter, William P. Colmery, George F. Hampton, William Miller and the pastor.

A society of Methodist Protestants in 1845 put up a church building fifty feet by thirty-three feet at northwest corner Third and Orange Streets, Wilmington. The building committee were William S. Pine, Thomas Lynam and James Stalcup. Rev. Samuel Keener Cox was pastor and the church membership was thirty.

An Independent Methodist Church, Rev. Andrew Thomas, pastor, was organized in Wilmington, in 1850. It prospered for a short time and then disbanded.

The First Methodist Protestant Church of Wilmington, was organized January 9, 1880. Among the original members were Rev. W. T. Potter, John Gray, T. L. Layton, W. G. Rowand, Samuel Gray, J. W. Dill and William Budd. The first board of trustees were John Gray, H. W. Morrow, William Budd, Thomas Budd, James Budd, George Walls and

Henry Primrose. In March, 1880, the organization was received into the Maryland Annual Conference and constituted a mission under the care of the Home Missionary Society. The first public services were held in an old building on Seventh Street near Walnut. This building was bought September 1, 1880, for twenty-five hundred dollars. In 1885 the old building was enlarged and remodeled at an expense of three thousand four hundred dollars, under the direction of a building committee consisting of Henry Conner, Jesse Rhinehart, James McKelvey, J. H. Moss, J. D. Cael and Franklin Wyre. On November 29, 1885, the Sunday-school room was reopened by Rev. B. F. Benson, A.M., of Westminster, Maryland, Rev. Dr. J. E. T. Ewell, of Baltimore, and Rev. J. W. Charlton, of Seaford, Delaware. The building was completed in 1886 at an additional expense of one thousand dollars, and reopened January 31, 1887, by Rev. W. S. Hammond, President of the Maryland Annual Conference and President of the General Conference. The first pastor was Rev. J. G. Sullivan, appointed in March, 1880, and served one year. Rev. F. C. Klein was appointed in March, 1881, and resigned in September, 1882, to take charge of a missionary station in Yokohama, Japan, as the first male foreign missionary of the Methodist Protestant Church. In September, 1882, Rev. W. T. Valiant was appointed pastor. Rev. G. F. Farring, the present pastor, was appointed in March, 1883. The church numbers seventy-five members. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of G. H. Gilbert and James McKelvey, numbers over three hundred scholars.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.—First Baptist Church.—The First Baptist Church of Wilmington, founded October 8, 1785, was the pioneer of that denomination in that city. Prior to this date occasional services were held, and among the Baptists in Wilmington were Mrs. Ann Bush, who came in 1748; Mrs. Elizabeth Way, in 1764; and John Stow and family, in 1769. Rev. Philip Hughes preached in 1782. In April, 1783, Thomas Ainger, a Philadelphia Presbyterian, settled in Wilmington, and, his wife being a Baptist, he took a great interest in that denomination, of which he subsequently became a member, and it was mainly through his efforts that the First Church was established. Referring to him Edwards, the historian, says: "What Baptists could not do a Presbyterian did for them." Soon after his arrival Rev. Messrs. Fleeson and Boggs, by invitation, held meetings at Mr. Ainger's house, and on May 25, 1784, Mr. Boggs administered the rite of baptism to Thomas Ainger, Rachael Ainger, Noah Cross and Mrs. Ferris. During the same year Rev. Mr. Hughes visited Wilmington to publish an original work on Baptism, and preached alternately in the First Presbyterian Church and the town's school-house. He baptized Robert Smith, John Redman, James McLaughlin and Henry Walker in Brandywine Creek. Nine of the original Baptists of Wilmington joined

the Welsh Tract Church, in New Castle County and they, in conjunction with six others, organized the First Baptist Church. These were Thomas Ainger, James McLaughlin, Thomas Williams, Henry Walker, Joseph Tomlinson, John Redman, Robert Smith, John McKim, Curtis Gilbert, Sarah Stow, Elizabeth Hopkins, Mary Mattson, John Stow, Thomas Stow and Abigail Ainger, of whom Thomas Ainger, James McLaughlin, Henry Walker and Curtis Gilbert were subsequently ordained to the ministry. The organization of the First Baptist Church met with opposition from the other denominations, excepting the Presbyterians whose pastor encouraged the new congregation, placed his pulpit at the disposal of Rev. Mr. Hughes, the Baptist minister, and promulgated the doctrine of "love thy neighbor as thyself." The Baptists soon erected a brick church, thirty-five by forty feet, and joined the Philadelphia Association. The first regular pastor of the First Church was Rev. Thomas Fleeson, who laid the corner-stone of the edifice, accomplished its erection and remained in charge of it until 1788. He was succeeded by Thomas Ainger, who was elevated to the ministry April 25, 1786. He was ordained as pastor October 28, 1788, and continued his ministration until his death, in 1797. His successors were Revs. Joseph Boggs, Gideon Farrell, John Ellis and Joseph Flood. Rev. Flood was soon excluded from the pulpit for preaching polygamy. He subsequently went to Norfolk, Va., and created considerable trouble. From 1802 to 1819 Rev. Daniel Dodge was pastor of the church, and during this interval baptized two hundred and fifty converts. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel R. Green, 1819 to 1824; Rev. David Lewis, 1824 to 1826; Rev. John D. Strumpfer, 1826 to 1827; Rev. Jno. P. Peckworth, 1827 to 1828. During Mr. Peckworth's ministry the Sabbath-school was organized. His successors were Revs. John Miller, Alfred Earle, Joseph Smart, Wilson Housel, Wm. Matthews, Samuel Earle and Elder E. Rittenhouse. From 1846 to 1858 the First Church was irregular in its connection with the Philadelphia Association, which it again joined in 1862, and remained until 1867, when it discontinued the connection, but in 1870 reunited with it. It was now in the Delaware Baptist Association. A portion of its members assisted in organizing the Bethany Church.

The Second Baptist Church of Wilmington¹ was organized September 7, 1835, by thirteen members from the First Baptist Church,—Gideon F. Tindall, Susanna Boulden, John Haazlet, Susan Darby, Moses Bannister, Ann Bannister, Robinson Beckley, Margaret Springer, Sally Ann Todd, Sarah A. Graham, Margaret Sterret, Mary E. Stroud and Jane E. Cochran. In 1836 it united with the Philadelphia Association. The congregation worshipped first in a rented room on Sixth Street, and in the old Presbyterian meeting-house, and was originally supplied for three months by Rev. Jonathan Collom.

¹ From a history by Rev. Richard B. Cook, D.D.





building was begun in 1881, and the basement was dedicated in September, 1885. The church has a membership of one hundred and thirty; Sunday-school, one hundred. The trustees are John W. Jackson, Arthur Thomas, Archie P. Hendley, Benjamin Landen, Tobias Whiten, Hiram Tate and Jeremiah Miller.

The Bethany Baptist Church, of Wilmington, corner of Elm and Jackson Streets, was organized November 14, 1878, with eighty-eight members. It succeeded the Elm Street Baptist Church, which had grown out of a Sunday-school organized by William H. Gregg and others. The present membership of Bethany Church is about 225 and the Sunday-schools number 300. John Rumer and William H. Gregg are superintendents. A handsome brick church was erected in 1887. The pastors of Bethany Church have been Rev. Thomas M. Eastwood, Rev. E. J. McKeever, Rev. F. B. Greul, Rev. Harry Tratt and O. G. Budington, present incumbent.

Grace Baptist Church,¹ of Wilmington, was organized October 1, 1885, with the following officers: Deacons, James J. Walker, George W. Sutton, George W. Hardin, John Gately, Julius Reed, Wm. Cloud and John A. Bennett; Trustees, Maria V. Pyle, Parke Mason, James Morrow, Jacob Melvin, J. Travers Jones, Philip Jones, Benjamin R. Connor, and William Crawford; Church Clerk, J. Travers Jones. Treasurer, James J. Walker.

This congregation is an off-shoot from Delaware Avenue Baptist Church. The cause of separation from the mother-church is best described by an extract from Grace Church letter to the Baptist Council held in Wilmington, September 14, 1886: "A party of sixty members of the mother-church in this city met October 1st, last, and completed organization as a community of worshipers. Before undertaking the above, the brethren and sisters referred to made careful consideration of the matter, and at length came to the conclusion that a parting from the mother-church was unavoidable, and, as recorded of Abraham and Lot, 'separated themselves.'" The Philadelphia Confession of Faith was adopted by special enactment. The church was incorporated March, 1886, and elected Rev. S. B. Hayward, of Milford, Del., as pastor. Mr. Hayward accepted the call October 1st.

The Sunday-school of Grace Baptist Church was instituted November 16, 1885, with John W. Gately, superintendent, and J. Travers Jones, secretary. The church was recognized as a regular Baptist Church September 14, 1886, by a council of Baptist churches which convened in the old Baptist Church, South and King Streets. Seven churches from Philadelphia and vicinity were represented, in addition to the local Baptists.

The present pastor is Rev. F. W. Overhiser, who commenced his term December 4, 1887. He is a graduate of Bucknell University, and also of Crozer Theological Seminary, Upland.

¹ From a sketch by J. Travers Jones.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—*St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral*,² of Wilmington.—Prior to the latter half of the last century the number of Catholics in and around Wilmington, and, indeed, in the State of Delaware, was very limited. The Jesuits from Maryland and, perhaps, from Pennsylvania extended their visits into Delaware, until the secular priests entered the field, and either assisted them or relieved them altogether. Father Whalen was one of the first secular priests and lived at Coffee Run. He was succeeded in 1805 by Rev. Patrick Kenny, who found a little log chapel there, from which he ministered to the wants of the Catholics in Wilmington. He had as his assistant, for a time, Rev. George Aloysius Carrell, who afterwards became a Jesuit and finally died bishop of Covington, Ky. After the French Revolution, and the negro insurrection in St. Domingo, some distinguished French Catholic families settled in and around Wilmington. These French Catholics had priests of their own nationality with them, but whether for want of a sufficient knowledge of the language or for other reasons, they do not seem to have attended, to any great extent at least, to any but their own people. In 1816, Father Kenny built St. Peter's church, at the corner of Sixth and West Streets, Wilmington, and divided his labors between Coffee Run and that city. In 1830 the Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, Maryland, established an academy and orphan asylum, nearly opposite St. Peter's, which is still under their charge. In 1834, Father Kenny had assigned to him as his assistant Rev. Patrick Reilly, then a young priest just ordained. He was a man of zeal, energy and self-sacrifice, and on the death of Father Kenny, in 1842, he succeeded him as pastor of St. Peter's. During his pastorate of nearly twenty years he from time to time made such improvements as circumstances permitted. In 1839, at great personal sacrifice, Father Reilly built and opened a school which afterwards developed into St. Mary's College. He was not unmindful of the wants of the poorer children of his parish, and a parochial school was built adjoining St. Peter's Church. In 1853, finding the labors of the parish and the college too great a tax upon his strength, he withdrew from St. Peter's and devoted himself exclusively to the college. In 1856, when the growing wants of the Catholics of Wilmington seemed to demand another church, Bishop Neumann, recognizing the invaluable services of Father Reilly as a parish priest, directed him to build the new St. Mary's Church. St. Peter's passed under the charge of the Rev. Patrick A. Prendergast, who labored here for four or five years, and was succeeded by Rev. P. R. O'Brien. In 1866 the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood appointed the Rev. M. A. McGrane (late vicar general of the diocese of Wilmington) pastor of St. Peter's, and the Rev. P. P. McGrane, his brother, as his assistant. Under their care old St. Peter's was enlarged, and improved inside and out; so that in August, 1868, when the Rt. Rev.

² By Rev. John N. Lyons.

Thomas A. Becker, D.D., the first bishop of Wilmington, entered its portals, he found his Cathedral already erected and a beautiful Pro-Cathedral ready to receive its first bishop. The second ordination in St. Peter's was held on July 31, 1870, when the Rev. John N. Lyons, the first priest ordained in Wilmington for the diocese of Wilmington, received the Holy Order of Priesthood. Rev. M. X. Fallon, ordained for the diocese of Wilmington, had been raised to the priesthood some time before at Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg. Father Lyons was assigned to duty in St. Peter's as assistant to Bishop Becker, a position he held for nine years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Keiley, who acted in the same capacity for seven years. Bishop Becker gave a new impetus to religion around old St. Peter's. He transferred the boys' Parochial School from the charge of lay teachers to that of the Sisters of St. Francis. He established temperance societies for the men and beneficial societies for the women. He enlarged and beautified the sanctuary and exchanged the old wooden altars for three marble ones. For the orphans, he had erected an imposing structure to replace the old rookery that had so long been an eyesore, and had served in times galore as a tavern and beer garden. The number of Catholics increased so much in the eighteen years of Bishop Becker's administration that it was found necessary to build the churches of St. James, St. Paul's, Sacred Heart for the Germans, and St. Patrick's. On the occasion of the elevation of Bishop Gross to the Archiepiscopal See of Oregon, Bishop Becker was transferred to the vacant See of Savannah, where he was soon followed by Father Keiley, who became his vicar general. Right Rev. Alfred Ambrose Curtis, for twelve years secretary in the Cathedral of Baltimore, to Archbishop Bayley and Cardinal Gibbons, was chosen as the successor of Bishop Becker in the diocese of Wilmington. He was consecrated on November 14, 1886, in the Cathedral of Baltimore, by Cardinal Gibbons, and was installed in St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral on the following Sunday, by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Bishop Becker and Bishop Moore, of Florida. Cardinal Gibbons preached the sermon, at the conclusion of which he delivered a most glowing eulogium on the great learning, piety and zeal, combined with extraordinary humility and meekness, of his former secretary, whom none knew but to love and to love all the more the better he was known.

Alfred A. Curtis was born in Somerset County, Maryland, and is about fifty-three years of age. He began his studies for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1854, supporting himself during his course by teaching. He was ordained in 1859 by Bishop Whittingham. After doing duty in different stations of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, he was placed in charge of Mt. Calvary Church, Baltimore, where he remained as rector until the end of 1870, when he resigned. He went to England in 1871 and in April of that year was received into the Catholic

Church by Cardinal Newman. He returned to Baltimore and entered the Seminary of St. Salpice in September, 1871, and there remained until ordained by Archbishop Bayley in 1874, and by him taken to the Cathedral as his assistant and secretary, which position he held as stated up to the time of his election to the episcopal dignity. Bishop Curtis was always very popular as an Episcopalian minister and a Catholic priest, and all his people parted from him with the deepest regrets. Cardinal Gibbons declared that he himself and his Cathedral congregation could only become reconciled to his loss by the knowledge that Bishop Curtis would have a larger field in which to display his extraordinary learning and virtue. Bishop Curtis has already endeared himself to the people of his diocese, both Protestants and Catholics, and by his untiring zeal and suavity of manners has compensated in great measure for the loss of the indefatigable and learned Dr. Becker. Bishop Curtis appointed the Rev. John N. Lyons to the rectorship of St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, made vacant by the transfer of Very Rev. B. J. Keiley to the diocese of Savannah, and later on, after the death of the venerable Father McGrane, selected him to be his vicar-general. The Rev. Francis J. Connelly, lately ordained, was made secretary to the bishop and assistant to the very reverend rector of the Cathedral.

St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, of Wilmington, was established as the result of a meeting of Catholics in the study hall of St. Mary's College January 17, 1858. The site, corner Sixth and Pine Streets, had then been purchased ten years. Rev. Patrick Reilly presided and nominated three persons from each ward to receive subscriptions for the proposed church building. They were George Winterhalter, Philip Plunkett, Joseph Eising, William J. J. Purcell, Michael Harrity, Henry Bleyer, William McMenamin, Christian Messick, John F. Miller, Charles Smith, Charles O'Donnell, Patrick McGowan, Hugh Sweeny, Thomas Curley and John Fox. This committee realized eleven thousand dollars and a building committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. P. Reilly, pastor, Rev. Emilius Stenzel, assistant pastor, George Winterhalter and Philip Plunkett. The corner-stone was laid May 2, 1858, by Rev. P. Reilly, assisted by all the clergy of the State, and the church was consecrated October 31st of that year. The trustees were Joseph Eising, Michael Harrity, Christian Messick and William McMenamin. All the German-speaking Catholics of the city were assigned to St. Mary's Church, under the direction of Father Stenzel. In May, 1864, the pastor purchased of Michael Harrity for one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars a lot, eighty-six by eighty feet, adjoining the church, on which, two years later, he built a school-house and placed it in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, of Philadelphia. He also built a residence for the Sisters, making a total outlay of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars. The school was opened in 1867. A year

later, on the division of the diocese, the Sisters being withdrawn, their places were supplied with lay-teachers. The school was soon discontinued and the building rented to the Board of Public Education. In 1866 the first mission was given in St. Mary's Church by the Redemptorist fathers, and there have been three since. In 1871 the central tower was built and other improvements made at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. The pastoral residence was built in 1881. The pastor's health failing, Rev. Dennis J. Flynn was appointed his assistant. On August 24, 1884, Father Reilly celebrated his golden jubilee, over forty-nine of his fifty years of priesthood having been spent in Wilmington, and was presented with an address of congratulation. The event was also the occasion of a parade of all the Catholic societies and other imposing ceremonies. Father Reilly died July 30, 1885, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Rev. Father Flynn had charge of the work of the church during the pastor's illness and made many needed improvements to the church, including a new marble altar. At the Month's Mind Father Flynn was sent to Galena, Md., and Father Fallon, of St. Patrick's, to St. Mary's. The latter made many additional improvements to the church and also organized the Reilly Lyceum for young men. When Bishop Becker was transferred to Georgia, Bishop Curtis, his successor, transferred Rev. George J. Kelly from St. Joseph's, Brandywine, to St. Mary's, and Father Flynn returned as assistant. Four Sisters belonging to the Third Order of St. Francis, a religious community of women, whose mother house is in Philadelphia, re-opened the parochial school on the first Monday of September, 1887.

The Sacred Heart Catholic Church was established by Rev. Wendeline M. Mayer, O.S.B. As early as 1857 Father Stenzel, recently from Germany, was sent to Wilmington by the bishop of Philadelphia to take charge of the German Catholics. Rev. Father Reilly volunteered the use of St. Mary's College Chapel until a church could be built. After a year's service Father Stenzel left Wilmington, and the German Catholics had no services in their language for a considerable period. In 1874 Rev. Wendeline M. Mayer was invited by Bishop Becker to collect the scattered German Catholics and give them a mission at St. Mary's Church, which was successfully accomplished. In August, 1874, a lot two hundred and thirty-six by three hundred feet on Tenth Street, between Madison and Monroe Streets, was bought of Rev. Patrick Reilly for sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, less two thousand five hundred dollars which he donated. After collecting about twelve thousand dollars Father Mayer made arrangements to build a church and parochial residence. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop Becker, on Sunday, August 16, 1874. On August 27, 1881, Father Mayer died at Cape May, where he had gone for his health.¹ He

was succeeded by Rev. P. Corbinian Gustbuhl, the present pastor, September 10, 1881. At that time the parish comprised forty families. The basement was used from August 16, 1875, to September 2, 1883, when the building was dedicated by Bishop Becker. It is of Roman architecture, sixty-five by one hundred and forty feet, and has twenty-eight stained windows, costing two thousand two hundred dollars. The high marble altar, costing fifteen hundred dollars, was presented by Joseph Eising and Herman and Herbert Lange, his nephews. The late F. A. Drexel, of Philadelphia, gave one side-altar and John and Eva Fuchs, of Wilmington, the other. The Brandywine granite stone steps leading to the church door cost two thousand three hundred dollars; chandelier, five hundred dollars; three bells, one thousand three hundred dollars. The latter weigh 2700, 1200 and 750 pounds respectively. There are now about one hundred families in the congregation. A parochial school, now in charge of the Benedictine Sisters, was opened in the basement of the parish-house soon after its completion, and is now located in the basement of the church. In October, 1883, the pastor opened a high school for boys, and Rev. Dominic Block was instructor. It has been discontinued.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, corner of Fourth and Jackson Streets, Wilmington, is one of the most prominent churches in the diocese of Wilmington. The corner-stone was laid by Right Rev. Dr. Becker, June 6, 1869. The church was dedicated and opened for service on Sunday, December 20, 1869, by Bishop Becker, assisted by Rev. Joseph Plunkett, of Portsmouth, Va., and all the clergy of the diocese. The bishop delivered the dedicatory sermon.

At the Solemn Pontifical Vespers in the evening the bishop appointed Rev. M. X. Fallon first pastor of the new parish, which was bounded by Jefferson Street and Delaware Avenue, making an angle including Stanton and Newport, six miles south. There were then between fifty and sixty families in this area. In five years there were four hundred families, but all in very moderate circumstances. The ground was purchased for twelve thousand dollars from the late Aaron Conrad, father of Henry C. Conrad, Esq. Third Street was then opened only to Madison Street, and Van Buren from Front to Second Streets. The church was built by McCloskey Bros., and cost twenty-three thousand dollars before dedication. In 1873 the spire was erected at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The bell was then put in. It weighs between three thousand and four thousand pounds, and cost one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

In 1875 Costaggini, the famous Roman artist, and now Brumedi's successor, did the frescoing, at a cost of three thousand one hundred dollars. The pillars and columns were done in Kilkenny Irish marble. The organ cost three thousand dollars. Miss Magar-

1832; was ordained priest of the Order St. Benedict, May 28, 1857. He wrote a prayer-book in English and German, which was approved by the bishops of the church.

¹ Father Mayer was born in Neuhausen, Württemberg, November 3,

rity, of Broom and Cedar Streets, was the first organist.

The Germans have now a church at Tenth and Madison Streets, so that St. Paul's Parish is practically bounded on the north by Fourth Street, while St. Peter's Parish includes the east side of Madison St.

St. James' Catholic Church, on the corner of Lovering Avenue and Du Pont Street, is a neat frame structure, 30 by 65 feet. It was built in 1869. The first resident pastor was Rev. John P. Hogan, who was installed in December, 1870. The present pastor is Rev. William Dollard. Attached to this church is a protectory for orphan boys, conducted by the Franciscan Sisters, who are doing a most excellent work. A new church is now in course of erection. It is to be large and of Brandywine granite. The basement was dedicated in December, 1887, by Bishops Becker and Curtis.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, a neat brick structure, forty-five by one hundred feet, is situated at the southeast corner of Fifteenth and King Streets. The corner-stone was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Becker, bishop of Wilmington, on Sunday, July 3, 1881.

The congregation, at first numbering only about forty souls, under the charge of Rev. M. X. Fallon, worshipped in a rough shed for some time. On Christmas morning following, divine service was, for the first time, held in the basement. After a few months the church proper was completed, and service was held in the main room above. The basement was thereafter used as a school and Sunday-school room. The church contains the handsomest marble altar in the diocese. Its organ is also one of remarkable sweetness and ranks with the first in the city. It has a large bell, of nearly two tons in weight.

The congregation soon increased under Father Fallon, who was the founder of the church and parish. The church is now too small to accommodate its members. The first pastor remained in charge for four years, and on September 20, 1885, was succeeded by the Rev. George S. Bradford, who is the resident pastor. The present boundaries of the parish are: On the north by Pennsylvania, east by the Delaware River, south by Tenth Street and Delaware Avenue to Van Buren Street, and west by Van Buren Street to Pennsylvania.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.—*The Lutheran Church*, of Wilmington, was organized in 1848 by Rev. F. Walz, and the congregation originally used the old Central Hall, N. W. corner of Fourth and King Sts. Among the first members were Gust. Weyl, Jac. Karch, Joh. Schwager, Jac. Butz, G. Hiller, John F. Busch, G. Gouert, H. D. Fr. Klund, Joh. Fullmer, J. Greiner, H. Grebe and John Otto. Only two of these—John F. Busch and John Fullmer—are still in connection with the church.

In 1857, under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Steck, the congregation erected a church building on Walnut Street, above Sixth. There they worshipped for nearly ten years, meanwhile growing larger by immi-

gration from Germany, while a good many of the original members had joined other denominations. The congregation intending to open a school for its children, and the building not having the necessary room for that purpose, it was decided to sell the church and buy the public school-house, corner of Sixth and French Streets.

In the basement of this building the school was established; the first story being converted into a place of worship, while the upper story was rented by the city for school purposes. In the new quarters the congregation prospered, and after a few years remodeled the interior for church and Sabbath-school purposes exclusively.

The congregation, during the forty years of its existence, has had eight pastors, viz.: Revs. F. Walz, C. Jaeger, Thomas Steck, W. Hasskarl, J. Kucher, H. Weicksel, H. B. Kuhn and the present pastor, P. Isenschmid, who has served the congregation since 1871.

There are about two hundred communicant members. The Sunday-school, under the care of its superintendent, Mr. Fr. Weil, has over two hundred members. J. P. Theodore Fueckel is choir director and organist.

SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.—*The First Society of the New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian Church in Wilmington* was organized in the beginning of 1857. Daniel La Motte was president; Hon. E. W. Gilpin, treasurer; Daniel La Motte, Jr., secretary; and there were about twenty members. A room was rented, and services were held by Rev. D. K. Whittaker and Rev. E. A. Beaman. On August 6, 1857, the corner-stone of the present church at Delaware Avenue and Washington Street was laid, and on April 29, 1858, the building was dedicated. Rev. Abiel Silver was called as pastor, and remained until March 16, 1860. The pulpit was temporarily supplied until September 1, 1860, when Rev. J. T. Eaton came for one year. In September, 1861, Rev. R. N. Foster became pastor, and remained until July, 1863, when he left the ministry. The church was closed until the following spring, although the Sunday-school was continued, and in May, 1864, the Rev. Abiel Silver returned and remained until May, 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. Willard H. Hinkley, of Baltimore, grandson of Rev. John Hargrove, the first ordained clergyman of the New Church in the United States. Mr. Hinkley remained until May, 1873. The church was without a settled pastor again for some months, although the services were regularly held by Rev. B. F. Barrett and Rev. E. P. Walton till January, 1874, when Rev. S. S. Seward became pastor, remaining until November, 1878. The pulpit was again temporarily supplied till February, 1879, when Rev. J. B. Parmelee, the present pastor, accepted the call. The present officers are W. H. Swift, president; W. A. La Motte, secretary; F. L. Gilpin, treasurer. The Sunday-school numbers about fifty members. James H. Cameron is superintendent. The church is free of debt.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH of Wilmington, the only one of that denomination in the State, was organized February 6, 1866. A number of persons assembled at a private house, and after discussing the subject of organizing a society, made declaration that,—“The undersigned propose to associate themselves for the purpose of forming and sustaining a church and society of the Unitarian faith.” The signers were Rev. F. A. Farley, D.D., Edmund Q. Sewall, Charles P. Bent, N. M. Gookin, Cyrus Pyle, Thomas Y. de Normandie and their wives, and Mrs. J. P. Wales. The next meeting was attended by thirty persons who also adopted a declaration and determined “to form a society in the Spirit and love of Christ, that shall be known under the name of the First Unitarian Society of Wilmington.” Signing this, constituted membership. Rev. James Y. de Normandie preached the first sermon to the society in April, 1866, and was followed by Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Rev. Fielder Israel was the pastor from September 9, 1866, to 1876, when he resigned. Under his ministry, this congregation erected the house of worship now owned by them, on West Street above Eighth. The corner-stone was laid October 18, 1867, and the building was dedicated March 9, 1868. For a year the church was without a regular pastor, until Rev. J. M. W. Pratt was ordained to the ministry in the church January 28, 1878. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D.D., of New York. Mr. Pratt remained until 1880. Rev. H. R. Wilson, M.D., was called to fill the vacancy in June, 1881, and is the present pastor. This church has no creed. Individual members are left entirely to the exercise of their private judgment on all theological questions. Its standard of membership is what a person is, rather than what he believes. The board of trustees are Lea Pusey, Thomas McClary, George G. Barker, George W. Stone, Heywood Conant, John Wainwright, Dr. W. W. Thomas.

The Household of Faith, a religious denomination rejecting the theories of eternal punishment and infant baptism, was founded in Wilmington June 24, 1877, by Rev. George R. Kramer, formerly pastor of Asbury M. E. Church, and the majority of the seventy original members had also been identified with that charge.

The Household first worshipped in a tent at Fourth and Lombard Streets, and afterwards in the McClary building on Market Street, where the membership increased to about three hundred. In 1880 a church was built on Tatnall Street, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, and dedicated December 3, 1881. In 1882 Rev. Mr. Kramer resigned and was succeeded by Rev. O. W. Wright. Subsequently the pulpit became vacant, and, with a large debt on the church, the congregation declined.

In 1887 the property was surrendered for sale, and services were discontinued.

COLORS CHURCHES.—*Ezion Methodist Episcopal*

Church—The colored people of Wilmington, in early days, worshipped with the whites, most of them at Asbury Church. Richard Allen, afterwards raised to the office of bishop, on September 13, 1783, was the first colored man known to have preached in Wilmington.

In 1789, of the forty-nine members of Asbury, nineteen were of this race. When the colored membership had increased to fifty they began to hold religious services in their own houses and in the shady groves on the suburbs of the town. This they began as early as 1800. In the year 1805 they withdrew from Asbury, and, by the assistance of some members of that society and others, built a stone meeting-house at the corner of Ninth and French Streets, the site of Ezion Church.¹

A society was formed entirely of colored members—the first in the State—and was placed in charge of a white minister, sent by the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference. For a time it prospered. In 1812 most of the members desired an independent organization. Litigation for church property ensued, pending which a large portion of the membership withdrew, under the leadership of Peter Spencer, a colored local preacher, and formed the “Union Church of Africans.” They built a house of worship nearly opposite the “stone church,” as it was called. It remained under the control of the Methodist Conference until the Delaware Colored Conference was established.

In 1838 another division occurred, but the old members continued their work, and in 1844 enlarged the church. Rev. Whittington, who had long been the pastor, had grown old. Rev. John G. Manluff, one of the most intelligent colored men of his day, succeeded him. He was one of the founders of the Delaware Conference of Colored Methodists. Rev. W. S. Elsey was the next pastor, and was also a presiding elder. He traveled through the Eastern Shore of Maryland and part of Virginia. Rev. Harrison Smith was next appointed. During his pastorate the word “colored” was stricken from the Book of Discipline.

Ezion Church was rebuilt in 1870. The pastors since then, sent by authority of the bishop, have been Revs. Jehu H. Price, Peter Burrow, J. D. Elbert, Solomon Cooper, L. Y. Cox, W. F. Butler, D.D., W. J. Parker, Henry Augustus Monroe, who in 1887 was appointed to St. Mark's Church, New York. The present pastor is Rev. — Walters. Mr. A. Murray has filled the position of superintendent of the Sunday-school for several years. It has thirty-five teachers and officers, and six hundred pupils. Church membership, six hundred and fifty; valuation of church property and parsonage, thirty-eight thousand four hundred dollars. The church was nearly destroyed by fire January 6, 1886, and rebuilt the same year.

African Union Church.—Peter Spencer was one of

¹ It derived its name from Ezion Gaber, a town in the Land of Edom, where Solomon's vessels were built.

the colored Methodists who left Asbury Church in 1805, and assisted in forming Ezion Church. In 1813, he and William Anderson founded the "Union Church of African Members," being the first church in the United States organized and entirely controlled by colored people. Peter Spencer and his associates gave the following reasons for their secession:

"In the year 1805 the colored members of the Methodist Church in Wilmington thought that we might have more satisfaction of mind than we then had, if we were to unite together and build a house for ourselves; which we did the same year. The Lord gave us the favor and good-will of all religious denominations, and they all freely did lend us help, and by their good graces we got a house to worship the Lord in. Then we thought we could have the rule of our Church, so as to make our own rules and laws for ourselves; only we knew that we must help to support the preachers that were stationed in Wilmington to preach at both Churches, which we were willing to do. We then thought we had the power to refuse any that were not thought proper persons to preach for us; but the preacher that was stationed in Wilmington to preach, told us plainly that we had no say, and that he must be entire judge of all. Then that body of us who built the meeting-house could not see our way clear to give up all say, and for that reason our minister said we had broke the Discipline and turned out all the Trustees and class-leaders, and never allowed us a hearing. This was done December, 1812. For the sake of peace and love, and nothing but that, we soberly came away."

The trustees named in the articles of association, signed by the heads of thirty-one families and legally recorded, September 18, 1813, were Peter Spencer, Scotland Hill, David Smith, Jacob March, Benjamin Webb, John Simmons and John Kelly. Some of the original members were William Anderson, Deborah Anderson, Simon Weeks, Ellen Weeks, David Bias, John Benton, Edmund Hays, Henry Butcher, Amelia Butcher, Susan Hicks, Moses Chippey, Richard Jackson, Peter Clayton, Samuel Bayard, Charles Read, John Kelley, Perry Cooper, Sarah Hall and Grace Powell. The African Union Church building was erected on a site nearly opposite Ezion in 1813, rebuilt in 1827, and enlarged in 1842. William Anderson, who was one of the leaders and also a local preacher, died in March, 1843. Peter Spencer, who ministered to the colored people of this church from 1813, died July 24, 1843. He was a very worthy man and was also a mechanic. He was born in Kent County. The *Delaware Gazette*, in noticing his death, said: "His character for veracity and honesty was without reproach. He possessed unusual good sense, was quite intelligent, dignified in his manner, and exercised wonderful influence with his people."

Daniel Bailey, who served under Peter Spencer as a deacon, was chosen to succeed him and continued

in charge several years. The African Union Church, as it was generally called, or the "Union Church of African Members," in 1851, had thirty-one societies and houses of worship in the United States. A conference already organized elected Peter Spencer an elder or bishop of the States of New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and Isaac Barney to the same position for New York and New England. Upon the death of Peter Spencer, the surviving elder, Isaac Barney, ordained Ellis Saunders, of Christiana, Delaware, as an associate with him in the control of all the churches of the denomination. The majority of the members in Wilmington refused to allow Ellis Saunders to preach or administer the ordinances. A few favored him, among whom were some of the trustees. At the next annual election none of the former board of trustees were chosen, and those who advocated the cause of the newly-ordained elder were expelled from membership.

Ellis Saunders obtained a mandamus to compel his restoration. The case was argued in the Superior Court, and on the opinions of Judges Wootten and Houston the writ was refused, Chief Justice Harrington dissenting. The case was carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals, Chief Justice Johns rendering a decision that where there is no legal right there was no legal remedy, and that the question in dispute was for an ecclesiastical body to settle.

This difficulty culminated ultimately in the withdrawal of all excepting the Wilmington churches from the parent organization of that denomination. The thirty churches which withdrew under the leadership of Elder Isaac Barney organized the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. Two subsequently returned,—the churches at Cedar Grove and at Marlboro', N. J.

The *African Union Methodist Protestant Church*, after the separation in 1851, was an independent church body until 1860, when it united with a church in Baltimore, and formed the "African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of U. S. A." In the mean time Daniel Bailey and Isaac Parker were pastors. The pastors since 1860, under the itinerancy system, have been Rev. Benjamin Scott, J. W. Leecons, E. H. Chippey, Isaac Johnson, E. H. Chippey, Henry Davis, Gaylord Peterson, John W. Hall and E. H. Chippey, who, in 1886, was called as pastor the third time.

The church building was remodeled in 1877, and stands on the site of the original African Union Church, built in 1813. The church membership is two hundred and fifty. The Sunday-school, with Spencer Antrim as superintendent, has one hundred and fifty members. Four missions have lately been established by this church in different parts of Wilmington. The trustees are William Page, Peter S. Chippey, Nero Backus, Perry Trusty, Jonathan Chippey and William Lewis. The "Big Quarterly" is held at this church once a year. As early as 1846 one thousand colored persons from Philadelphia came

to attend it. Formerly there were four Quarterly Meetings held at different towns. This one attracted the largest attendance; hence its name. The others were discontinued years ago.

The African Wesleyan Church was on Second Street, between Tatnall and West. The society was organized in 1843, with Matthew Leary as pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Jones. In 1847 the old building in which the society worshipped was removed and another built. The congregation has since disbanded.

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church on Walnut Street near Sixth Street, was founded in 1845. Among its first members were Bennett Hill and Charles Caldwell, who still belong to it. The first house of worship owned by the society was a frame building at Twelfth and Elizabeth Streets, which was built in 1846, and dedicated the following year by Rev. Stephen Smith, of Philadelphia, who contributed liberally toward its cost. For five years the society worshipped in it, and then erected a brick church, seventeen by thirty-four feet, on Penn Street near Seventh Street, using it until 1865. Meantime, the membership was increased to nearly two hundred. In 1865 the German Lutheran Church building, on the site of the present Bethel Church, was bought for four thousand dollars. In 1878 the present edifice was built at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. The leading members of the building committee were D. P. Hamilton, John Green and James H. Jones. It was dedicated in 1881. The pastor at that time was Rev. C. C. Felts. The pastors who succeeded him were Revs. D. P. Sexton, Robert Wayman, Joseph H. Smith, T. G. Stewart, Leonard Paterson, John F. Thomas, T. G. Stewart, John W. Becket and George W. Brodie. The pipe-organ cost eleven hundred dollars. The membership in 1887 is three hundred and thirty. The Sunday-school has three hundred and sixty names on its roll. M. F. Sterling is superintendent.

Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.—Soon after the controversy of 1851 a portion of the members of the African Union Church, in Wilmington, formed themselves into a new society and held worship for three years at the house of John M. Benton. Rev. Edward Williams, now holding the office of bishop, was chosen pastor. They bought a lot of ground at 1206 French Street and on it erected a board tent, which was used for a time and in 1856 a meeting-house was built on the same site. This building was removed and in 1882 the present one was erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars. The pastors who have served this society are Revs. Edward Williams, Asbury Smith, B. T. Ruley, William Billingsly. Rev. B. T. Ruley was called to the pastorate a second time in 1886. The church membership is one hundred and eighty-two. The Sunday-school, organized in 1836, has one hundred and fifty scholars. The superintendents at different times have been Peter D. Hubert, J. C. Gibbs and J. F. Postick.

St. Peter's Church, corner of Second and Union Streets, is now a station of the African Union Methodist Protestant Church. A number of the members of the church of this denomination on French Street lived in the western part of the city. Rev. E. H. Chippey, pastor, had a platform erected in the colored cemetery on Union Street and there held the first services, which resulted in founding a mission. In 1870 a lot was purchased from Mr. — Reynolds for one thousand three hundred dollars and a church building of brick was erected costing one thousand dollars. Rev. Nicholas Collins was the first pastor appointed by Conference and was succeeded by Revs. Isaac B. Cooper, George W. Riggs, John H. Nichols, Daniel Russell and George W. C. Laws. The membership is forty; Sunday-school, fifty; Joseph Price, superintendent.

Whittington Chapel, in South Wilmington, now an independent colored congregation of the M. E. Church, was for thirteen years a mission of Ezion Church. On the 10th of June, 1870, Rev. Solomon T. Bantoum began mission work in that section of the city, holding services in the dwelling-house of Francis Bird, on Buttonwood Street. A Sunday-school was organized and William B. Blake chosen superintendent.

In 1873 a chapel was built and named after the late Rev. Whittington, pastor of Ezion. The lot and building cost \$584 and Revs. Hooper and Jarley officiated at the dedication in October, 1873. This chapel burned down in 1874, and for two years services of the society were held in dwelling-houses. In 1876 the first chapel was built at a cost of \$700. The church membership is 80 and 150 scholars attend the Sunday-school.

The ministers of this congregation were Revs. Solomon T. Bantoum, Solomon Cooper, William H. Harlan, Isaac H. White, Thomas Hubbard, Harrison Webb, John J. Campbell, William F. Butler, J. J. Wallace and Charles H. Hudson.

St. James' Colored Church, in East Wilmington, is the second congregation originated and fostered by the A. U. M. P. Church, on French Street. It was organized as a mission in 1873 by Rev. E. H. Chippey at the house of Stephen Welsh. For several years it was conducted as a mission. The pastors were Revs. E. H. Chippey, Benjamin Scott, Robert Smith, Moses Chippey and Daniel Russell, until 1884, when it was made a station with Rev. Charles Walker as pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas T. Scott. When the mission was founded a day-school and Sunday-school was started, which has since merged into a public school for colored children. The church membership in 1887 was eighty and the Sunday-school, superintended by Henry Farrow, had one hundred scholars. The first frame school was built in 1874, costing \$600. It has since been rebuilt at a cost of \$1600. The lot cost \$250.

St. Paul's Church, in South Wilmington, is the third congregation established by the A. U. M. P.

Church on French Street. Mission work was begun in 1874 by Rev. E. H. Chippey. Religious worship was held in a private house for about six months, when a lot was bought of Mr. — Townsend for two hundred and fifty dollars, and in 1875 the trustees of the French Street Church built a house of worship on it, for the mission, at a cost of one thousand dollars. As a mission it was served by Revs. Henry W. Davis, Gaylord Peterson and John Hall. It became a station in 1885, and has had as pastors, Revs. Hadrian Davis, Daniel Russell and Isaac B. Cooper. The membership of this church is seventy-five; Sunday-school, seventy.

Moore's Chapel, on Ford Street, between Scott and Lincoln, is the house of worship of a mission connected with Bethel A. M. E. Church. A number of members of Bethel Church lived in McDowellville, now the northwestern part of Wilmington, and to accommodate them, religious services were first held in a private house in that section, commencing in 1875, during which year the trustees of Bethel Church purchased a lot of L. W. Stidham & Son for one hundred and twenty-five dollars and erected the present Moore's Chapel at a cost of six hundred dollars. A Sunday-school was started with Francis S. Norton as superintendent. A camp-meeting was held in the vicinity, and soon after a mission of thirteen members formed by Rev. John F. Thomas. Religious services were conducted by the pastors of Bethel Church and local preachers for several years. The first pastor sent to the mission was Rev. Charles Fareira, who was succeeded by Revs. J. B. Till and Charles H. Johnson.

The Haven Methodist Episcopal Church was originally known as Browntown Mission, and was established in 1876 by Rev. William H. Butler, D.D., then pastor of Ezion Church. The first place of worship was a small chapel in Browntown, along the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. After a continuance of two years as a mission under the direction of Ezion Church, it was, in 1879, organized into a station as Mount Zion Chapel. The railroad company bought the small chapel in Browntown, December 15, 1879, for seven hundred and fifty dollars and the society procured a lot on Third Street, between Dupont and Scott Streets, and in 1880 erected a house of worship, at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. This work was accomplished through the efforts of the trustees of Ezion Church. The membership of the church in 1887 was sixty-eight. The Sunday-school has one hundred and two scholars. Ellis Jefferson is superintendent. The pastors who served the church have been Isaac H. White, T. M. Hubbard, Harrison D. Webb, J. J. Campbell, J. R. Brinkley and D. A. Ridout.

Plymouth Church, of African Methodist Episcopal Zion denomination, was organized in the "old Union Church," corner of Second and Washington Streets, in 1876, by Rev. M. M. Bell, under the direction of Bishop Clinton, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference. Rev. Isaac R. Johnson, formerly pastor

of African Union Church, was assigned to the charge and remained two years. He was succeeded by Revs. Jacob B. Trusty, E. S. Lane and John C. Brown. Mr. Johnson was recalled to the pastorate in 1887. The congregation worshipped two years in the building where it was organized, in Rice's Foundry, at Tenth and Orange Streets, nearly two years, and in 1880 rented rooms in the "Arcade Row," on Tatnall Street, below Second, which is now the place of worship. The membership is thirty-five. Thomas Bird was the first class-leader.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF DELAWARE.—The records of public banking in this State go back to February 9, 1795, when the Legislature chartered "The President, Directors and Company" of the Bank of Delaware, the institution to be located in Wilmington, with a capital stock of \$100,000, in 500 shares of \$200 each. At the first meeting of the stockholders, June 5, 1795, Joseph Tatnall, Wm. Hemphill, Eleazer McComb, Samuel Canby, Isaac Hendrickson, John Ferris, Samuel Hollingsworth, Joseph Warner and Thomas Mendenhall were elected directors, who organized the same day by electing Joseph Tatnall president. A committee, consisting of Joseph Warner, Wm. Hemphill and Samuel Canby, purchased from James Lea, for one thousand pounds, the property on the northwest corner of Market and Fourth Streets for the location of the bank, and on August 17th it was opened for deposits and discounts. Notes were then issued to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, in denominations of fives, tens, twenties, thirties and fifties, payable in specie on demand, as required by the State law. A new system was introduced in 1800, but a five dollar-note of the first issue and the only one now in existence, was deposited in a Baltimore bank as late as July 17, 1838, and sent to this bank for redemption. It is now neatly framed and kept as a relic among the archives of the institution.

John Hayes was elected cashier, at a salary of \$600 per annum if the yearly dividends should amount to six per cent., and \$500 if less. In 1798 his salary was increased to \$800, and from the beginning he was furnished a residence in the bank building free of rent. John Hellings was chosen assistant, at a salary of \$400, and Daniel Byrnes teller, at \$200. It was decided to receive no money on deposit except specie, notes of the Bank of the United States, Bank of North America and Bank of Pennsylvania, all of Philadelphia. Silver supposed to be



spurious and plugged gold coin were rejected. By the rules it was provided that the bank should be open daily except Sunday, from 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and from 3 to 5 P.M.; discount days on Tuesdays and Fridays; no man living more than a mile from the bank would be accepted as an indorser unless the principal or payer lived within that distance; accounts to be kept in dollars and cents. At the first business meeting, on August 17, 1795, notes to the amount of \$5000 were discounted; November 20th, \$3396; December 29th, \$13,045; March 11, 1796, \$22,502, which illustrates the gradual increase in the business.

On October 16, 1795, John James, of Philadelphia, was appointed by the Bank of Delaware to receive moneys in that city and make deposits of it in the Bank of North America to the credit of the Wilmington Bank, the Philadelphia institution to send a weekly report of the moneys received. A committee of directors, appointed in 1796, to examine into the condition of the bank, reported on April 29th of that year that there was \$38,548 in the "inner vault" and \$41,408 "in the stairway."

The first semi-annual dividend declared was five dollars on a share. Some interesting correspondence passed between the banks of Philadelphia and the Bank of Delaware in reference to the banks of the former city recognizing the notes of the latter and receiving them on deposit. On March 3, 1796, John Nixon, president of the Bank of North America, wrote to Joseph Tatnall, the Wilmington president, saying, "this bank is disposed to evidence the most friendly disposition toward your institution." The business relations between these two concerns have regularly continued ever since. On June 2, 1802, there was on deposit \$113,635. Joseph Tatnall, the first president, served until June 2, 1802, when his son-in-law, Thomas Lea, was elected, who continued to fill the position until 1810, and was then succeeded by Joseph Baily. John Hayes, elected cashier at the organization, resigned on account of ill health, March 27, 1810. The directors gave him "a beautiful silver tea-set as a token of their appreciation of his faithful services." Edward Worrall, one of the directors, was chosen to fill the vacancy, at \$1200 a year. Evan Thomas was made assistant cashier at \$800, and Edward Hewes teller at \$600.

After the second war with Great Britain had been concluded, business increased so rapidly that the old bank building could not accommodate it, and, on May 23, 1815, the directors appointed James Pride, Joseph Baily and James Canby a committee to select a new location. They reported, on June 2d, that for \$5000 they had purchased from William Warner the premises at the corner of Market and Sixth Streets, running through to King Street, then occupied as a store by Moore & Robinson. By paying this firm \$500, their immediate removal was effected, the old buildings were demolished, and before the year 1816 the present banking-house was completed and occupied.

Joseph Baily, Jacob M. Broom, James Canby, John Ferris and Joshua Wollaston were the building committee. The old bank building and site were sold, July 14, 1815, to William Larkins for \$10,000. On January 2, 1816, a meeting of representatives of all the banks of the State was held at Dover, and it was agreed that each should receive the note issues of the other in order to establish a general circulation of currency throughout Delaware.

The Bank of Delaware was successfully guided by its directors through the depressing period between 1811 and 1820, when one hundred and ninety-five banks in the Union became insolvent. A new charter was obtained January 11, 1820. During the financial crisis of 1837, after the failure of the Bank of the United States and one hundred and eighty other monetary institutions in this country, this bank stopped specie payments for a brief period, in common with all other stable institutions, but, like them, in 1838 renewed payments in specie. In the same year the number of directors was reduced to seven. As early as 1850 the stock was held at double its par value, and the institution had earned large fortunes that were mainly directed to the promotion of industrial and commercial enterprises of the town. The prudence of its management brought it through the financial panic of 1857 with undiminished credit and resources. It continued business as a State corporation for more than two years after the establishment of the national banking system, but on June 16, 1865, it was decided to enter the new system, and, on July 29th, it was made the "National Bank of Delaware," with a capital of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and these directors: Henry Latimer, Samuel Hilles, Joseph Shipley, Henry G. Banning, Edward Bringham, Charles Warner, Lewis P. Bush, M.D., William P. Richardson and Joseph P. Richardson; Cashier, Samuel Floyd; Assistant, R. H. Ewbanks; Teller, Henry Baird. The number of directors was soon afterward again reduced to seven.

The subsequent prosperity of the institution is attested by the fact that the stock, the par value of which is \$200 a share, has sold as high as \$700. The surplus is \$115,000, and the deposits, at the latest official statement, amounted to \$538,755.81.

Joseph Tatnall, the first president, was one of the leading citizens of Wilmington of his time. Thomas Lea, his successor, was his son-in-law. Joseph Baily, the third president, was a leading merchant of Wilmington, and son-in-law of Joseph Tatnall, and Henry Latimer, the fourth president, was a man of fine capabilities. He served as a director for nearly sixty-two years, during thirty-one of which he was president. Henry G. Banning, who is now the efficient president, has served since 1872. The following is a list of the presidents, with their terms of service:

Joseph Tatnall.....	June 5, 1795, to June 2, 1802
Thomas Lea.....	June 2, 1802, to June 5, 1810
Joseph Baily.....	June 5, 1810, to June 4, 1841
Henry Latimer.....	June 4, 1841, to June 7, 1872
Henry G. Banning.....	June 7, 1872, to date

The following have been cashiers :

John Hayes.....	from August 17, 1795, to March 27, 1810
Edward Worrell.....	March 27, 1810, to December 20, 1830
William Paxson.....	December 24, 1830, to June 30, 1839
Henry Warner.....	July 1, 1839, to August 8, 1844
Samuel Floyd.....	August 8, 1844, to December 1, 1873
Richard H. Ewbanks.....	December, 1873, to September 11, 1885
Henry Baird.....	September 11, 1885, to date

Mr. Baird has been connected with the bank since January, 1865. The present teller is E. W. Smith ; discount clerk, Henry R. Carpenter ; exchange clerk, John H. Banning.

The following is a complete list of the directors from 1796 to 1887, together with the dates of their election :

Peter Brynberg.....	1796	James Latimer, Jr.....	1830
James Lea, Jr.....	1796	John Solomon.....	1833
Isaac H. Starr.....	1797	William P. Brobson.....	1834
William Poole.....	1797	John H. Price.....	1835
Samuel Nichols.....	1798	Stephen Bonnell.....	1837
John Warner.....	1798	William H. Jones.....	1837
Joshua Seal.....	1799	Samuel Bailey.....	1838
John Way.....	1799	Edward W. Gilpin.....	1839
Peter Baudry.....	1799	William S. Poole.....	1839
Henry Latimer, M.D.....	1800	John R. Latimer.....	1840
Thomas Lea.....	1802	Samuel Hilles.....	1841
James Canby.....	1804	Lewis P. Bush, M.D.....	1843
Joseph Bailly.....	1804	Joseph C. Gilpin.....	1843
Nathaniel Richards..	1805	Joseph Bringhamst.....	1843
Eli Mendenhall.....	1805	William G. Whitely.....	1844
John Keating.....	1806	Eli Harvey.....	1845
Jacob Broom.....	1807	Ashton Richardson.....	1846
James Ferris.....	1808	Evan C. Stotsenberg.....	1847
John Hedrick.....	1809	Goodman Chalfant.....	1848
Edward Worrell.....	1809	Joseph Shipley.....	1852
John Hayes.....	1810	Henry Lawrence.....	1852
Edward Tatnall.....	1810	Joseph S. Lovering.....	1853
James A. Bayard.....	1810	Joseph Chandler.....	1856
James M. Broom.....	1810	Henry G. Banning.....	1860
Daniel Lowber.....	1812	William P. Richardson.....	1860
James Price.....	1813	William S. Hilles.....	1860
John Richardson.....	1816	Edward Bringhamst.....	1861
William Seal.....	1817	Charles Warner.....	1864
George Monro.....	1819	Robert R. Porter, M.D.....	1868
John Shallcross.....	1821	Joseph Bringhamst.....	1874
John Bullock.....	1822	Richard P. Gibbons.....	1879
Samuel Sappington.....	1823	Edward Bringhamst, Jr.....	1881
Henry Latimer.....	1823	J. H. Hoffecker, Jr.....	1886
Eli Hilles.....	1826		

The board of directors for 1888 are Henry G. Banning, Charles Warner, Edward Bringhamst, John Richardson, Richard P. Gibbons, J. H. Hoffecker, Jr., and Francis H. Hoffecker.

Joseph Tatnall, the first president of the Bank of Delaware, for forty years one of the principal millers on the Brandywine, and a noble, patriotic and public-spirited citizen, was born at Wilmington, Ninth Month 6, 1740, and died Eighth Month 3, 1813, aged seventy-three years. He was in the line of direct descent in the third generation from Robert Tatnall, a native of Leicestershire, England, who died in his native country in 1715, and whose widow and five of their seven children, about 1725, sailed from Bristol, England, and settled in Darby, Pa. These children were Jonathan, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ann and Edward.

Edward Tatnall, the youngest child, and father of Joseph Tatnall, was married at London Grove Friends' Meeting, Chester County, Pa., Fourth Month

11, 1735, to Elizabeth Pennock, by whom he had five children—Mary, married to William Marshall ; Ann, died unmarried ; Joseph, the subject of this sketch ; Elizabeth, married to John Tripp ; and Sarah, married to Richard Richardson.

Soon after their marriage Edward and Elizabeth Tatnall moved to Wilmington, and he was one of the first carpenters in the town. In 1765 he placed a weather-vane, still swinging over a building in the ninth ward, on the same site of the stone house over which he placed it one hundred and twenty-three years ago. He died in Wilmington, Fourth Month 11, 1790.

Joseph Tatnall, son of Edward and Elizabeth Tatnall, was first married to Elizabeth Lea, First Month 31, 1765, in the Friends' Meeting at Wilmington. His second marriage was with Sarah Paxson. His children were Sarah, born 1765, married to Thomas Lea ; Margaret, born 1767, married to James Price ; Elizabeth, born 1770, married to Joseph Bailly, for thirty-one years president of the Bank of Delaware ; Edward, died an infant ; Ann, born 1775, married to John Bellah ; Joseph, born 1777, died of yellow fever in 1798 ; Esther, born 1779, married to William Warner, father of Charles Warner, of Wilmington ; Edward, born 1782, married to Margery Paxson ; Thomas, born 1785, died of yellow fever in 1798.

Joseph Tatnall was the first of the name to engage in the milling business on the Brandywine. During the War of the Revolution, when yet a young man, he purchased grain and manufactured flour in large quantities. His name was known far and near, for his energy in conducting his extensive business, his great hospitality and his sterling patriotism during the eventful period of the struggle for independence. When Washington was in Wilmington, before the battle of Brandywine, he was for a time the guest of Joseph Tatnall, who ground flour for the famishing army when few others would, owing to the danger of his mill being destroyed by the enemy if they approached. A few years later, as the first President of the United States, Washington, while passing through Wilmington on his way from Philadelphia, then the national capital, to his Mount Vernon home, stopped his chaise in front of the home of Friend Tatnall, and not finding him there, walked down to the mill to greet this worthy patriot.

About 1770 Joseph Tatnall built the large stone mansion, now No. 1803 Market Street, and then one of the few dwellings in the village of Brandywine, and it was here that Washington and Lafayette dined with him. Lafayette stopped in front of it and inquired concerning the family of his former friend when he visited America in 1824. General Wayne had his headquarters in this house, the rear parlor being used as the council chamber. The front door jamb for many years had the mark of a missile thrown at Gen. Wayne while here. It is, therefore, one of the most historic buildings now standing in Wilmington.



Henry W. Hall



Joseph Tatnall was engaged extensively in the shipping trade for nearly half a century. As an evidence of his ability to perform large business transactions, it is related that on one occasion he purchased thirty-five thousand bushels of grain of Col. Lloyd, of Talbot County, Maryland, valued at forty thousand dollars, and paid for it in cash. This occurred just before the beginning of the present century, and was then considered a very large amount of money. In 1798, when the present City Hall was built, he purchased a fine town clock and bell in Europe, and presented them to the citizens of Wilmington. The bell remained in position on the City Hall until 1866, and in 1878 was given to the Phoenix Fire Company, in the belfry of whose engine building it now hangs.

On account of his rare executive and administrative abilities, Joseph Tatnall was chosen the first president of the Bank of Delaware, when it was organized in 1795, and continued in that position until 1802. Two of his sons-in-law, Thomas Lea and Joseph Baily, succeeded him in the same position. Late in life he built the large house at the corner of Nineteenth and Market Streets, now the residence of Christian Febiger. He intended this building for himself, but his son, Edward Tatnall, having married about this time, the father gave him possession of it. He died August 13, 1813.

Edward, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lea Tatnall, married Margery Paxson in 1809, by whom he had the following sons and daughters: Joseph, Edward and the late William and Henry L. Tatnall; Elizabeth T., widow of the late Commodore Gillis; Sarah T., (deceased), married Christian Febiger; Anne T., married William Canby; Mary, married to Edward Betts; Margery (deceased), married E. Tatnall Warner.

Edward Tatnall, the father, was connected with the Brandywine Mills the most of his life. He was in business there with his father first, and later with James Price. The firm of Tatnall & Lea was originally Joseph Tatnall and Thomas Lea, and afterward, from 1838 to 1864, the present Joseph Tatnall and William Lea.

Joseph Tatnall, the oldest son of Edward and Margery Paxson Tatnall, owns and resides in the late homestead of his grandfather, Joseph, at 1803 Market Street, built about one hundred and eighteen years ago, the floors in the front of which have never been changed. The high ceilings show the advanced ideas of the builder. Joseph Tatnall was married, in 1841, to Sarah, daughter of Ashton Richardson. The surviving children of this marriage are Ashton R., Thomas, Richard R., Lucy R. and William.

Henry Latimer, who for the long period of thirty-one years filled the position of president of the Bank of Delaware with honor to himself and great credit to that institution, was born in Wilmington May 21, 1799, and died at his house near the same city February 28, 1885. James Latimer, his grandfather, came to America in 1736, settled at Newport, in New Castle

County, and engaged extensively in the mercantile and shipping business. Largely through his industry and enterprise that village in early days was made an important mercantile centre. He became one of the most prominent and influential men of his day in Delaware, and was president of the convention that framed the first State Constitution. Dr. Henry Latimer, his son, and father of Henry Latimer, was a skillful physician; practiced for many years in Wilmington, and was a surgeon in the War of the Revolution. He was elected a Representative in Congress in 1793 from Delaware, and served until 1795, when he was chosen United States Senator, which high position he filled until he resigned in 1801. Henry Latimer inherited a large landed estate, including "Woodstock," the homestead near Newport, owning it during his entire life. He obtained his education in the best schools the town of Wilmington then afforded. Under the excellent guidance of intelligent and worthy parents, he was early taught that nobility of character, honesty and integrity were essential to a successful and useful career. It was these valued traits that Henry Latimer always cultivated and possessed during his long and prosperous life of fourscore and six years.

When he reached the age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia, and was engaged in the mercantile business in that city for several years. He then returned to Delaware to superintend the cultivation of his farms, residing at the homestead, "Woodstock," until by the death of his brother, John R. Latimer, he came in possession of the beautiful country-seat near Wilmington, on the Newport turnpike. It was here that he resided during the later years of his life.

In his successful career as a banker, Henry Latimer was best known in Wilmington, in Philadelphia and over a very large area of the surrounding country. In 1823, when but twenty-four years old, he was chosen a director in the Bank of Delaware, and continued by annual election to be a member of the board of directors of that institution until his death, a period of sixty-two years. This incident is a remarkable one, and doubtless does not have a parallel in the whole history of the State. After serving seventeen years as a director of the bank, a vacancy occurred in the office of president, and Henry Latimer was unanimously chosen to fill that position June 4, 1841. He entered upon the duties of the office and performed them with his characteristic good judgment and wise foresight, continually keeping uppermost in his mind during his whole career the best interests of the institution over which he was called upon to preside. He was regular and punctual in his attendance at the bank, watched with zealous care all its affairs, continued its reputation for excellent management and increased its prosperity. On the 7th of June, 1872, after a long, successful and prosperous administration, he resigned the presidency of the bank and retired to private life, though continuing a member of its board of directors. He was

a highly esteemed and very useful citizen of the community in which he lived.

NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDY-WINE.—The institution now known by this name was chartered in 1810 as the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, the articles of association having been signed by one hundred and forty subscribers to the stock. The capital was fixed at two hundred thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars, of which five dollars must be paid at the time of subscribing; five dollars at the expiration of every thirty days until twenty-five dollars had been paid, and the remainder at the pleasure of the directors. No director of another bank could hold a similar office in this one, and all must be citizens of the State. On April 16, 1810, the stockholders met at the public inn of Edward Thomas, two doors above the present location of the bank, and elected these nine directors,—John Way, William Poole, Daniel Lowber, Robert Hamilton, Joseph Robinson, Jeremiah Woolston, James Jefferis and John Torbert. They organized by electing William Poole president, which position he held but eleven days and then resigned. The amount of eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars was subscribed to the capital, and Robert Hamilton, Jeremiah Woolston and Joseph Robinson, the committee appointed to procure a banking-house, reported that Samuel Hogg's property, immediately above the present site of the bank, could be rented for three hundred dollars a year. The lease was executed May 11th, and the president was instructed to draw five hundred dollars from the "trunks" of this bank, deposited in the Bank of Delaware, to fit the building up and buy paper and plates for engraving the notes. A loan of its plate press was offered by the Bank of Delaware. Daniel Byrnes, of Baltimore, was elected cashier at one thousand dollars a year, but refused to come for less than one thousand one hundred dollars and "house found him." The first banking business was done May 19, 1810, when John James' note for two thousand dollars, and Thomas Coffin's note for two thousand five hundred dollars were discounted at sixty days. May 26th a committee reported that the amount of paid-in capital was thirty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars. The third instalment of seventeen thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars was paid on June 9th, and Samuel Smith's note for two thousand dollars was discounted the same day. The president and Daniel Lowber, on June 29th, took twenty-two thousand and ninety-six dollars of the paid-in capital in notes to Philadelphia and obtained in exchange the same amount in specie. Three hundred impressions were made on half-sheets of five, ten and fifteen-dollar notes to the amount of twenty-one thousand dollars, from plates bought "by this bank in Philadelphia." Six hundred sheets of the same denomination, and fifteen hundred sheets of one, two and three-dollar notes were ordered. The bank was opened regularly for deposits and discounts

June 21, 1810, on which day notes to amount of \$4816 were discounted, and on June 28th, \$7198; July 2d, \$8364; August 30th, \$12,115. One of the heaviest amounts discounted during the bank's early history was on April 9, 1812, being \$21,816.

The fourth installment of five dollars a share was paid July 5, 1810, amounting to \$17,530. The fifth installment was called for August 16th. One-half of the capital stock, or \$100,000, was now paid in.

The first dividend of eight per cent. per annum was declared January 7, 1811. Edward Thomas was paid on the same day \$41.49 for the use of his house by the bank and for a place of meeting of stockholders during the preceding year. John Way, John Torbert and Robert Hamilton were paid \$58.77 on January 11, 1811, "for going to Dover on charter business." Two thousand impressions in small notes were made February 27, 1811. The president's salary for the first year was \$400. A 4½ per cent. dividend for the preceding six months was declared July 1st. On August 11th there was \$46,997 in specie on deposit, and on January 1, 1812, \$53,036. The cashier informed the public, in 1812, that there were counterfeit notes on this bank in circulation. A dividend of 5 per cent. for the preceding six months was declared January 2, 1812, when there was a surplus of \$3500; ten thousand sheets of bank paper were printed for the year. A committee made up of John Way, Jacob Jefferis and John Torbert reported, on February 12, 1812, that they had bought from William Townsend, for \$3300, the present site of the bank; whereupon, the directors decided that "the bank ought not to be a tenant-house, and the erection of a banking building would add confidence, security and respectability to the institution." The new edifice was finished March 25, 1813. On May 10th, Directors Joseph Robison and Samuel Shipley were instructed to have \$20,000 in specie put in boxes ready for hasty removal should it be necessary in consequence of reports of the arrival of the British fleet in Delaware Bay; but this order was revoked on reception of the news of the defeat of the enemy at Baltimore on September 12th-15th. The cashier, on August 28, 1815, was ordered to purchase for the bank, with the Baltimore paper on deposit, \$62,000 worth of United States stock at 99½. These were transferred to the Bank of Pennsylvania and finally sold to the Bank of Philadelphia, February 22, 1816. The Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine sent representatives to a meeting of bankers held in Dover January 3, 1816, for reinstating the credit of the paper of the banks of the State. The surplus fund was increased \$4000 this year. This bank, the Farmers' Bank and the Bank of Delaware each subscribed \$10,000 in stock to assist in constructing the Gap and Newport Turnpike.

The financial crisis which caused considerable trouble from 1815 to 1819 had now shown itself, and an agreement by this bank with the banks of Pennsylvania was made January, 1816, not to receive on de-

posit any paper issued by banks in the South and West. During a part of the year 1816 the local banks of Delaware would not receive or deposit each other's notes on account of "the great embarrassment of the circulating medium." January 20, 1817, the Farmers' Bank of Delaware agreed to accept notes of this bank, which reciprocated the favor.

The same relations were soon afterwards established with the Bank of West Chester.

The notes of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine were placed at par in Philadelphia in July, 1817, when eighty thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars in United States bank stock were sold. The following statement was made in August of this year: Specie on hand, \$16,333; bank-notes, \$81,714; checks, drafts, etc., \$54,875; surplus fund, \$50,000; paid-in capital, \$120,000.

At the meeting of stockholders held at the public inn of Mary Thomas, widow of Edward, six of the nine directors were not re-elected. A difficulty had arisen on account of certain defaced notes not being properly destroyed and the institute became nearly bankrupt. The stockholders appointed Jacob Airchs, James Brian, John Walker, Evan Morris and Samuel Spackman to confer with the directors on the advisability of closing the bank. It was decided, however, to restore the stock to par value. The amount of the bank's notes in circulation then was fifty-eight thousand dollars, to provide for a redemption of which there was but thirty-five thousand dollars in assets. For a time the institution ceased to issue money or receive deposits. John Torbert, Joseph Grubb and John Wardell visited Philadelphia "to assist in restoring credit of bank there." A committee appointed to examine into the condition of the bank on May 10, 1819, reported the liabilities to be \$265,165, and resource in bills receivable, bonds, stocks, etc., \$298,445, leaving a "nominal balance in favor of the bank of \$33,280, most of which is collectible." It was therefore determined to immediately restore the credit of the bank, and for this purpose \$12,000 was borrowed from the State Bank at Camden, N. J., \$10,000 from the Bank of Delaware and \$22,000 from the Bank of Pennsylvania, the president and directors signing notes payable in four months, thus making themselves personally responsible to the lenders. The bank resumed business May 13th by discounting paper to the amount of \$13,510. The first notes were issued from new plates on July 15, 1820, to the amount of \$12,000. Cashier Byrnes agreed to serve a year for \$900; Evan Thomas was elected clerk; John Torbert, the president, received \$900 a year. The first dividend after the crisis was a semi-annual one of fifty cents on each share, declared July 2, 1821. A new charter was obtained February 7, 1822. Daniel Byrnes resigned the position of cashier May 12, 1823, and Evan Thomas was elected at \$700 a year. Joseph Wollaston was chosen teller at \$400.

John Torbert resigned as president in 1824, and

John Wales succeeded him. Evan Thomas, the cashier, died November 25, 1825. Joseph P. Wollaston was elected to the position. Daniel Byrnes returned to the bank as teller at the same time. At a meeting of the stockholders in December, 1828, they resolved to make good the capital stock and on the 21st of the following January obtained from the Legislature the necessary enabling act. An installment of \$5 per share was called on March 28, 1829, \$5 on July 11th and \$8 on August 30th. On September 17th fourteen hundred and twenty-five new shares were issued at \$30 each, and by January 4, 1830, the bank had so far recovered as to be able to pay a six per cent. dividend. It escaped disaster in the financial convulsion which shook the country in 1837, when the following were among the principal stockholders: John Janvier, 244 shares; James Gardner, 220; Jesse Mendenhall, 164; Joseph Mendenhall, 153; Jeremiah Wollaston's executors, 137; John Wales, 110; William Seal, 100; Martha Pennock, 100; John Walker, 95; Jesse Chandler, 85; Vincent Gilpin, 75; Samuel McClary, 68; William R. Sellers, 69; George Bush, 56; Mahlon Betts, 53; Jacob Pusey, 50.

An act of Assembly, passed February 18, 1837, extended the provision of the charter by creating twenty-six hundred and sixty-seven new shares, to be disposed of at not less than \$35 each. The amount on deposit October 19, 1837, was \$98,602.

Washington Jones, now president of the bank, was the first discount clerk, elected in 1839, and served until the fall of that year, when he resigned and was succeeded by William S. Hagany. In 1854 a dividend of five per cent. and an extra dividend of two per cent. were declared, and by April, 1856, the deposits had increased to \$123,349.70. Seventeen months later came the great panic of 1857, and Mr. George Bush, president of the bank, represented it at the general meeting of Wilmington bankers on September 28, 1857, when it was resolved to suspend specie payments. It resumed with the general resumption of the next year, but of course suspended again during the Civil War and until 1879. In January, 1862, it loaned the State \$10,000 to pay the direct tax assessed by the general government. On May 22, 1865, it became a member of the national banking system as the "National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine," with a capital stock of \$200,010, the directors being John A. Duncan, Jacob Pusey, Leonard E. Wales, Washington Jones, George W. Sparks, William Richards, Thomas W. Bowers, Joseph Mendenhall and Joseph T. Bailey.

President John A. Duncan died Wednesday, August 5, 1868, and Washington Jones was elected to succeed him and has held the position continuously for nineteen years. Jacob Pusey, after serving as director for nearly twenty-five years, died March 6, 1869. A dividend of seven per cent. was declared yearly from 1870 to 1878, and six per cent. in 1879. Otho Nowland, the present cashier, entered the bank

as a clerk, April 25, 1872. Caleb Sheward is paying teller and Aubrey Thatcher is receiving teller. On December 26, 1884, Washington Jones, George S. Capelle and W. T. Porter were appointed a committee to enlarge and improve the banking-house. By November of the following year it was extended to Shipley Street and the office of the bank is now a large, roomy, well-lighted structure, and furnished with the best of conveniences for banking purposes. One of Hall's improved burglar and fire-proof vaults was recently procured. The capital of the bank is \$200,010; surplus, \$100,000; undivided profits, about \$25,000; loans and discount during the past year, \$600,000; and deposits, about \$550,000.

The following is a list of the presidents and the length of time each has filled the office:

William Poole.....	April 16, 1810, to April 23, 1810
John Way.....	May 4, 1810, to April 5, 1819
John Torbert.....	April 5, 1819, to May 17, 1824
John Wales.....	May 17, 1824, to April 9, 1829
William Seal.....	April 9, 1829, died Sept. 20, 1842
George Bush.....	Sept. 24, 1842, to Sept. 22, 1863
John A. Duncan.....	Oct. 5, 1863, to Aug. 5, 1868
Washington Jones.....	Aug. 24, 1868, to date

The following have been cashiers:

Daniel Byrnes.....	May 4, 1810, to May 12, 1823
Evan Thomas.....	May 12, 1823, to Nov. 25, 1825
Joseph P. Wollaston.....	Dec. 1, 1825, to Oct. 9, 1837
George W. Sparks.....	Oct. 9, 1837, to April 7, 1856
William S. Hagany.....	April 7, 1856, to Dec. 15, 1862
Evan Rice.....	Dec. 15, 1862, to Feb. 10, 1879
George W. Sparks.....	Feb. 10, 1879, to Jan. 30, 1882
Otto Nowland.....	Jan. 30, 1882, to date

The names of the first directors are given above. The following is a list of the other directors, with the date of their election:

Peter Brynberg.....	1810	William Chandler.....	1831
Samuel Shipley.....	1811	James Brown.....	1831
William Seal.....	1811	Vincent Gilpin.....	1832
Joseph Grubb.....	1812	John P. McLean.....	1832
Isaac Dixon.....	1812	George Bush.....	1833
William Rice.....	1813	George Jones.....	1834
John Jones.....	1813	Jacob Pusey.....	1835
Jeremiah Woolston.....	1814	Henry Hicks.....	1839
Thomas Richardson.....	1814	Benjamin A. Janvier.....	1839
Jacob Alrichs.....	1815	John A. Duncan. ¹	
Michael McGear.....	1815	Henry G. Banning.....	
Allen Thompson.....	1816	George Richardson.....	
Robert Porter.....	1816	Thomas C. Alrichs.....	
Thomas Braden.....	1817	Thomas B. Rice.....	
John Wardell.....	1819	Evan C. Stotsenburg.....	
Eli Mendenhall.....	1819	Washington Jones.....	1847
John Gordon.....	1819	Edward L. Rice.....	1850
David Bush.....	1819	Joseph Mendenhall.....	1850
John Patterson.....	1819	William Richards.....	1851
Isaac Lamb.....	1819	John H. Adams.....	1853
Jeremiah Woolston.....	1819	Edward Betts.....	1855
John Stapler.....	1820	George W. Sparks.....	1856
John Walker.....	1821	Stephen S. Southard.....	1857
Benjamin C. Chandler.....	1821	Joseph T. Baily.....	1857
Isaac Pennock.....	1822	Edward B. McClees.....	1858
John Wales.....	1823	William S. Craig.....	1860
Edward Tatnall.....	1824	Edward Darlington.....	1861
Washington Rice.....	1825	Leonard E. Wales.....	1862
Samuel McClary.....	1827	Henry F. Dure.....	1863
James Mendenhall.....	1827	Thomas Darlington.....	1864
George Griffin.....	1828	Thomas W. Bowers.....	1865
James Gardner.....	1829	James Morrow.....	1866
Edward Inskip.....	1829	James Lane.....	1866
Joseph C. Gilpin.....	1829	George S. Capelle.....	1868
William Seal.....	1829	John P. Wales, M.D.....	1870
Mahlon Betts.....	1830	Edward Pusey.....	1872

¹ The records from 1841 to 1843 are not known to be in existence.

Allen Gawthrop.....	1879	Alfred D. Warner.....	1883
Wm. G. Pennypacker.....	1879	J. Newlin Gawthrop.....	1885
Holstein Harvey.....	1879	Henry Mendenhall.....	1886
William T. Porter.....	1883	Thomas P. Smith.....	1887
Charles W. Weldin.....	1883		

The directors for 1888 are Washington Jones, Geo. S. Capelle, William G. Pennypacker, C. Wesley Weldin, William T. Porter, J. Newlin Gawthrop, Alfred D. Warner, Thomas P. Smith and James Morrow.

Washington Jones, now and for many years president of the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, and who is about equally well known as manufacturer and banker, rather singularly, was not brought up or educated to either calling, but spent twenty years of his early manhood in the mercantile business. He is of Welsh and Irish descent. His great-grandfather came from Wales, and was one of the earliest settlers of that nationality in Delaware. His father, William G. Jones, who was a cabinet-maker, lived all of his life in the house where he was born, and died there in his eighty-ninth year. His wife, Rachel Walker, was of a Pennsylvania family, of Irish origin. Their son Washington, the subject of this short memoir, was born in Wilmington January 5, 1818, and his youth was spent in the manner usual in the then small town, except that he could not fully enjoy even the limited educational advantages of the time because of poor health. When sixteen years of age he went to Philadelphia and entered a retail dry-goods store, and two years later he became a clerk in a wholesale house in the same city. After the expiration of a year he returned to Wilmington, clerked a year in a dry-goods store, served another year as discount clerk in the same bank of which he has since been president, and then, in 1839, when twenty-one years of age, with very little capital besides the knowledge which he had picked up in his varied experience as a clerk, he engaged in the dry-goods business upon his own account. He prospered, slowly at first, and then more rapidly, and for nearly twenty years he followed this line of merchandizing with such generally good results as to lay the foundation of a fortune. In 1858 he sold this store and became associated with Thomas H. Baynard, under the firm-name of Baynard & Jones, in the manufacture of morocco. He has ever since been identified with that trade, as a sketch in the manufacturing chapter shows.

Mr. Jones became a director of the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank a few years after he served there as discount clerk, and, with the exception of a few brief intervals, has held the position ever since. He was elected president in 1868. Large and exacting as have been his duties in this office, and at the head of a great morocco house, his energies have had exercise in numerous other channels. He has been a prime mover and active force in many of the enterprises which have been instrumental in advancing the material welfare of the city. He was prominently identified with the Franklin Cotton Factory, and was one of the foremost pushers in the movement



1871

Mahlon Bettis.....1830 Edward Pusey.....1872
¹ The records from 1841 to 1843 are not known to be in existence.

ly identified with the Franklin Cotton Factory, and
was one of the foremost pushers in the movement



which secured the establishment of gas works in the city. He is the only survivor of the directors who, in 1852, obtained the charter for the gas company. He has also been a chief promoter of several railroad enterprises, and has held positions of responsibility in connection with them. He is regarded as one of the most careful and prudent business men of the city, and while his abilities have brought a reward to him, they have not been of less value to the city—the people generally—both in a material and moral way. His religious affiliation has been with the Baptist denomination, and he has long been an active member of the Second Church, has held nearly every official position in it, including the presidency of the board of trustees and the treasurership; took a prominent part in securing the funds for erecting the handsome church edifice at Fourth and French Streets, and was himself one of the largest contributors. He has ever been one of its principal supporters, and was for fifteen years the superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Jones has been twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united in 1841, was Margaret Wilson, daughter of Washington Rice, a prominent citizen and business man of Wilmington. There were four children by this union,—Emma D. (Mrs. Wm. W. Lobdell), Charles R., Margaret R. (Mrs. D. S. Cresswell, of Philadelphia) and William G. Mrs. Jones died October 4, 1854. In 1856 Mr. Jones married Emma W. Stager, of Philadelphia, and they have one child, Lizzie S. (Mrs. N. B. Danforth).

THE WILMINGTON CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION was organized in September, 1887, by electing Washington Jones president, and the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, managers, for six months. The business of this association was begun October 1, 1887.

THE FARMERS' BANK.—The act incorporating the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware was passed February 4, 1807, empowering it to organize with a capital not to exceed \$500,000, in ten thousand shares of fifty dollars each. The principal bank under this act was established at Dover, with branches at New Castle and Georgetown.

By a supplementary charter of January 22, 1813, a branch of the bank was established at Wilmington and opened a few months later on the west side of Market Street, a short distance above its present location. While the institution thus consists of branches, it is invariably treated as a unit in legislation. Each branch has a separate business, but the allotment of capital is permanent, and the entire resources of the corporation guarantee the liabilities of any one branch. The holdings of the State, which amount to \$360,950, constitute a majority of the stock, and the investment of this block is mainly devoted to the fund for establishing free schools. Annually the bank pays to the State in dividends for the public use, \$21,659, thus making the welfare of the institution a matter of personal interest to every citizen. In return, the bank enjoys by law the custody of certain State

and county funds which form a large proportion of the public moneys.

The total capital now is \$680,000 distributed as follows:

Bank at Dover.....	\$224,000
Bank at Georgetown.....	\$120,000
Bank at New Castle.....	100,000
Bank at Wilmington.....	236,000

The present building of the Farmers' Bank of Wilmington was erected in 1836. Under the charter there were nine directors, six of whom are chosen by the stockholders, and nine elected by the General Assembly. The presidents of the Wilmington branch since its establishment, have been:

John Rumsey.....	July 6, 1813, to Aug. 26, 1815
Louis McLane.....	Sept. 13, 1815, to Jan. 7, 1818
John Rumsey.....	Jan. 8, 1818, to Jan. 8, 1824
Dr. Allen McLane.....	Jan. 8, 1824, to Oct. 19, 1831
Allan Thomson.....	Oct. 22, 1831, to Jan. 7, 1836
James A. Bayard.....	Jan. 7, 1836, to Jan. 5, 1843
David C. Wilson.....	Jan. 5, 1843, to March 31, 1865
Charles I. Du Pont.....	April 5, 1865, to Dec. 12, 1868
Francis Barry.....	Jan. 7, 1868, to Jan. 3, 1878
George Richardson.....	Jan. 3, 1878, to date

The cashiers have been:

Peter Caverly.....	July 6, 1813, to Aug. 19, 1815
John Rumsey.....	Aug. 26, 1815, to March 15, 1817
James Harper ¹	March 15, 1817, to Dec. 30, 1820
Peter Caverly ²	Dec. 30, 1820, to Oct. 1, 1827
John Torbert ³	Oct. 17, 1827, to June 2, 1842
Allan Thomson.....	June 6, 1842, to Jan. 16, 1843
Robert D. Hicks.....	Jan. 17, 1843, to Feb. 15, 1858
Joseph A. Heston.....	Feb. 15, 1858, to March 6, 1867
Aquila G. Robinson.....	March 9, 1867 to date.

The subjoined is a list of the directors, and the dates of their appointment or election, the first nine names being those of the original board chosen July 6, 1813: John Rumsey, Frederick Leonard, Louis McLane, Mordecai McKinney, John McCalmont, George Duffield, John Stockton, Alexander Forrester, John Warner, Caesar Rodney, 1814; E. I. Du Pont, 1814; John Gardon, 1815; Richard E. Cochran, 1816; Outerbridge Horsey, 1816; Isaac Lamb, 1817; N. G. Williamson, 1817; Dr. John Brinckle, 1817; Dr. Allen McLane, 1818; Joseph Robinson, 1818; Dr. Archibald Alexander, 1820; Thomas Bradun, 1820; William Warner, 1822; George Read, Jr., 1822; Victor Du Pont, 1823; John R. Brinkle, 1823; Allen Thomson, 1823; James A. Bayard, 1824; Cyrus Lamborn, 1824; David C. Wilson, 1825; Joseph C. Gilpin, 1825; Joseph G. Rowland, 1826; Josiah F. Clement, 1827; John J. Milligan, 1827; William Chandler, 1829; Samuel S. Grubb, 1829; John P. Garesche, 1830; Harry Connelly, 1830; Charles I. Du Pont, 1830; Henry White-ly, 1833; Enoch Roberts, 1833; Henry M. Bayard, 1836; John Evans Young, 1837; Elisha Huxley, 1841; George Craig, 1841; Hyland B. Pennington, 1843; John Flinn, 1843; Edward G. Bradford, 1843; Henry Hicks, 1851; Spencer D. Eves, 1851; J. M. Turner, 1855; R. R. Robinson, 1857; N. T. Boulden, 1857; Thomas Clyde, 1857; T. F. Crawford, 1858; J. Morton Poole, 1861; Vincent C. Gilpin, 1861;

¹ Died in office.

² Appointed cashier of office of discount and deposit of the Bank of United States, at Lexington, Kentucky, December, 1820.

³ Died in office.

James Delaplaine, 1861; James Bradford, 1863; Francis Barry, 1867; William Bright, 1867; George G. Lobdell, 1867; William G. Gibbons, 1869; William M. Kennard, 1869; Edward Moore, 1870; George Richardson, 1875; George H. Bates, 1875; James Ponder, 1878; E. T. Warner, 1879; John P. Doughten, 1879; John P. Allmond, 1881; J. L. Carpenter, Jr., 1883; Alexander J. Hart, 1885; Enoch Moore, 1887.

The Board of Directors for 1888 are George Richardson, president; Theodore F. Crawford, George G. Lobdell, George H. Bates, John P. Doughten, John P. Allmond, J. L. Carpenter, Jr., James Bradford and Enoch Moore.

George Richardson is president of the bank; A. G. Robinson, cashier; Thomas E. Young, teller; John N. Carswell, discount clerk and J. H. Gooding, clerk.

State of the Farmers' Bank at Wilmington, January, 1888.

ASSETS.	
Real Estate.....	\$17,285.00
Bills and Notes discounted and other Investments....	479,765.21
Current Expenses and Taxes paid.....	3,351.11
Cash and Cash Items.....	36,044.10
Due from Banks and Bankers	34,027.31
	<hr/> \$571,072.73
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$236,000.00
Surplus.....	19,030.00
Undivided Profits.....	13,345.61
Certified Checks.....	8,304.69
Individual Deposits.....	200,549.31
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	13,843.12
	<hr/> \$571,072.73

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND.—On August 20, 1831, a committee reported to an adjourned meeting of some of the most prominent citizens of the town that in accordance with their instructions they had prepared articles of association for a savings fund, which were adopted and signed by fifty-seven persons. At another meeting a few days later Lea Pusey, Richard H. Bayard and Samuel Hilles were commissioned to procure an act of incorporation, which was passed January 11, 1832. The charter members were Joseph G. Rowland, Richard H. Bayard, William Gibbons, Thomas Garrett, E. W. Gilbert, E. W. Gilpin, D. C. Wilson, Allen Thompson, John Bullock, Samuel Hilles, Henry F. Askew, George Jones, W. A. Mendenhall, Henry Gibbons, James W. Thompson, John Gordon, John Elliot, Samuel Buzby, Hy. Whiteley, Robert Porter, James Webb, Samuel Wollaston, Henry Latimer, Willard Hall, Lea Pusey, James Canby, John Wales, William P. Brobson, Joseph Dauphin, Edward Tatnall, John H. Price, Joseph T. Price, Edmund Canby, Samuel Shipley, Eli Hilles, Jacob Alrichs, Mahlon Betts, Samuel Poole, James Price, James J. Brindley, Philip Jones, Thomas C. Alrichs, David Bush, Washington Rice, Benjamin B. Boulden, Harry Connelly, James Sidall, J. P. Gareache, Charles I. DuPont, David Smyth, Edward Grubb, A. S. Reed, Ziba Ferria, Joseph Bringham, Edward Bringham, W. W. Baker, Thomas

Gilpin. From these a board of twenty-five managers was elected, which organized by the election of the late Hon. Willard Hall as president and Lea Pusey as secretary. A code of by-laws was adopted February 2, 1832. The first investment committee was composed of the president and Edward Tatnall, David C. Wilson, Eli Hilles and James Canby. At the same time it was "Resolved, that for the purpose of receiving deposits and making payments the office of the society shall be open and the proper officers attend from ten o'clock A.M. till noon, and from two o'clock P.M. till four, in every seventh day (Saturday) commencing on seventh day the 18th instant." The first office of the society was that of its secretary, Lea Pusey, which was on the east side of Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, below the City Hall; and here business was commenced February 18, 1832. The president served without salary, and this continued to be the rule for nearly fifty years. The compensation to the secretary for his services and the use of his office was fixed at \$100 yearly. Interest on deposits was paid at four per cent. per annum, calculated on whole calendar months; but no sum less than five dollars could draw interest. It is a curious commentary on the business habits of the day, that the Bank of Delaware was asked to allow the society to overdraw its account to an amount not exceeding \$500. This was granted. Some years later the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine agreed to extend this privilege to a sum not exceeding \$1000, and the account was moved to it. The business of the society gradually increased. The first audit, made by C. I. Dupont, Arnold Naudain and Isaac Johnson, eighteen months after commencement of business, showed that there had been received \$19,588.76, in four hundred and twenty deposits, of which sum \$3800.22 had been repaid, while the investments and cash amounted to \$15,966.77.

In 1837 the assets amounted to \$37,463.11, the surplus being \$1,835.60. In 1847 the assets amounted to \$71,280.46, and the surplus to \$9010.35.

The business made rapid progress in the next decade and in 1857 the assets amounted to \$251,659.93, and the surplus to \$27,987.46. In 1867 the amount of assets was \$481,896.34, and of surplus, \$53,876.63. These again nearly doubled in the next ten years, being respectively, in 1877, assets \$876,637.79, and surplus \$99,406.43. In the ten years following the increase was very rapid so that in 1887 the assets reached the sum of \$2,546,903.48, and the surplus amounted to \$214,249.21.

In an institution such as the Wilmington Savings Fund, it is necessary that the greatest caution should be taken in investing the money of its depositors. This has always been most carefully done. The bulk of the investments have been in mortgages of a first-class character, mainly in that city. Of late years these investments have resulted in aiding many of the depositors in obtaining, on easy terms, houses of their own, thus doing them a double service by first giving





May, 1876. He was succeeded by his son, J. Ernest which he displayed in the discharge of duties pertain-

them a safe place to invest small accumulations and savings, and then aiding them further by loaning them money to purchase properties, which loans, by continued savings, are gradually discharged. This institution has therefore combined the best features of a savings fund and loan association.

In 1840 the office of the Fund was removed to a property on the west side of Market Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, which was bought for four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, where it remained until 1856, when the corporation erected the fine, iron-front, four-story building at the corner of Eighth and Market Streets, for the use of the society, and as a dwelling for the treasurer. Within the last few years the growth of the business has been so very rapid that it was quite evident that some further accommodation would be required. Rather than attempt to improve the building which had well served for more contracted times, the managers wisely determined to make another move. Two large houses at the corner of Ninth and Market Streets were purchased and torn down, and the very solid and splendid structure which now adorns the site was erected; and to this on the 21st of November, 1887, the business was transferred. It is by far the finest building of its character in the State. The architect was Addison Hutton, of Philadelphia, and the builder James Mitchell. The material is Fox Island granite, and it is very substantially built. The banking-room is spacious and lofty, being about ninety feet in length by thirty-six in width and thirty-five feet in height, from floor to ceiling. A steel vault fifteen feet by ten feet, in floor dimensions, and eight feet high, with doors, time-locks, etc., of the latest and most effective invention, protects its contents. This was built by the Marvin Safe Company. The rooms for managers' meetings, and for the use of committees, and the president and secretary, are perfect in convenience and exquisite in tasteful furnishing, while the arrangements for heating and ventilating the whole leave nothing to be desired.

The managers of the Savings Fund have always been ably seconded by its officers. The venerable Judge Hall was president from its foundation till his resignation, in December, 1872, a period of forty-one years, during which time he saw the society grow from a feeble beginning to a place of great usefulness and influence in the community; and his wise and prudent management and counsel were mainly instrumental in producing this result. He was succeeded by Joseph Bringham, who continued in office until his death, in March, 1880, and he by the present President, William M. Canby.

The first treasurer was Lea Pusey, who resigned in December, 1833, and was succeeded by Jonas Pusey, who continued to hold the office until his death, in September, 1851. Albert W. Smith was then elected, and continued the trusted and faithful treasurer of the society until ill health compelled him to resign in May, 1876. He was succeeded by his son, J. Ernest

Smith, who also resigned in April, 1885, in order to take the office of solicitor, then newly created. Wilmer J. Ellison, the present treasurer, was elected his successor.

The office of auditor was established in September, 1848, and Albert W. Smith was elected to it. He resigned in 1851 to take the office of treasurer. The other occupants of this responsible office have been William B. Wiggins, Joseph Richardaon, Edward Tatnall and Joseph A. Richardson, the last of whom ably performs the duties.

Albert W. Smith, the eldest son of Samuel and Sarah Watson Smith, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 13, 1818. He was educated at his father's academy in Wilmington, Del., and finished there a full course of studies, including the French and Latin languages, qualifying himself for the profession of teaching, which he pursued during his early life, in co-operation with his father both at Wilmington, Delaware, and Poughkeepsie, New York. From the latter place he removed to Wilmington, which he made his permanent home.

He held commissions as notary and commissioner of deeds for many years, and was also by appointment city engineer and surveyor of Wilmington, all of which offices he filled with great acceptability. He was secretary and treasurer of the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery Company for thirty-three years, and after his resignation from that position was elected a member of the board of directors of that company. He was elected secretary and treasurer of the Wilmington Savings Fund, and served in that capacity from 1851 to 1876, having previously filled the office of auditor for that corporation. During his long term of office the deposits, which were less than \$75,000 when he came into office, had increased to \$603,000 and the surplus from \$14,400 to \$89,600.

Under careful management, and the conservative policy adopted by this institution, which in a great degree devolved upon Mr. Smith to execute, its losses were exceedingly small, and a correspondingly sure and profitable business always enabled it to maintain its credit unimpaired.

Ill health, resulting from overwork, compelled Mr. Smith's resignation as secretary and treasurer of the Wilmington Savings Fund, and his retirement from active business duties. At a meeting of the board of managers, held May 9, 1876, complimentary resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the hope expressed that many years of happiness and prosperity might follow his improving health. He was subsequently elected a member of the board of directors of this institution. His health was so much impaired as to necessitate his absence abroad for upwards of a year.

Mr. Smith, as a business man, was conscientious, thorough, prompt and of sound judgment. These characteristics won him strong friends and the confidence of the community. The ability and integrity which he displayed in the discharge of duties pertain-

ing to positions of trust and responsibility are best attested by the official indorsement of the board of directors of the above institution to that effect, passed on the occasion of his retirement from office.

Mr. Smith, although often solicited, declined to enter politics. He was an original Republican, opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories, and was one of the very few Delawareans who supported Fremont and Dayton in the campaign of 1856.

He is an active and prominent member of the religious Society of Friends.

Mr. Smith enjoys a green old age; he is cheerful, fond of companionship and never so happy as when surrounded by his children. He is a great reader, absorbing the current topics of the day as well as the more serious productions of the best thinkers.

Mr. Smith married Elizabeth Wollaston, daughter of Samuel Wollaston, a prominent citizen of Wilmington, June 6, 1839.

Their descendants are S. Rodmond Smith, who married Sarah E., only daughter of Charles A. and Anna M. Ware, of Alexandria, Va.

Linton Smith, who married Margaret, only daughter of Charles and Mary R. Warner, of Wilmington, Delaware.

Alexis Smith, who married Mary H., eldest daughter of Allen C. and Margaret Harmon, of Alexandria, Va.

Walter Harold Smith, who married Isabella S., eldest daughter of George H. Sellers and Anna W. Sellers, of Ridley Park, Pa.

Joshua Ernest Smith, who married Josephine T., second daughter of Henry L. and Caroline G. Tatnall, of Wilmington, Del.

And Arthur H. Smith, unmarried.

Mr. Smith's ancestry on the paternal side is given in the foregoing sketch of his father, Samuel Smith. On the maternal side it is as follows:

His mother, Sarah, was the daughter of Levi and Rebecca (Yerkes) Watson his wife; Levi was the son of Joseph and Rachel (Croasdale) Watson; Joseph was the son of Mark and Anna (Sotcher) Watson; and Mark was the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Mark) Watson, his wife, who were married the 4th day of the Ninth Month, 1682, at Scotby, near Carlisle, county of Cumberland, England, both being members of the religious Society of Friends. They subsequently came to this country and settled in the Pennsylvania province.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.—This bank was chartered as a State institution February 15, 1839, as the Union Bank of Delaware. The following commissioners were appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock: James Price, James Canby, Edward Tatnall, John Gordon, Alfred Du Pont, Thomas Stockton, Archibald Hamilton, Nicholas G. Williamson, William Chandler, Merritt Canby, Wm. Hemphill Jones, William P. Brobson, David C. Wilson, John H. Price, Samuel Canby, John Elliott, John Connell, Eli Hillea, James A. Bayard, Wil-

liam Lea, Allan Thomson, John Hemphill, Dr. James W. Thomson and Mahlon Betts.

The first meeting of the commissioners was held at John Hall's Inn, the Indian Queen, on February 23, 1839. James Price was appointed chairman, and William P. Brobson secretary. Subscription books were opened at City Hall on the 21st of March, following. Edward Tatnall was appointed treasurer of the board of commissioners, Mahlon Betts assistant treasurer and William Hemphill Jones assistant secretary. "Peter Countiss high constable and Park Mason constable were appointed to preserve order in City Hall during the sittings of the Commissioners." At this meeting the entire capital stock, six thousand shares of fifty dollars each, or three hundred thousand dollars, was subscribed and five hundred dollars on each share immediately paid in. The next meeting of the commissioners was held at Indian Queen Hotel on April 3d, to conduct the first election for directors to serve until the first Monday in January, 1840. The following were elected: James Price, James Canby, Edward Tatnall, Alfred Du Pont, John H. Price, Merritt Canby, William Lea, Isaac Starr, William Chandler, John Hemphill, James W. Thompson, William Hemphill Jones and Miller Dunott.

William P. Brobson was the first cashier. The doors were opened for business in a building on the site of the present large and commodious banking house in May, 1839.

An act of the Legislature was passed in 1843 changing the time of holding election of directors from first Monday in January to first Monday in February each year and also reduced the number of directors from thirteen to nine, which is the present number. Application was made to the Legislature and the charter of the bank amended so as to divide the capital stock into twelve thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each instead of six thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and authorizing the directors to dispose of the residue of the shares for the benefit of the bank.

The Union Bank of Delaware was then fully established and soon recognized as one of the leading financial institutions in the State. Since it began business in 1839 it has met with the greatest success, as facts and statistics herein given will indicate. As a State institution it flourished, but the national banking system furnished superior advantages. The Board of Directors, therefore, made application and on the 20th of June, 1865, received a certificate from the comptroller of the currency at Washington converting the Union Bank of Delaware, into a National Bank. The directors then were Hon. Edward W. Gilpin, president; Henry Du Pont, James C. Aikin, Edgar Hounsfield, Joseph T. Warner, Edward T. Bellah, John H. Price, John B. Porter and Victor Du Pont. On June 27, 1865, they published the following statement of the liabilities and resources of the institution:



Since his election as president of this bank, in July, 1866, Victor Du Pont has administered its affairs with rare business foresight. William P. Brobson, the first cashier, retired on account of feeble health February 1, 1848, when Joseph Warner was elected to succeed him. William S. Craig was at the same time chosen teller. John H. Danby entered the bank, as assistant clerk, in November, 1870. He has occupied every position in it to his present one, having been chosen cashier April 1, 1885. Frank C. Carpenter, paying teller and notary public, entered this bank, as assistant clerk, in 1871. E. Frank Sharpley, receiving teller, in 1878; E. A. Ryan, discount clerk, in 1884; George H. Robinette, book-keeper, in 1885; William C. Buck, book-keeper, in 1885; William Butz, exchange clerk, in 1885.

The late distinguished chief justice, Hon. Edward Woodward Gilpin, was for many years president of the Union National Bank, besides being associated in many other ways with enterprises having for their object the advancement of the business interests of Wilmington. He died, greatly lamented, on April 29, 1876. A sketch of his legal career will be found in the chapter on the "Bench and Bar," elsewhere in this work.

THE MECHANICS' BANK, for a few years, did business at the south-east corner of Fourth and Market Streets. The capital of this institution was two hundred thousand dollars. The directors in 1859 were Mahlon Betts, Evan C. Stotsenburg, Jesse Lane, G. W. Churchman, J. W. Maury, William Tatnall, Joshua T. Heald, John Marshall, Thomas Walter, E. Moore and George Richardson.

Mahlon Betts was president; Samuel Biddle, cashier; and Joseph C. Spear, teller. When this institution closed out its business, Mahlon Betts, its president, was chosen president of the First National Bank. This was in July, 1864.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.—This was the first bank in Wilmington organized under the National Banking Law of 1864. It was organized March 31st of that year, with these directors: Joshua T. Heald, Clement B. Smyth, Israel Pusey, George W. Bush, Stephen S. Southard, Delaplaine McDaniel, Mahlon Betts, William Tatnall and Daniel James. On July 2d Mahlon Betts was elected president. Samuel Biddle was elected cashier June 30th. The bank was opened for business the 4th of July, 1864, in a building at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

Joseph C. Spear, on the same day, was elected teller and clerk and William H. Connell discount clerk. The original capital stock was three hundred thousand dollars, which, on April 3, 1865, was increased to four hundred thousand dollars, and on January 4th, 1871, to five hundred thousand dollars, being the largest capital of any bank in the State of Delaware.

Edward Betts, owing to the retirement of Mahlon Betts, was elected president on the 11th of July, 1864,

one week after its organization, and has filled that responsible position continuously from that date to the present time. George D. Armstrong has been the efficient cashier since August 1, 1864.

Dividends have been paid stockholders semi-annually since the time of organization. The first twenty-eight dividends yielded an annual income of ten per cent.; the succeeding nine dividends eight per cent., and all dividends since nine per cent. annually. The present surplus fund is one hundred thousand dollars. The average amount of deposits for the year 1864 was \$171,557; for 1875 \$364,272; and for 1886 \$721,950. Loans and discounts for 1886 were \$735,888.

These facts illustrate the substantial growth and prosperity of the institution, and its intelligent and well-directed management.

The principal correspondents of this bank, through which it makes collections, are the First National Bank, of Philadelphia; the National Park Bank, of New York; and the National Bank of the Commonwealth, of Boston. On the 1st of April, 1873, the bank was removed from its original location to the one now occupied, at the corner of Fifth and Market Streets.

The names of the first directors are given above. The following is a list of directors who have been chosen since, with the dates of their election:

Edward Betts.....	July 11, 1864
Isaac S. Chamberlain	Jan. 10, 1865
Eli Garrett	Jan. 14, 1868
H. S. McComb.....	Jan. 10, 1871
Samuel Bancroft, Jr.....	Aug. 14, 1876
John H. Adams.....	June 30, 1879
James C. McComb.....	Jan. 10, 1882
Wm. Bush.....	Jan. 12, 1886
Z. James Belt.....	March 25, 1886
Lewis C. Vandegrift	July 15, 1886

The directors for 1888 are,—

Edward Betts.	Daniel James.
Clement B. Smyth.	William Bush
George W. Bush.	James C. McComb.
Lewis C. Vandegrift.	Samuel Bancroft, Jr.
Z. James Belt.	

The cashiers have been,—

Samuel Biddle	June 30, 1864, to Aug. 1, 1864
George D. Armstrong.....	Aug. 1, 1864, to date

The tellers have been,—

Joseph C. Spear.....	July 4, 1864, to October, 1864
Peter T. E. Smith.....	October 24, 1864, to date

The following is a list of the clerks, with dates of appointment:

Wm. H. Connell.....	July 4, 1864
Charles W. Gouert.....	Jan. 3, 1867
Henry Bush.....	Dec. 28, 1868
I. Trimble Quigley.....	June 12, 1871
Frank T. Davis.....	April 29, 1872
Oscar O. Gouert.....	Sept. 2, 1872
I. Wilberforce Foreman.....	July 3, 1873
Henry C. Downard.....	Sept. 8, 1873
Edward W. Smith.....	Dec. 10, 1874
George H. Ellison.....	March 28, 1881
Wm. L. Buck.....	Dec. 18, 1882
Wm. Percy Morrison.....	Dec. 21, 1882
Robert Adair.....	April 30, 1885.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.—A number of mer-

chants, manufacturers and capitalists of Wilmington, during the year 1884 determined to organize another banking institution. The first meetings were held at the office of S. & T. McClary, 606 Shipley Street, where the stock was subscribed and the organization effected. The directors elected were John H. Adams, Samuel McClary, Henry C. Robinson, Phillip Plunkett, Archbald A. Capelle, Samuel G. Simmons, Winfield S. Quigley, Benjamin Nields, John Peoples, Charles E. Fritz, Henry F. Dure, James A. Hart, J. Davis Sisler and William M. Field. The board organized by electing John H. Adams, president, Samuel McClary, vice-president, and John Peoples, cashier.

The capital stock is two hundred and ten thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each. The requisite amount having been subscribed the president forwarded the names and number of shares taken by each of the one hundred and sixty five stock-holders, to the comptroller of the currency at Washington and a certificate was returned empowering the institution to begin business as the "Central National Bank of Wilmington." The bank was opened in its elegant new rooms, in the Security, Trust and Safe Deposit Company building, November 30, 1885. Henry Rumford, was elected teller and Philip Q. Churchman, discount clerk. John H. Adams, on account of ill health, retired from the position of president, February 20, 1886, and Samuel McClary was elected president; Phillip Plunkett was elected vice-president.

The surplus fund at the end of the first six months was eight thousand dollars, and the second six months sixteen thousand dollars. In January 1888, it was twenty-five thousand dollars. Since the organization of the bank, Allen Speakman and Charles Baird have been elected directors, taking the places of John H. Adams and W. S. Quigley. The principal correspondents and reserve banks of the Central National, are the Central National Bank of Philadelphia and the Park National Bank of New York. The directors for 1888, are Samuel McClary, Jr., Phillip Plunkett, John Peoples, Charles E. Fritz, J. D. Sisler, Henry C. Robinson, H. F. Dure, Samuel G. Simmons, William M. Field, Benjamin Nields, James A. Hart, Charles Baird, Allen Speakman and A. A. Capelle.

The late John Hyndman Adams, first president of the Central National Bank and of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and for many years a heavy iron manufacturer, was born in Wilmington October 13, 1820. He was the son of John and Margaret (Hyndman) Adams, both descended from families long settled in Delaware, and belonging to the best elements of the pioneer population. His career was a simple but successful one, marked with little of incident and yet interesting because of the influence that emanated from the man, and had its effect in various ways upon the community. To sum up results of that influence or to portray fully the character of our subject, would be a difficult task, and be-

yond the province of this work, but the outline story of his life may be briefly told. His boyhood and youth were not notable for incident or peculiar experience. He received a liberal English education in the best private schools of his early boyhood days, and later in life he attended the Belknap Academy, one of the best known of the higher institutions of learning that existed in Wilmington during the early part of the century. After leaving school he availed himself of every opportunity for pursuing his studies and improving himself mentally. As one evidence of this, we find him as one of the seven, founding, in 1834, the "Young Men's Literary and Debating Society of Wilmington," of which he became president in 1841 and which he was finally instrumental in merging with the Wilmington Institute. Thus at that early day he was evincing something of the taste for intellectual diversions and desire for knowledge, which became marked characteristics of the mature man. The greater part of his time, however, was of necessity, devoted to business, and he was permitted, in later years, to hold a place at the front rank of self-made men.

His first humble duties in the line of making a living were in the hardware store of Duncan Brothers, and they must have been faithfully and satisfactorily discharged, for after serving for a period as an apprentice with Messrs. Betts, Pusey & Harlan, and buying his remaining time from them, he became, in 1839, a salesman for Mr. John A. Duncan, who had, in the mean time, dissolved partnership with his brother. This position he filled for eight years. In 1847 he began business for himself in the heater and range and hardware business, and in this he succeeded so well that at the expiration of ten years he had accumulated a modest capital, with which he decided to embark in the manufacture of iron. He accordingly connected himself with the firm of McDaniel, Craige & Co., proprietors of the Old Ferry Rolling Mill, which three years later, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Craige, became McDaniel, Adams & Co. In 1863 this firm was succeeded by the Diamond State Iron Company, of which Mr. Adams was elected president. Two years later he resigned this office, retired from the company, and early in 1866, connected himself with the McCullough Iron Company, with which he remained for sixteen years, twelve years as vice-president and four years as president, devoting himself unremittingly to the interests of the house and largely enhancing its capabilities as a great manufacturing establishment. In 1882 he retired and after a sojourn in Europe returned, only to be again pressed into active business life by reason of his universally recognized qualifications for responsible position. He was actively influential in organizing the Central National Bank and the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and upon December 12, 1884, was elected president of both institutions, which positions he held until his death. Such, in brief, was the career and the success of one of Wilmington's repre-

sentative men. It was a success not achieved by one hazardous bound nor yet by the swift, but not always safe steps of speculation, but by the slow, toilsome, sure process of legitimate commercial endeavor and the handling of enterprises which were of great benefit to hundreds of individuals and in fact the entire community, as well as to himself. Mr. Adams was a man of marked conservatism in business methods, and his associates, whether in the departments of manufacturing or banking, highly esteemed him for his sound judgment, the safety of his counsel, his far seeing policy, and no less for that probity which made his very name a buttress of strength for any institution with which it was associated. It is not too much to say that his presidency of the two financial houses just named, did as much as all else combined to place them from the outstart in the highest favor with business men and the people generally.

Of the social, moral, benevolent, public and political phases of our subject's character, much might be said, but a little must suffice. His interest in politics may be said to have first become strongly alive upon the formation of the Republican party in 1856. Its principles were those with which by nature he was fully in sympathy, and he had the courage to avow and support them through all vicissitudes during the remainder of his life. During the winter of 1859-60 he was president of the People's party in Wilmington, and he presided at the great and enthusiastic meeting in Wilmington in June, 1860, which was the first held in any slave State, to ratify and applaud the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He was president of one of the divisions of the Union League during the Civil War, and was unsparing of means and labor to uphold the Union cause. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalist National Convention in Philadelphia, whose object was to bring together for fraternal greeting the Union men of all sections of the country. Two years later he was nominated for State Senator on the Republican ticket, but even his popularity could not overcome the tide of prejudice which set in against the party because of the extension of the right of suffrage to the colored people. He very naturally had pronounced views upon the tariff (being a strong protectionist), upon finance and all kindred topics. In 1868 he was appointed a delegate to the National Convention in Boston, called by the National Board of Trade, and was prominent as a member of the committee chosen by that body to take into consideration the question of taxation, then seriously disturbing the business interests of the country.

In municipal matters he ever had a good citizen's interest, and avoiding rather than seeking any political preferment, he was three times elected to the City Council, and served as its president during a portion of his incumbency. He was for several years a member of the Board of Education, and took a most decided stand in that body in regard to the education of the masses, and was a champion of every measure

looking toward the improvement of the educational system. He favored the study of Latin in the high school, and set forth his views concerning the advantages to be derived from the introduction of that branch with great clearness and force. Mr. Adams stimulated scholarship also by offering prizes in the form of gold medals for those who passed the best examinations in English grammar in the boys' and girls' departments. This practice, inaugurated in 1873, was continued from year to year with salutary effect. This reward, known as the "Adams prize," has since his death been bestowed by his widow.

Mr. Adams was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His benefactions, however, were by no means confined to that society or denomination, but were widely dispensed. He took a warm interest in the associated charities, and for two years before his death was president of the society. He was also at one time president of the Wilmington Institute, and, as heretofore mentioned, was one of the founders of that valuable public institution. His love of literature and of intellectual culture were distinguishing traits, in fact, throughout his life, and held a prominent place in his attention even during his busiest years. Active as he was, and large as were the interests which he managed, he appears never to have allowed them to exclusively occupy his time and thoughts, but always to have devoted some share of his activity to study, social converse, public affairs, the good of others. He was peculiarly alive to the welfare of others, which is merely to say that he was unselfish, and his time, even more valuable to him than mere money, was as readily placed at the service of those to whom it could be of benefit as was the latter. He was a man of great decision of character and of positive opinion, yet respectful of the views of others.

In his social relations he exhibited unvaryingly that dignified and true politeness which rises from self-respect, combined with a thorough appreciation of what was due to others. He was in fact a gentleman in the best sense of that much-abused word,—a man, as one of the newspapers said in announcing his death, of "exalted character in all relations of life, whether business, social or domestic." Another editorial called forth by his demise says: "It is only in the inspiration of his example that his friends and neighbors find any consolation for their sorrow." Mr. Adams died August 17, 1886, leaving a wife *née* Mary Anna McCleary, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Springer) McCleary (the latter a representative of one of the old Swedish families who settled upon the Delaware), to whom he was married in 1844, and two daughters,—Margaret Hyndman (wife of Alexander Clark, of Cincinnati), and Susan Springer (wife of Henry L. Townsend, of Germantown, Philadelphia).

ARTISANS' SAVINGS BANK.—The charter incorporating this financial institution was granted by the Legislature, February 28, 1861. At a meeting of the stockholders, held April 1, of the same year, the fol-



of the masses, and was a champion of every measure stockholders, held April 1, of the same year, the fol-



ceased, viz.: Joseph W. Day, Dr. J. F. Vaughan,
William S. Hilles, Eli Todd and Edward Moore.

In the year 1865 the bank was removed from No.

ences of a trust and safe deposit company. It was
completed in 1885, at a cost of \$71,000, and is an
ornament to the city, as well as a credit to the enter-

prise of its owners. The first officers were: President, John H. Adams; vice-president, Samuel McClary, Jr.; treasurer and secretary, James B. Clarkson; directors, John H. Adams, Samuel McClary, Jr., Henry C. Robinson, Phillip Plunkett, Archibald A. Capelle, Samuel G. Simmons, Winfield S. Quigley, Benjamin Nields, John Peoples, Charles E. Fritz, Henry F. Dure, James A. Hart, J. Davis Sisler, William M. Field.

The company commenced business on the 30th of November, 1885, with a capital of \$140,000, which has since been increased to \$300,000.

The officers and directors for 1888 are: Benjamin Nields, president; Henry C. Robinson, vice-president and J. B. Clarkson, secretary and treasurer. Directors: Samuel McClary, Jr., William M. Field, Charles E. Fritz, Henry F. Dure, Samuel G. Simmons, James A. Hart, Archibald A. Capelle, J. Davis Sisler, Philip Plunkett, John Peoples, Joseph H. Chandler, M.D., and William R. Brinkle.

The following official statement shows the condition of the company at the close of the year 1887:

<i>Resources.</i>	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	\$ 72,163.31
Mortgages, bonds, etc.....	78,100.00
Time loans.....	166,735.02
Demand loans.....	117,600.00
Premiums paid.....	2,615.00
Cash on hand and in banks.....	44,455.64
	<hr/>
	\$461,668.97
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$300,000.00
Surplus.....	15,000.00
Undivided profits.....	934.28
Dividend No. 1.....	7,500.00
Due trust estates.....	40,493.32
Due depositors.....	117,741.27
	<hr/>
	\$461,668.97

The firm of R. R. Robinson & Company, at Fourth and Market Streets, conducts a private banking business which is the oldest in the city, having been established in 1849, though the present title is but little more than twenty-five years old. The house does a general banking business, and among its principal correspondents are Drexel & Company, of Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Company, of New York; De Haven & Townsend, of Philadelphia; and McKim & Company, of Baltimore. The bank, originally founded by R. R. Robinson, has always been under the active management of himself or members of his family; now by his son, H. C. Robinson.

Robert Randolph Robinson, banker and broker of Wilmington, was born in Wilmington, December 15, 1805. For many years he followed the business of a tobacconist, and continued in it until 1849, when, with his son, John N., he began the business of a banker. Together they founded the well-known Banking-House of R. R. Robinson & Co. This firm has embraced two other sons, Robert Emmet and Henry C. Robinson. The latter is now the only surviving member. Mr. Robinson was married, March 31, 1831, to Sarah Norris, of Wilmington, and

had six children, viz.—John Norris, Robert Emmett, Henry C., Lydia A., who is the wife of Prof. Stansbury J. Willey, Clara and Wm. Neff, the two latter deceased. Mr. Robinson died February 17, 1885, at the advanced age of eighty. He was an exemplary citizen, and always highly respected. The firm, under the original title, is continued at Fourth and Market Streets, Wilmington. Mr. Robinson died at his residence, No. 810 Market Street.

John Norris Robinson, banker and broker, was the son of Robert Randolph Robinson. He was born in Wilmington, January 8, 1832. His early life was passed in his native city and he enjoyed its valuable advantages. His first entry into regular business was as a clerk in the employ of J. B. Glazier, whose office was located at Third and Market Streets. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, and after a short time spent in the office of Hopkins & Co., he returned to Wilmington and established the firm of R. R. Robinson & Co., of which he continued the active head until the close of 1864. During this period, among other matters in which he took a great interest, was telegraphy, then in its infancy. He constructed the line between Wilmington and New Castle, one of the earliest in operation in this State. January 1, 1865, he left Wilmington to become a member of the firm of Drexel & Co., in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1869, during which year he was transferred to the New York house, Drexel, Winthrop & Co., and upon the formation of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871, he joined that firm, continuing a partner in the New York, Philadelphia and Paris houses until he was compelled by ill health to retire from business at the close of 1874. After a year spent in Europe in the vain search for health, Mr. Robinson returned to Philadelphia, taking up his residence in that city, and spending his summers at "Glengarry," Torresdale, near Philadelphia, where he died suddenly September 13, 1878, at the age of forty-seven.

Mr. Robinson was a self-made man; one to whose untiring industry, clear business perception and integrity was due his successful business career. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In November, 1856, Mr. Robinson was married to Mary, only daughter of Edward Moore, an old merchant of Wilmington. Mrs. Robinson survived her husband, and is now the wife of Mr. J. Hood Wright, of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York.

Robert Emmett Robinson, a banker and broker of Wilmington, was a son of Robert Randolph Robinson. He was born in Wilmington, August 6, 1833, and always resided in his native city. In 1849 he entered the Banking-House of Messrs. R. R. Robinson & Co. as a clerk, and served continuously in that capacity until 1864, when he became a partner in the firm upon the withdrawal of his brother, John N. Robinson. Mr. Robinson was an active, public-spirited citizen, as well as a skillful banker. He was one of those who organized Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and enthusiastically

only surviving member. Mr. Robinson was married, March 31, 1831, to Sarah Norris, of Wilmington, and daughter. He was one of those who organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, and enthusiastically



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pushed forward the erection of this elegant place of worship. Later he joined heartily in its mission efforts, and took a deep interest in Epworth and Madely Chapels, both of which he did much to establish. For a long time he was a teacher in the Sunday-School of Grace Church, and for six years he was one of the trustees. He was a gentleman of many excellent, agreeable traits, and had many friends, who esteemed him for his social as well as business merits. He was married, November 11, 1856, to Maria J. Kates, daughter of Joseph L. Kates, of Wilmington, and sister of John Kates, superintendent of telegraphy at Wilmington, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. He died November 23, 1875, regretted by a large circle of acquaintances. His wife and four children survive him. Three of the four are now married, and are living in Philadelphia.

The late Joshua T. Heald was one of the most prominent financiers of the city, and it is probably not an exaggeration to say that he did more to enhance the interests of Wilmington than any other one man. He projected and built the Delaware and Western Railroad, was the inaugurator of the city passenger railway service, laid out large additions to the city, called the attention of capitalists to the advantages offered here for manufacturing enterprises, and in a score of ways contributed to the development of the city. When Wilmington extends itself to the Delaware, as it inevitably must in the next few years, the student of history will find in Mr. Heald the initial impulse of that movement, though others may be accredited by superficial observers with the accomplishment of that result. Mr. Heald took a leading part in organizing the First National Bank of Wilmington and he was a director of the institution (in more than that term usually implies) until 1876. He was also instrumental in organizing the Board of Trade. In politics he was a Republican and a very active worker. He was born May 26, 1826, in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, near the curving boundary line, and was the descendant of a family which settled in Chester County, Pa., shortly after the arrival of William Penn. He died in Wilmington July 22, 1887, after a short illness.

His successor and the present head of the house is Daniel W. Taylor, with whom is associated Mr. Edwin H. Gayley, both members of the original firm of Heald & Company established under that name in 1874. The house conducts a general banking and brokerage business, transacting all affairs which are known under those general titles, buying and selling all kinds of stocks and bonds, making collections, buying and selling foreign exchanges, acting as foreign steamship agents, and doing a large business in real estate and rentals. In this department the house is undoubtedly the most important in the city, their transactions probably amounting to seventy-five per cent. of the total real estate operations. The manner in which the firm is most beneficial to the city is

in cutting up large estates and putting them into the market in small lots, and upon easy terms, thus enabling the humbler classes to secure houses almost as low as rent prices and developing the growth of the property owning class in a degree scarcely known in any city of the union, except Philadelphia. Although the death of Mr. Heald caused an irreparable loss to the firm (as it was also to the city) the business is carried on upon the basis which he established, and the members of the house as at present constituted having been long known to the people, possess their entire confidence.

The firm of Elliott, Johnson & Company has carried on a banking business in connection with brokerage for about fourteen years, and with few changes in its formation (the principal one being that which recently occurred, and caused very serious loss, in the death of Henry H. Johnson). The firm was established under the name of Merrick, Johnson & Company in 1874, subsequently became Craig, Johnson & Company, and in 1876 was constituted as it at present exists and under the same firm-name, the partners being Alfred S. Elliott, Henry H. Johnson and Henry P. Scott. While conducting a general brokerage business the firm makes a specialty of State, county, city and railroad investments, and they stand high in the estimation of business men.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

THE COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON enjoyed very extensive commercial interests, particularly during the last century, and at one time imports and exports comprised her largest and most important item of industry. The first vessel, of which there is any record, leaving the port of Wilmington to engage in trade with foreign countries, was the brig "Wilmington" in 1740. She was owned by Griffith Minshall, William Shipley, David Ferris, Joshua Way and others, and originally sailed out of the Christiana, and down the Delaware, during the summer of 1741, laden with flour, ship-bread, white and black oak staves, butter and beef in barrels. Her destination was the Island of Jamaica. Within a year the "Wilmington" returned to port with a valuable cargo of tropical products sufficient to meet the demands of the people of Wilmington and surrounding country. The "Wilmington" made several successful voyages and encouraged a traffic with foreign countries, which grew to large proportions. With the Revolutionary War it languished and did not revive to any considerable extent until 1789.

Nearly all of the leading citizens, from 1741 to 1775, owned or were interested in one or more sailing-vessels, the majority of which were built at home. In 1750, Thomas Willing built the first sloop packet that ran between this port and Philadelphia. Joseph

Tatnall, Joseph Shallcross, Jacob Broom, Job Harvey and others were prominent shipping merchants here before the Revolution, and were engaged in trade with other countries. William Woodcock and Barney Harris were ship-builders, and merchant traders of considerable note. John Harris succeeded them. Simon Cranson as early as 1720 made small brigs at Stanton, and sailed them from there. James Latimer, who settled early last century at Newport, carried on an extensive business in flour. It was brought from Lancaster County in the old-time Conestoga wagons, and was shipped from his wharf to Philadelphia. About the same time the Lancaster teams began to come to Wilmington, and continued for nearly a century to bring the products of that fertile agricultural region for shipment. Isaac Harvey owned several brigs and schooners, and did a large business. From his wharf, now owned by George W. Bush & Co., many vessels sailed subsequent to 1750. Captain Mendenhall succeeded to the ownership of this wharf, engaging in the flour traffic, and running his packets to Philadelphia, where he found a market. The principal part of the flour shipped by him came from Lancaster County. As many as thirty wagons remained overnight in his yard, which was above Front Street and extended from Walnut to French Street, near the old Foul Anchor Inn. John Froudray at that time owned a wharf below Harvey's and ran a packet to Philadelphia. He lived on the corner of French and Walnut Streets, and at high-tide the water surrounded his house. Capt. Samuel Bush¹ bought this wharf. Joseph Shallcross, a large shipper, owned the adjacent wharf up the stream. Wm. Hemphill succeeded him and engaged in foreign commerce. About 1812 he retired and lived in a handsome residence on Market Street. He died February 10, 1823, aged eighty years.

Robinson's wharf, now owned by Charles Warner, was the fourth in order up stream prior to the Revolution. Robinson was a sea captain early in life, and later a shipping merchant. He built a large residence on Front Street, where he died before reaching middle age. Jonathon Rumford, an extensive shipper in 1780, and for many years prior, owned the wharf immediately above the draw-bridge.²

George Taylor, a Hollander, who died wealthy, in 1787, lived here and ran a packet to New York. In 1792, Eleazer McComb, of Dover, bought the Rumford property, fitted up the mansion in elegant style, and, with Colonel Tilton, conducted a trade in flour, in conjunction with a line of packets up and down the Delaware. In 1793, during the yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, Mr. Wilcox, one of the leading shipping merchants of that city, brought the

majority of his vessels to Philadelphia and made his home with Mr. McComb. The latter, together with his wife, died of the yellow fever in 1798.

In 1789 the following vessels belonging to merchants in Wilmington were actively engaged in the West India trade: The schooner "Isabella," Capt. Parks; the schooner "Pratt," Capt. Thomas Mendenhall; sloop "Hannah," Capt. Samuel Lovering; brig "Polly and Betsy," Capt. Andrew Morris; sloop "Industry," Capt. Hill; sloop "Sukey and Polly," Captain Ingham; sloop "Hope," Capt. T. Newbold; sloop "Polly," Capt. Congdon; brig "Munton," Capt. Staunton; brig "Maria," Capt. Fort; brig "Keziah," Captain Collins. A number of vessels at the same time were engaged in trade with Ireland, among them the brig "Brothers," Capt. James Jefferis; brig "Keziah," Capt. Brown; brig "Maria," Capt. Fort; brig "Sophia," Capt. T. Thomson; ship "Happy Return," Capt. Erwin; and ship "Nancy," Capt. Crawford. They were laden with flour and other American products, and brought back Irish linen, window-glass and glassware. Emigrants were also frequently brought over. For several years after this period, says Benjamin Ferris, "the foreign trade from this port continued to increase, particularly with Ireland. Several ships, from three hundred to four hundred tons burden, were owned in Wilmington. One object of this trade was the transportation of emigrants, of whom great numbers in early days were brought into this port."³

In 1799, James Brian purchased the McComb estate. Brian was a native of Ireland, and came to this country about fifteen years before. Soon after his arrival he joined the Society of Friends. He was afterwards one of the leading shipping merchants, engaging largely in the West India and Nova Scotia trade. He also owned the packet "Sarah Ann," which plied for many years between Wilmington and Philadelphia. His wife died in 1802, of yellow fever. He died in 1817. John Stapler, his son-in-law, succeeded him in business.

The coasting trade with the Eastern States and with Nova Scotia was very extensive about 1800 and before. Numerous vessels came into Wilmington from coasting ports, with plaster of Paris, smoked salmon and other varieties of fish, and potatoes.

² Among these emigrants were what were known as "Redemptioners," people who pledged their labors for two or three years in the new country to the captain in return for their passage. On their arrival in America the captain bound them out for the specified period to reimburse himself. Many of these redemptioners became useful citizens and some were afterwards among the most useful and respected residents of the State.

In this connection it may be stated that the West Indian traffic developed a passenger feature which was not so pleasant an addition to the colony. In 1760 a two-masted vessel, laden with colored slaves, sent by their British owners from the West Indies dropped anchor at the mouth of the Christina, and the following year another cargo of them arrived. An early writer describes the appearance of a gang of thirty or more of these human beings fresh from Africa, driven through the streets of Wilmington like so many animals and offered for sale. Even the conservative Quaker at that time experienced no compunctions in buying slaves, as some of them were slave-owners a century ago.

³ James McCartney, a nephew of Brian, conducted the old "Sign of the Conestoga Wagon" Tavern, on Front Street, opposite Thoru Street, which was a popular hostelry with the Lancaster teamsters.

¹ An extended notice of Captain Bush and his family will be found elsewhere.

² Rumford lived in a large mansion, southwest corner Front and Thorn Streets, and during the Revolution was a Royal sympathizer, although not an avowed Tory. He was the victim of some over-zealous patriots, and in consequence of the treatment received from them, his health was affected permanently. His business failed to prosper and he died in 1791.

They returned with cargoes of flour, corn, meal and grain.¹

Prior to the War of 1812, beef, pork, flour, grain and cheese were exported in large quantities from Wilmington. After the war, the home demand was so great that the foreign trade declined, and agricultural interest grew correspondingly. The Brandywine Mills, in 1814, owned nine sloops of from forty to sixty tons, and used them in shipping flour to Philadelphia and elsewhere.²

The Western Transportation Line was established in 1827, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, via Wilmington and Elkton.

An interesting ceremony incident to the early commerce of Wilmington was that of "Chairing the Captain." It was a compliment extended to a popular skipper at the end of a successful voyage. An arm-chair was procured from "The Foul Anchor Inn," or at Captain O'Flynn's tavern, at Third and Market Streets, two poles attached to it, and the skipper was carried triumphantly up Market and down King Street, followed by his cheering crew.

An important factor in the commercial interests of Wilmington during the present century was the Wilmington Whaling Company, organized November 23, 1833.³ Up to this time the whaling industry had been confined almost exclusively to New England, but the demand for sperm and whale oil became great and the profits large; this induced capitalists to go into the business. The Wilmington Company organized with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and the following directors: Edward Tatnall, James Canby, James Price, James G. Howland, C. I. Du Pont, S. B. Davis, John Gordon, David C. Wilson, Robert Porter, George Bush, Mahlon Betts, Jonathan Bonney, William Chandler, William Seal, John Wales, Stephen Bonsall, James W. Thompson, Henry Whitely, George Jones, Thomas Newlin, Thomas H. Larkin, Miller Dunott, John Rice, John Wright and William P. Brobson. Beyond disposing of their stock, this board did not accomplish anything definite. On January 23, 1835, the company was chartered with an authorized capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and reorganized with twenty-five directors, some of whom were Philadelphians. The Wilming-

¹ A prominent figure in connection with the commerce of Wilmington was Paul Cuffee, whose father was an African slave and his mother an Indian. Paul adopted a sea faring life at a very early age and developed unusual intelligence and business capacity. He soon owned a sloop and engaged in the coasting trade. Next he became the possessor of a schooner, then a brig and eventually a large ship, with a crew of colored men, which was a novelty in that age. Later in life he became well-known at American and foreign ports. He was frequently in Wilmington, where he stood high and spent much of his time. He joined the Society of Friends there and sometimes "spoke in meeting." James Brian was his intimate friend and had extensive business relations with him, as did also General John Stockton and Isaac Craig. Cuffee was an advocate of civilization among the negroes. He owned slaves in Sierra Leone. He is known in history as the most intelligent of his race and day.

² The brig "Mermala," four hundred and fifty tons, was the best Wilmington vessel in the foreign trade. She made her final voyage about 1825.

³ Whaling vessels sailed from Wilmington to the South Pacific and returned with oil as early as 1800, but their cargoes were small and the industry never amounted to much until the Wilmington Whaling Company went into operation.

ton directors were David C. Wilson, Edward Tatnall, Samuel B. Wheeler, Thomas Newlin, Thomas Bonsall, Charles I. Du Pont, Thomas Larkin, Jonathan Bonney, Mahlon Betts and James A. Bayard. In 1835 the company purchased the whaleship "Ceres" in New Bedford, and she became the pioneer of the fleet. The vessels belonging to the company and their cost were,— "Ceres," Captain Wheeden, \$39,886; "Lucy Ann," Captain Baker, \$33,910; "Superior," Captain Crocker, \$40,345; "Jefferson," Captain Baker, \$37,275; "North America," Captain Simmons, \$32,313. The several voyages of these vessels and their results were as follows: The "Ceres," sailed in April, 1835, absent two and a half years, loss on voyage, \$5228; "Lucy Ann," sailed in the fall of 1835, absent nearly two years, net profit of voyage, \$4006; "Superior," sailed in 1838, absent nearly two years, net profit of voyage, \$11,254; "Jefferson," sailed September 16, 1839, absent twenty-eight months, profits not given; "Lucy Ann" (second voyage), sailed June, 1837, absent twenty-one months, net profits of voyage, about \$5000; "Ceres" (second voyage), sailed December 1, 1837, absent forty months, profitable results; "Lucy Ann" (third voyage), returned June 24, 1841, net profits of voyage, \$2500; "Lucy Ann" (fourth voyage), sailed November 25, 1841, absent three years, voyage profitable. The "North America" subsequently made two profitable voyages, and then the company met with reverses. The "Superior" on her second voyage lost her captain and returned at a loss to the company. The "North America" on her third voyage was wrecked in a hurricane off New Holland in July, 1841. The "Ceres" made another unprofitable voyage afterwards, and the "Jefferson" made two, and the "Lucy Ann" one voyage at a small profit. The whaling industry then declined, and the company sold its property in 1846 and went out of existence.

In February, 1839, Meritt Canby, William Chandler and John Wright were appointed a committee to audit the treasurer's accounts, and reported a balance of \$7267. The company also owned thirteen thousand dollars' worth of real estate, including a wharf, store and cooper-shop. In 1840 Stephen Bonsall was president of the company; William T. Wheeler, secretary; and Allan Thomson, treasurer. A dividend of seven per cent. was declared in that year, and the net profits were \$16,598; valuation of vessels, \$180,185.⁴

The Christiana was navigable to Wilmington in 1814 to vessels drawing fourteen feet, and Christiana Bridge was the head of navigation on that stream; but when the Wilmington Whaling Company was at the height of its prosperity, large vessels laden with

⁴ Captain Edward Ayers was the only master in the employ of the company that settled in Wilmington. He subsequently sailed from New York and made two voyages around the globe. During the late Civil War, while on a voyage to China, his vessel, the "Tycoon," was captured by the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," and all of his effects were confiscated. Captain Ayers died of yellow fever in Galveston, Texas, in 1867, and his heirs were awarded thirty-two hundred dollars by the Alabama Claims Commission.

oil were unable to get up to their wharf, which was located where Pusey, Jones & Co.'s ship-yards now are.¹ The ships were anchored at the mouth of the Christiana, where a portion of the cargo was discharged, and they afterward went up lightered. In order to deepen the channel, Congress was appealed to in 1836, and appropriated fifteen thousand dollars "for improvement of the Harbor at the port of Wilmington." Of this amount the City Council of Wilmington, through a committee consisting of William R. Sellars, William Chandler and Thomas Young, expended fourteen thousand dollars in a dredging-machine made at the ship-yard of John Harris, under the supervision of Captain Alexander Kelley, now connected with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, who was sent by the committee to Baltimore to inspect the dredges then at work there. A force of men, under the charge of Captain Kelley, were then engaged during the summer months for three years in dredging the Christiana. Meantime, other appropriations were made by Congress. Up to 1880 the work of improving the harbor was confined to dredging, at a total cost of \$106,156, and a twelve-foot low-water channel was maintained. In 1880 Congress directed a survey of the Christiana, from the Delaware Railroad bridge to its mouth, and the estimated cost of establishing a mean depth of fifteen feet. This contemplated the building of a jetty at the entrance to the harbor and dredging the channel above to fifteen feet and from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet wide. This work has been in progress since 1881, and up to 1887 the government appropriated \$150,750 toward it. The jetty was finished in 1881, and since, a limited amount of dredging has been required to maintain a fifteen-foot channel, which, in 1887, was made seventy-five feet wide from Market Street Bridge to a point within two hundred feet of the outer end of the jetty entrance. In addition to the funds contributed by the government (\$259,906), since 1837, considerable sums have been expended by individual enterprise. There has been in Wilmington, since 1884, an office which controls the improvements of harbors and rivers in the district of Delaware, with General William F. Smith in charge.

Following is a list of the several collectors of customs at the port of Wilmington up to the present time :

George Bush	October 1, 1790
Allen McLane	March 1, 1797
Henry Whiteley	June 8, 1829
Arnold Naudain, M.D.	March 22, 1841

¹ The harbor or Little Lake, in the rear of the site of Fort Christiana (near the foot of Seventh Street of the present), was filled up in 1820. It was here the first Swedish settlers landed in 1638. Old Ferry Point, foot of Third Street, and the point opposite extended into the stream in early times, and were called the Capes of Christiana. In 1780 there was quite a stream emptied in the river at the corner of what is now Second and Orange Streets, and there was a mill on it operated by water-power.

² The date of the appointment of Major Bush is not known. His first account was filed October 1, 1790, and his last February 28, 1797, the year of his death. The accounts of Col. Allen McLane began March 1, 1797, and closed June 7, 1829. President Andrew Jackson, after his inauguration sent Col. McLane word that "to the victors belong the spoils" and appointed his political friend, Col. Henry Whiteley, of Newark, to succeed him. Nathaniel Young resigned April 19, 1849, and Wm. P. Brobson died during his incumbency.

Henry Hicks	June 23, 1845
Nathaniel Young	April 19, 1849
William P. Brobson	May 4, 1819
Charles Polk	March 6, 1850
James Sharpe	March 24, 1853
Thomas M. Rodney	May 14, 1861
Theodore F. Crawford	September 17, 1866
William D. Nolen	April 12, 1869
Lewis Thompson	May 9, 1876
Henry F. Pickels	June 30, 1884

Dr. E. A. Smith was port physician in 1795 ; Dr. James Tilton, Jr., was appointed in 1803 ; Dr. William D. Brinckle in 1824 ; Dr. L. P. Bush in 1840 ; Dr. H. F. Askew in 1853, and Dr. Willard Springer is present incumbent. The appointment is a life office in the gift of the Governor.

The exports from the District of Delaware in 1811, the largest proportion being from Wilmington, aggregated \$88,623, of which \$76,945 were domestic articles ; tonnage for the same year, 8192. The exports of domestic articles from Wilmington in 1846, were \$113,633 ; in 1847, \$250,595.

Collector Brobson's report of expenses of his department for the year ending January, 1849, was : Amount expended in collector's department, \$1447 ; maintaining thirteen light-houses from Cape Henlopen to Fort Mifflin, \$6208 ; floating lights, \$4821 ; beacons and buoys, \$3532 ; inspections and measures, \$4304 ; total, \$20,316. Revenue marine service: Schooner "Forward," Capt. Henry B. Nones, four lieutenants, three second lieutenants, fifty seamen and twenty-five attendants, \$5876 ; Schooner "Gallatin," captain, two lieutenants, thirty seamen and eighteen attendants, \$4549. The revenue service was removed during Collector Nolen's term to Philadelphia.

The number of vessels and total tonnage owned and recorded in Wilmington for the years 1882 to 1887 was 1882, vessels 165, tonnage 16,668 ; 1883, vessels 177, tonnage 17,677 ; 1884, vessels 181, tonnage 19,864 ; 1885, vessels 186, tonnage 19,945 ; 1886, vessels 176, tonnage 16,750 ; 1887, vessels 120, tonnage 16,412.

The total operations of the port for 1885 aggregated \$13,181,000 for the year, and in June 30, 1887, \$15,326,000.

The custom house was originally at New Castle, but was removed to Wilmington about 1800. For nearly a half century thereafter, it was located in a small-rented building on Water street, between Market and King streets, where G. W. Stone's store is now. It remained there until the building corner Sixth and King Streets was erected.

The first steamboat to ply between Wilmington and Philadelphia was the "Vestal," which was launched at Grice's ship-yard in Philadelphia, April 23, 1812, and made a trial trip the succeeding day. George Coxen was captain and part owner. The arrival of the "Vestal" was the occasion of much enthusiasm and hundreds of citizens visited her at the wharf. She was called the "Vesta" after 1815. Captain Milner commanded her in 1818.

The steamboat "Delaware" was put on the river

August 20, 1814, to run between Wilmington and Philadelphia "during the stoppage of the intercourse by water to Baltimore by the British."

The "Superior" was built in 1820 and put in charge of Captain Milner. It took her eight hours to go to Philadelphia, and two days were required for the trip. The fare to Philadelphia was one dollar. Captain Henry Read ran her for several years. She was owned by the Wilmington Steamboat Company of which William Young was president. Captain Read afterwards commanded the "Wilmington," built in 1829, at Philadelphia, and owned by the same company. In 1836 he retired and took the Indian King Hotel at Fourth and Market Streets. Captain Black took charge of the "Wilmington."

Wilmer Whildin was one of the most successful steamboat captains on the river half a century ago. In 1829 he opened Cape May Point as a seaside resort and built a hotel there. The same year he commenced to run the steamer "Emerald" from Philadelphia to Cape May Point, charging only seventy-five cents for the trip. The "Emerald" afterwards ran from Philadelphia to Wilmington. In 1835 he bought the "New Castle," and his son, W. Whildin, Jr., who was educated for a physician became her captain. The same year the "Lineas," Captain Bilderbach, was put on the river. The "New Castle" in 1836, was the first boat to make the round trip to Philadelphia the same day, resulting in active competition between the various boats and the newly constructed railroad. The latter put the fare down to twelve and one-half cents and the steamboats for several months carried passengers at ten cents.

George Thom was engineer of the steamer "Baltimore" and afterwards of the "Emerald" and "Delaware." He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1795, came to this country in 1822, and is still living on Justison Street, Wilmington, at the age of ninety-three. He superintended the construction of a number of engines at the works of Thomas Holloway in Philadelphia.

Captain Douglass ran the "Robert Morris" up and down the river in 1838; Captain J. L. Robinson on the "Balloon" in 1842; Captain Whildin, the "Sun" in 1843.

The "W. Whildin," named after its original owner, was the first iron steamboat with side wheels to run in the Delaware. It was built about 1841, and ran between Philadelphia and Wilmington. The "Whildin" was enlarged in 1846 and is now running between Baltimore and Philadelphia as one of the Ericsson Line.

The steamboat Balloon and the Rainbow, in 1843, charged twelve and one-half cents between Wilmington and Philadelphia.

The steamer E. I. Dupont, launched from Harris' shipyard in February, 1845, had a double propeller and a sixteen-inch cylinder, equal to a ninety horsepower engine.

Captain Whildin, in 1846 bought the Napoleon and

put her on between Philadelphia and Smyrna Landing. In 1848 he owned a controlling interest in the Balloon, Robert Morris, Ohio and Sun, but sold the Sun to Capt. Douglass the same year for \$27,500. He bought the Pioneer in 1849 and gave Captain Robinson charge of her.

The Zephyr ran between New Castle and Dover Landing in 1848. In 1829 the New Jersey Steamboat Company commenced to run small boats from Wilmington to the Jersey shore, to accommodate market people, and sold them in 1838. The Bolivar, a large boat, was next put on and run until 1847, when she was transferred to the Gulf of Mexico. Captain Wilson Pierson was given charge of the Enterprise on this line April 27th of the same year. The Gosport, Captain Baker, was enlarged in 1850. The Telegraph, a fine steamboat, was owned by Captain Whildin.

The "Alice E. Preston" ran for a while between Pennsgrove, New Jersey, and Fourth Street Wharf, Wilmington, when she was succeeded by the "Susie McCall," under Captain Denney. The "McCall" ran until December, 1887, when she was sold, and is now (1888) plying in Southern waters.

The Oregon was a handsome new steamboat, put on the line between Philadelphia and Baltimore in 1849, and the Mountaineer began to ply between Philadelphia, Wilmington and Cape May, the same year. The Montana and the Napoleon were fine river boats then. The Nebraska, built by Thomas Young in 1849, was a steam propeller for the New York and Baltimore line. The engine was made by Harlan and Hollingsworth. The Napoleon, Captain Ball, took the place of the Baltimore, between Smyrna and Philadelphia. The Santa Clara and Eldorado, each one hundred and forty feet long, twenty feet beam, three hundred tons, were made by Thomas Young for Aspinwall & Co., for the line from Philadelphia to California during the "gold fever."

Captain J. L. Robinson, of the Pioneer and Balloon, in 1850 bought the steamer "Cohanzey" and turned it into a "down river boat." The iron steamer California, one hundred and fifty feet long, twenty-seven feet beam and eleven feet hold, was built by Harlan and Hollingsworth in 1850.

"The Ariel" ran between Wilmington and Philadelphia, and was succeeded, in 1866, by the "Samuel M. Felton," which continued to run until 1886. This year an explosion took place and, upon the repairing of the boat, she was taken off the line. The boat was the property of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Steamboat Company, and was, for a time, the only opposition to the railroad company. After a few years the railroad company purchased a controlling interest in the former, and the boat was run in the company's interest. When the railroad bridge on the Brandywine was washed away in the freshet of 1869, the boat ran night and day transferring passengers across the river. The "Felton" was built by Reaney, Son & Archbold, of Chester, in 1866, and for a time was the finest boat on the Delaware River. She was the fleetest steamer

on the river in 1869-70, and when the "John Sylvester" and "Eliza A. Hancock" were put on as opposition boats, made the fastest time between Philadelphia and Wilmington. At this time the fare was reduced to ten cents one way, and fifteen cents the round trip. The "Felton" withstood all opposition, and, in 1870, it was withdrawn. The "Felton" was without opposition until the propeller "Wilmington," owned by J. Shields Wilson and others of Philadelphia, was placed on the route, and has been running ever since. In 1885, the "Brandywine," a companion boat, and one of the fastest propellers in the country, was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company for the same parties. A third boat, the "City of Chester," is now in course of construction for the same company, and will be placed on the line in 1888. For several months, in 1883, M. Green Wright & Co., of New York, placed the "Morrisania" on the river to run between Wilmington and Philadelphia. She was succeeded by the "Shady Side," and, for a time, Wilmington had three steamboat lines to Philadelphia. The "Shady Side" was discontinued, and the only boats that ran in 1887 were the "Wilmington," Captain Peter Bloomsburg, and the "Brandywine," Captain Horace Wilson.

THE FIRST BOARD OF TRADE of Wilmington was organized January 3, 1837. David C. Wilson was chosen president, Jacob Alrichs, vice-president, William Chandler, treasurer, and Jonas Pusey, secretary. The first directors were C. I. Du Pont, Jonathan Bonney, Samuel B. Wheeler, Samuel Buzby, Washington Rice, Vincent Gilpin, Edward Grubb, John Bancroft, Thomas Young, Stephen Bonsall, George Bush, Allan Thomson, James Canby, Mahlon Betts, F. H. Larkins, Thomas Garrett, Elisha Huxley and John Wright.

The object of the Board was "for the better organization and regulation of the trade and business of Wilmington, mercantile, manufacturing and mechanic." The original members were Peter Porter, J. B. Porter, D. C. Wilson, James Canby, Jonathan Bonney, Samuel Buzby, Elisha Huxley, Edward Grubb, John Bancroft, Jr., Bracken Pinkerton, John Gordon, Edward Warner, Dr. H. F. Askew, Dr. James W. Thomson, John A. Duncan, Jeremiah W. Duncan, Dell Noblitt, John Harris, Benjamin Chandler, James C. Aiken, John Wright, Jonas Pusey, J. L. Robinson, James Stroud, Mahlon Betts, William McCaulley, James Bayne, M. K. Carnahan & Co., F. G. H. Robinson, Cyrus Pyle & Co., Eli Todd, Joseph S. Hedges, W. P. Brobson, James Carson, Miller Dunott, Wilson Pierson, Esau Cox, John M. Turner, George Craig and Thomas Garrett.

At the first business meeting of the Board James Canby offered a resolution, which was passed, favoring the removal of obstructions from the bed of the Christiana Creek, so as to make it navigable for large vessels. A resolution was at the same time adopted advocating the extension of the city limits so as to include the mouth of the Christiana, and a memorial

with three hundred and sixty signatures was sent to Congress asking for the improvement of the wharves, and the appropriation of funds for the erection of a custom-house in Wilmington. This Board had an active existence for several years. In 1850 David C. Wilson was president, Jonas Pusey and John A. Duncan, vice-presidents, Joshua T. Heald, secretary, and George Richardson, treasurer.

THE WILMINGTON BOARD OF TRADE, was organized October 27, 1868, Edward Betts, was elected president, Francis Barry, vice-president, George W. Stone, secretary and James Bradford, treasurer. The board of managers, were Edward Betts, Joshua T. Heald, Casper Kendall, George Richardson, George W. Bush, C. Febiger, Victor Du Pont, Howard M. Jenkins, E. Tatnall Warner, Jr., Washington Jones, Henry B. Seidel, William M. Kennard, George G. Lobdell, Lea Pusey, James Morrow, James Lewis, Eli Garrett, Charles Moore, William G. Gibbons, Henry F. Finnegan, Caleb P. Johnson, William H. Swift, James Morrow, Job H. Jackson. The object of this board was "for mutual counsel and deliberation on the business interests, manufacture, commerce and trade of the city." The first effort of the board was to arouse an interest in the erection of a large hotel building. E. T. Warner, Jr., J. T. Heald and William G. Gibbons, were appointed a committee to present plans for it, who recommended that the subject be referred to the Wilmington Hotel Company, chartered in 1867.

James Bradford and H. M. Jenkins, were elected representatives and attended the meeting of the National Board of Trade in Cincinnati, December 2, 1868. The same year George Richardson, William H. Swift and George W. Stone, were sent as representatives to the opening ceremonies of the Hall of the Commercial Exchange, in Philadelphia. A resolution was almost unanimously adopted by this Board, recommending the repeal of usury laws of the State.

George G. Lobdell, Francis Barry and George W. Stone, were appointed to visit the State Senate, then in session, and ask that the tax bill passed by the House of Representatives be altered so as to decrease the heavy demands its final passage would have on the manufacturing interests of Wilmington. Through the efforts of this board the bill was modified.

In 1870 Geo. Bush was president. The new managers elected to take the place of others who retired were D. H. Kent, H. C. McLearn, T. Y. de Normandie, H. F. Pickels, Geo. R. Townsend and D. W. Taylor. The delegates to the National Board of Trade at Richmond, Virginia, were Francis Barry and W. H. Swift. The port-wardens elected were Francis Barry, Charles Moore and E. T. Warner. In January of this year, J. T. Heald, G. W. Bush and George G. Lobdell, members of this board, with a Committee of City Council, visited Washington, and through Representative Biggs, obtained an interview with the Congressional Committee on Appropriations, which resulted in the government granting fifteen thousand

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dollars for an examination and survey of the harbor of the Christiana. Alfred Lears, civil engineer, in April, 1870, read an interesting paper before the board on "The Improvement of the Harbor of Wilmington." The extension of the streets of the city to the Delaware river was the next topic discussed. "American Commerce and Shipbuilding" was a subject of frequent discussion. On May 10, 1870, the board petitioned Congress to enact such measures as shall encourage the building of vessels in the ship-yards of this country, at prices which will enable American ship owners to successfully compete with those in foreign countries for the commerce of the world.

The opening of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, June 15 and 16, 1870, was conducted under the auspices of the Wilmington Board of Trade, by invitation of Hugh E. Steele, president of the road. The exercises of the 15th were held in the rooms of the board, northeast corner of Third and Market Streets. The City Council of Reading was present, and prominent citizens from other towns and cities,—all of whom were hospitably entertained. In the evening a complimentary supper was given in Institute Hall. After the banquet speeches were made by Hugh E. Steele, Frederick Lauer and Heister Clymer, of Reading; Dr. Charles Huston, of Coatesville; Henry S. Evans, of West Chester; C. W. Wright, Secretary of State; Dr. Franklin Taylor, of West Chester; Joshua Valentine, mayor of Wilmington, and George W. Bush. The following day a trip was made over the new railroad, stopping at Coatesville for dinner, and arriving in Reading at two P.M., when the party was received by Mayor Gernand, of that city, and a banquet was given in the Mansion House. The opening of the railroad created a bond of union between Reading and Wilmington, which has since been maintained.

E. Tatnall Warner was president and William H. Swift vice-president in 1871. Among the new members of the board of managers were W. S. Auchincloss, T. S. Bellah, J. N. Cooling, J. Taylor Gause, Washington Hastings, W. Y. Warner and Henry S. McComb. A resolution was passed advocating the widening of Water Street sufficient to accommodate the wants of railroads. This was accomplished.

J. T. Heald and W. H. Swift were delegates to the meeting of the National Board of Trade at Buffalo. They were instructed to bring up the subject of Civil Service Reform before that body. They did, and secured the passage of a series of resolutions favoring it. The Wilmington Board next passed resolutions advocating the removal of the county buildings to Wilmington. The question of State taxation and representation in the Legislature was next discussed. The new hotel, the project of the erection of which was freely discussed by the board two years before, was now in course of erection.

In 1872 Henry S. McComb was president, and Preston Lea vice-president. George W. Stone was

secretary and James Bradford treasurer since time of organization. George S. Capelle, W. T. Croasdale, F. N. Buck and George A. Le Maistre were new directors. This was a year of business prosperity. Nearly every enterprise advocated by the Board of Trade the year before was pushed to completion. The meeting-place of the board was moved to newly-furnished apartments in Masonic Temple. The proposition to hold an industrial exposition met with great public favor, but was not held until the fall of 1874 in Third Street Market-House. The board in 1872 had seventy-five members; a new constitution was adopted, and the rooms in Masonic Temple for a time were open daily.

After 1873 the board did not hold regular meetings, nor put forth as vigorous an effort to the accomplishment of its aims as during the years immediately preceding. The depression in the business affairs of the country was deeply felt in Wilmington at this time. Meetings were held, however, and better sewerage for the city, a more satisfactory water supply, extension of the city limits and other subjects relating to the public needs were discussed with effect.

One important good accomplished in recent years by the board was its advocacy and finally securing the passage by the Legislature of the Port Warden Bill. Appropriations of recent years by Congress for the improvement of the harbor of Wilmington were obtained largely through the energetic measures of this body.

Preston Lea was elected president in 1873, Henry Mendenhall in 1875, George S. Capelle in 1877, F. N. Buck in 1881. E. A. Van Trump succeeded George W. Stone as secretary in 1875. The port wardens are Alexander Kelly, Job H. Jackson, Joshua L. Pusey, James Bradford, Enoch Moore, Jr. The rooms of the board since 1882 have been in the Exchange Building at Seventh and Market Streets.

At the last annual election Daniel W. Taylor was chosen president, George W. Bush, Jr., vice-president, E. A. Van Trump, secretary, and James Bradford, treasurer. The membership has been increased, and the board has again become an active and energetic organization.

Col. Henry S. McComb, the successful manufacturer and great railroad operator, was born in Wilmington, July 28, 1825, and died December 30, 1881. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and inherited the excellent traits and strong characteristics of worthy and highly respected ancestors. He was the second of a family of five children, whose father died when he was quite young, and the care and protection of the children, devolved upon the mother, a woman possessed of many noble qualities of mind and heart, and who was earnestly devoted to the welfare of those under her charge.

But few of the early years of Col. McComb were spent in school, as he was required to assist in the common support of the family. When but a

boy he became an employee in the office of the *Delaware Journal*, and a year or two later was apprenticed to learn the trade of currier. He acquired a knowledge of his new occupation so rapidly that he was enabled to buy two years from the face of his indenture papers, and was free at the age of eighteen years. In the meantime he had been a diligent student, and spent all his leisure time at home with his books and improved every opportunity for mental culture. He next became journeyman with a prominent leather-dealer, in Wilmington, and by judicious management, and by saving his earnings soon bought out the establishment of his employer, and just as he entered upon his manhood, began his brilliant and successful business career. By means of his intelligent mental grasp of every situation in which he was placed, by dint of his surpassing energy and untiring devotion to his business, he succeeded in everything he undertook. At twenty-five he was recognized as one of the foremost business men of Wilmington, and at thirty had surpassed nearly all his competitors in trade. He continued in this leather trade with the greatest success, continually enlarging and expanding his business, until he became known as one of the most extensive manufacturers, in his line, in this country.

He was a staunch defender of the Union at the outbreak of the Civil War. He held a number of very important contracts from the Government for the manufacture of tents, knapsacks, etc., and filled them with such promptness and satisfaction, that he secured the strong friendship of President Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton, and the other members of the Cabinet. When a Military Governor was ordered for Delaware, the commission was made out to Col. McComb, but he advised against it, and no such governor was appointed. He then raised, and equipped at his own expense, the Fifth Delaware Regiment, of which he was Colonel.

After the close of the Civil War he became interested in a number of railroads. He was one of the originators of the Union Pacific Railroad, and took an active part in the construction of this great highway. In 1868 the Mississippi Central Railroad came under his control and put into operation a trunk line between New Orleans and Cairo, Illinois, by securing control of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. The complete consolidation of these roads was effected July 4, 1873, the trunk line extending a distance of six hundred miles. In 1870 he bought six thousand acres of land along this route, about one hundred and five miles from New Orleans. It was covered with valuable pine timber. On part of this land now stands McComb City, with a population of thirty-five hundred.

The successful railroad operations of Colonel

McComb in the South brought him into intimate intercourse with the leading men of the South, as well as the entire country. Besides being president of the railroads mentioned above, he was president of the Southern Railroad Association, and he was interested in various lines of railroads in the North and West. He was also president of the Narragansett Steamship Co. running the Bristol line of steamships between New York and Boston.

When he became president of the Great Northern and Mississippi Railroads they were burdened with debt and out of repair. Within three years he put over five hundred and fifty miles in complete order, extended the business of the roads, which greatly developed the resources of the country through which they passed, and added much to the material wealth of the South. The bonds of the company in the meantime passed from seventy to one hundred, their par value.

In 1880 he purchased a controlling interest in the Delaware and Western Railroad, procured an amended charter for it, and made this road necessary to the projected through line to New York. It was greatly through the instrumentality of Colonel McComb that the exposures of the Credit Mobilier scheme were made.

Colonel McComb was a man of commanding presence, magnificent physique, being six feet two inches tall. He was possessed of great magnetism, had a pleasing address and great suavity of manners. He was genial, affable and courteous. These qualities made him very popular and greatly contributed to his success in life.

In politics he was a Republican and earnestly advocated the policy and principles of the Republican party.

In his youth he attended the Hanover Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, and later was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of the same city in which he always resided.

Colonel McComb was married to Elizabeth McKean Bush, daughter of Charles Bush, of Wilmington, on the 16th of June, 1853. The children born of this marriage were Charles Bush (deceased), Ellen Bush (deceased), James Craig, Jane Elizabeth and Martha McComb.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.—The transportation house of Messrs. George W. Bush & Sons is one of the oldest in any line of business in the city of Wilmington, its inception antedating the Revolution, and the continuity of its existence being unbroken from the outstart to the present. There was just a trifle of romance in the establishment of this business house over a century ago. Samuel Bush, the founder, son of Charles Bush, a West India importer, having been born in 1747—December 27th—was in 1773 twenty-six years of age, and it so happened in that year he fell in love with and became engaged to Ann McKee, the daughter of Andrew McKee, one of the

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old settlers, a resident of Brandywine Hundred and the owner of broad, well-tilled acres there,—a man of substance and character and influence. His daughter, too, had influence, at least with young Bush, and she exerted it in the matter of inducing her lover to abandon a sea-faring life. Now, Samuel Bush knew more about the sea and ships than of any other matters in the world, for at the age of sixteen he had sailed on board of one of the West India vessels, and he had followed the sea for several years, going out several times as captain, and yet he readily enough abandoned his chosen and well-liked calling, at the simple request of Ann McKee. Casting about for other means of making a living, he conceived the idea that he could create and build up a business by trading and freighting between Wilmington and Philadelphia, and, with this object in view, early in 1774 he bought a little sloop of thirty tons burthen, which naturally enough he named the "Ann." With this little craft, the energetic and hopeful young man started a weekly line between the two towns, and laid the foundation for the great commercial operations of successive generations of his descendants. His plan was to take to Philadelphia the produce collected by storekeepers and others in Wilmington and dispose of it, and also to fill orders for Wilmington merchants, thus making a freight both ways and a small commission besides. This was something altogether new to the business men of the town. Previously to 1774, when Samuel Bush began sailing the "Ann," there had been no regular communication between Wilmington and Philadelphia. It was a day's journey from one town to the other, either by land or water, and hence the journey was not often made. Merchants were accustomed to go up to the Quaker City in the spring and fall to buy their stocks of goods, and chartering sloops to bring them down, occasionally making the trip by land, when they needed things between the regular buying seasons; but Bush's enterprise changed all of this. The people of Wilmington were not slow to find out the conveniences of the new plan and to enter heartily into it,—so that it was a success from the outstart, but only in a small way. The breaking out of the War of the Revolution unsettled all business; but Captain Bush found full employment for his sloop carrying stores and produce for the army. When, in September, 1777, after the battle of the Brandywine, the British fleet came up the Delaware River and occupied Philadelphia, they chased his sloop so closely that he was compelled to run into a creek on the Jersey side and scuttle her, to prevent her capture and destruction. After the British evacuated Philadelphia he raised and refitted the sloop, and again commenced freighting on the river as before. By this time the millers and distillers of Lancaster and Chester Counties, Pa., had found out that it was much cheaper for them to send their produce to Wilmington, and ship it thence to Philadelphia, than to send it, as they had always before done, direct to the

city in wagons. To give them easy access to Wilmington, turnpikes were built out in all directions as far as the State line. The success of the shipping enterprise being recognized, and also the fact that the "Ann" was getting all the freight she could carry, another sloop was started from French Street wharf by John Foudrey, who continued the business until about 1790, when he sold out his whole property, from the river to Front Street, to Captain Bush.

Finding the "Ann" too small for the trade now offering, Captain Bush built a new sloop, of about double her tonnage, which he called the "Nancy" after the brig whose tragical fate created so much excitement in this part of the country. She was fitted up to carry passengers as well as freight, the passage money being a charge that would now be equal to fifty cents. The merchants of Wilmington being offered this convenience, soon began to go to Philadelphia to buy their goods in person, instead of sending orders as they had done heretofore. For some time they took with them their provisions for the trip, but after a year or so the convenience of having their meals prepared upon the sloop became generally appreciated and thus one of the now common features of travel by water was duly inaugurated. The charge was twenty-five cents for breakfast or supper and fifty cents for dinner, and as it usually took from six to nine hours to make the trip, the cost was from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter. A large bell hung upon the store-house signaled the hour of departure, which was so arranged as to take advantage of the tides, and the friends of those going up to the city accompanied them to the wharf to see them off and say good-bye, much as in these days is done on the departure of ocean steamships for Europe.

Mr. Bush soon found it would be more profitable to him to hire a captain for the sloop and himself remain at home to receive and deliver the freight and to attend to the other business, which was becoming quite extended. Consequently engaging Captain Milner to sail the sloop and placing his son David, then a lad of fourteen or fifteen years, on board to look after the business in Philadelphia, he established a regular mercantile business on French Street wharf, not only freighting to Philadelphia, but buying all kinds of produce and shipping it on his own account to Philadelphia, New York or the West Indies, as he could find the best market. He also kept in store such articles as the people of the surrounding county had need of,—flour, salt, fish, plaster of Paris, etc., etc.,—and soon had a flourishing trade.

About the year 1794, Captain Milner, in company with some other persons, started a sloop of his own for trading between the two towns, and Samuel Bush promoted his son David to the captaincy of the "Nancy." In the year 1801 he took his son Charles into business, and he remained until his death in 1804, when David Bush took his place, but continued in command of the sloop for nearly twenty years af-

terward. Another sloop, the "Mary Ann," was built, and a semi-weekly line was put in operation. The firm, as thus constituted, remained unchanged until about 1820, when Samuel Bush, then in his seventy-fourth year, retired from the business, and George, his youngest son, took his place, the firm-name being changed to that of David & George Bush, which name it retained, with one short interruption, until the year 1846, when David Bush, in his seventy-first year, gave up his share of the business to his youngest son, George W., and the firm-name was changed to George & George W. Bush. The senior member of the firm died in 1863, but the business was continued by George W. Bush. In 1873 George W. Bush took into partnership his oldest son, Walter D., who had been raised in the business, and the firm became George W. Bush & Son. Again, in 1882, George W. Bush, Jr., a younger son, was admitted to the firm, and the present name was adopted, viz.: George W. Bush & Sons. The transportation business of the present firm has grown to large dimensions, and though it is scarcely to be recognized as the modest business commenced by Samuel Bush one hundred and fourteen years ago, yet its growth has proportioned itself naturally to the growth of the city of whose history it has for so long a time been a part. The warehouses, barges, tug-boats and wharves now used by the firm in the transactions of their business, both in Wilmington and Philadelphia, have materially assisted Wilmington in all stages of its growth, by affording to the people of this enterprising city convenient and satisfactory means of freight communication with Philadelphia, and, in conjunction with other lines, ready access to the markets of this and of foreign countries.

In the early days of anthracite coal the sale of this commodity was added to the general mercantile business of the house, and this department of the business has grown side by side with the transportation business to a prominent position in the coal trade. It has been principally during the life of George W. Bush, and through his wise and able management, that the coal department has developed to large proportions. Through the general office at Wilmington, and the branch office at 207 Walnut Place, Philadelphia, the firm places great quantities of anthracite and bituminous coal throughout the Eastern tier of States. Their anthracite coal comes from all three districts of the anthracite region, and the Cumberland region of Maryland and West Virginia furnishes the largest part of the bituminous coal which they market. The larger part of the fuel of the city of Wilmington, as well as of the State of Delaware, is supplied by this firm, and their operations extend throughout the coast States.

During the past few years railroads and builders have learned to appreciate the value of the Southern yellow-pine timber in frame construction, and in 1884 the firm commenced to bring yellow-pine timber from the Gulf States, and from the Carolinas, for

use in the Middle and New England States. This department works under the name of George W. Bush & Son's Lumber Co., and has already achieved a high position in the yellow-pine trade. Their dealings are at wholesale only, and their yard at Wilmington is used to distribute lumber to inland points on the various railroads which proceed from Wilmington. The recent change of gauge of the railroads in the South from the broad gauge of five feet to that of four feet nine inches, the latter being the standard gauge of the Northern railroads, has opened a means of transporting lumber through by rail from the far South to the North, thus enabling the yellow-pine lumber to be brought through in a few days, when quick delivery is necessary; but by reason of cheaper transportation, a large part of this lumber from the South is still brought to the markets of Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York and Eastern ports by coasting schooners of heavy draft. Georgia and Florida pine has become the synonym for strength and durability in constructive work, and if it is possible to add to the reputation for stability of a commercial house that has been in existence for more than a century, the bringing to our markets of the staunchest building timber would have that effect.

THE CHARLES WARNER COMPANY is the successor of one of the oldest transportation and general business houses in Wilmington, and its commercial value to the city has been incalculable. For about a hundred years the present location upon the Christiana at the foot of Market Street has been the business home of this firm or its immediate predecessors of the same family. The records or accounts prove nothing anterior to 1794 as connecting the business with the transactions of the present company, but it is well known that the commercial history of the house extends through a hundred years. The wharf was the fourth one built in the city and was owned first by one Robinson, who, before the Revolution, commanded vessels from this port, but afterwards declined a sea-faring life, became a shipping merchant of some note, and dying, left a widow from whom William Warner purchased the property. The earliest information we have of the family in Wilmington shows that John and William Warner and their father Joseph were engaged in the West India trade, and that the last-named was also a silversmith by trade. He was a descendant of one Skippwith, who came to America with William Penn and is believed to have been the first of the family in Wilmington. His son William married a daughter of Joseph Tatnall, who was thus the maternal grandfather of Mr. Charles Warner. Of this ancestor, Miss Montgomery, in her "Reminiscences of Wilmington," says: "Joseph Tatnall was the most distinguished of those worthy men whose memories deserve notice in this community, and the rising generation ought to be informed that Mr. Tatnall was a true patriot. He alone dared to grind flour for the famishing army of the Revolution at the risk of the destruction of his mill."

The general wholesale and transportation business in which John and William Warner were engaged certainly as early as 1794, and which was in all probability a direct outgrowth or continuance of the enterprises in which they were associated with their father, was carried on by them without interruption until about 1820, when the senior brother was appointed United States consul to Havana, and then it passed into the hands of William as sole proprietor. The firm had been sorely pressed for means during the War of 1812-15, but maintained its credit and activity and passed successfully the only threatening period the house has ever known.

In 1837 Charles Warner was taken into partnership with his father, under the firm-name of Charles Warner & Company, and in 1845 William died, leaving his son the entire responsibility of the large and rapidly-growing business.

Up to this time the transportation facilities of the house were such as two small sloops afforded. They sailed between Wilmington and Philadelphia, making four trips per week. In 1846, Mr. Warner completed the first steam packet, which he named, in honor of his father's old friend, the "E. I. Dupont;" but the enterprise proving immature, she only remained upon the route one season. The sloops "Fame" (the name, by the way, of one of the earlier Swedish ships) and the "Mary Warner," each of about sixty tons burden, were placed upon the line, and they continued to perform the service of four trips per week until 1866, when they were found to be inadequate, and were replaced by the barges "Anna" and "Mary," each of one hundred and twenty-five tons, which were towed by steam tugs and formed a daily line between this city and Philadelphia.

Prior to this time, in 1860, the proprietor took into partnership his nephew, E. Tatnall Warner, and the firm-name again became Charles Warner & Co.

At the close of 1868, Charles Warner, who had seen many years of active business life, and under whose skillful and energetic management the house had led a career of constantly-increasing prosperity, retired in favor of his son, Alfred D. Warner. Since his retirement Charles Warner has resided continuously in Wilmington.

The business was continued under the old name until 1885, when an act of incorporation was obtained creating "The Charles Warner Company" of which E. Tatnall Warner was elected president; Alfred D. Warner, vice-president and treasurer; and E. Andrews, secretary.

Such in brief has been the history of this house; but it remains to give a few facts concerning the growth of its business. And in this connection we may state that the traffic between Wilmington and Philadelphia had so increased that still larger craft than the "Anna" and "Mary" were demanded, and they were superseded by two barges, the "Coleta" and "Minquas," each of two hundred and fifty tons, or double the capacity of their predecessors.

Another large enterprise of the firm was the establishment of the Electric Steamship Line to New York, for which Charles Warner & Co. had laid the foundation in 1866. The charter of the Wilmington Steamship Company of Delaware, of which Warner & Co. and William M. Baird, of Philadelphia, were the promoters, was passed in 1869, and in the following year the Wilmington house which we have under consideration purchased Mr. Baird's interest, and in turn sold a part interest to George W. Bush. In 1870 a favorable arrangement was made with the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, enabling the establishment of a safe and advantageous inland route. This line, on which three, and sometimes four, steamers plied, proved reasonably profitable to the projectors and of vast advantage to the city, encouraging, as it did by its facilities of cheap transportation, the development of numerous extensive manufactories, and especially, perhaps, the iron industry. The line was only discontinued in 1886, its usefulness having been in a large measure neutralized by railroad extension.

The growth of the firm's various lines of business has been most gratifying. In the single item of anthracite coal, of which it is interesting to note this house brought the very first to Wilmington, just after the opening of the Schuylkill mines, about 1830, the increase in tonnage has been immense. The bulk brought to the city now is fully seventy times as great as that which was annually handled twenty years ago. While its transportation and coal interests may be considered as constituting the greater part of its business, the company also makes specialties of hydraulic cement, sand, coke and lime, and handles them in large quantities,—of the last-named article taking the product of thirty-two kilns. It owns the Philadelphia and Wilmington Propeller Line, better known as Warner's Propeller Line of freight vessels.

CHAPTER XXXV.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTORIES.

WILMINGTON had scarcely become the nucleus of an established community before the thrifty and energetic settlers of the colonial period began to plant the seeds that have developed into the vast wealth-producing manufacturing enterprises that now make it hum with industry. In its ship-building yards, its car factories, its manufactories of boilers, engines and machine tools, its morocco factories, and in numerous other branches of industrial undertaking, it has reached a stage of success which its products have made famous in all

quarters of the world. While agriculture was the main pursuit of the pioneers of the State, its situation upon the great bay, giving immediate access to the ocean, could not but stimulate commerce, quick upon the heels of which came the impulse toward employing home facilities in the construction of such articles of daily use as might be more cheaply produced in the Delaware country than it cost to import them from abroad. The water-power provided by the Brandywine, as it made its swift tumble from the Pennsylvania hills to the broad estuary of the Atlantic, was available for the economical working of the first flour-mills and fulling-mills, so that when the non-importation and non-exportation acts of its opening Revolutionary era threw the people upon their own resources, Delaware could turn out a very important quantity of food and the material for dress. Then when the epoch of steam came, her forests contributed to firing the first boilers set up. And again, with the use of coal and the introduction of iron, she was within cheap transportation distance of the beds of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and so was enabled to hold her place and even improve it in the swift march of progress.

It was by the early Dutch that manufactures and ship-building were given their birth in the Wilmington neighborhood. Soon after the arrival of the Swedes two ship-carpenters from Holland had settled at the high point called Manathan, just above the mouth of the Christiana, and were the first traders and shipwrights on the Delaware. Peter Minuit says, that in 1642 these men had their work-people and their families there, and made boats and small trading vessels for themselves and other colonists. Campanius records that in 1643 two Dutch coopers began on Cooper's Island, a small piece of fast land on the north side of the Brandywine, to make kegs and hogsheads, and the flat-bottomed sailing shallops in which trade and transportation was conducted up and down and across the bay. From this starting point a small business grew up around Fort Christiana and the neighboring settlements of Christianaholm. Before 1679 three grist-mills were in operation on Shellpot Creek, and a fourth was subsequently built by Timothy Stidham, on the south side of the Brandywine, where it was crossed by the Ford road. Soon after the foundation of Willingtown (Wilmington), in 1736, Wm. Shipley began the queerly-combined business of building vessels and brewing malt liquor in the town. In 1749 the mill seals, formerly Stedhams, were purchased by Oliver Canby, and the mill then built was the beginning of what, in 1764, was known as the Brandywine system of mills numbering eight, four on each side of the stream.

In 1797, John Patterson & Son were manufacturing saddles on the west side of Market Street,

next door to the Sign of the White Hart tavern, and Wm. Bryant had a shoemaker's shop near by. Jacob Broom had already built a cotton factory on the Brandywine. It was destroyed by fire in 1797, and at the next session of the Assembly an act was passed authorizing a lottery to furnish funds for rebuilding; but the project appears to have failed—at least the mill did not rise from its ruins. The old stone grist-mill, still standing on the Brandywine above Sixteenth Street, was, as stated by the inscription on the corner-stone, erected by I. Canby in 1800. Originally it comprised two buildings, in which five run of stone were used; but the city has acquired most of the property in connection with the water-works, and only two run of stone remains in operation. In 1802, John Aiken moved his cabinet-making establishment from Philadelphia because of the yellow-fever epidemic there, and located at the corner of Fourth and Shipley Streets, in Wilmington. George Whitelock, at the same time, was a cabinet and chair-maker next door above the Town Hall. The Delaware Paper-Mills at Brandywine were operated by Wm. Young and Robert Gilmour, as Wm. Young & Co., until 1803, when Wm. Young became sole proprietor. In the same year Vandever & Test were engaged in distilling whiskey and rum from rye and molasses, near Queen and Tatnall Streets, and at that time increased the capacity of their distillery. David West made cut nails and other brands at his factory, at Front and Market Streets. James Ross discontinued his cooperage business and engaged with J. Chestnut in the manufacture of rush bottomed chairs. George Young made Windsor chairs at King and Second Streets. In 1804, Chalfant & Dixon were blacksmiths and machinists, on Shipley Street near Sixth, adjoining John Dixon's coach factory.

The large establishment, one of the most extensive of its time, known as the Rokeby Cotton Factory, was originated early in the century, first running five hundred spindles. In 1813 stone buildings were erected and the capacity increased to twelve hundred spindles. In 1823 the mills were operated by John D. Carter, whose employees were accommodated in eleven tenement-houses on the property. A still more ambitious enterprise was the Simmelville Mills, on the Brandywine, a four-story stone structure running three thousand spindles, and completed in 1814 by John Siddall & Co., who in 1823 sold out to John Torbert and Cyrus Lam-born. Joseph B. Simms became the purchaser in 1824. Beginning about 1814, Justus Beckley, Jacob W. Robinson and Benjamin H. Springer made at No. 40 Fourth Street a large quantity of the machine cards used in these mills. The "Upper Brewery" was established in 1814 and in 1825 was owned by Wigmore & Henderson.¹

¹ In the immediate vicinity of Wilmington there were, in 1814, four-

John Sellars & Son, about 1814, engaged in the manufacture of hats in large quantities on Market Street. In 1825 the partnership was dissolved and the son, William R. Sellars, continued the business. About the same time Sylvester A. Bratten & Co. manufactured caps on Third Street opposite the Mechanics' Bank.

In 1822 George W. Metz made brushes, hand-bellows and blacksmith-bellows on the corner of High (now Fourth) and Shipley Streets. James Bannister made and repaired mattresses "near the wharf." In the same year Justin Briggs began the manufacture of "spring-seated and spring-pointed saddles" on Market Street, and James Sebborn announced that he would "begin to make strong and table beer at Shipley's brewery as good as any received from Philadelphia."

In 1826 John Sebo was a cabinet and sofa-maker at Seventh and Market Streets. The next year John Guyer moved his tannery from Shipley to Market Streets. The brewery that in 1828 stood on the corner of Tatnall and Fourth Streets was in 1835 conducted by A. Rudman.

The Phoenix Foundry and Furnace, which stood on King Street, was established by William Robinson in 1828, and in the same year Benjamin Potage opened on Market Street a shop, in which he manufactured copper, tin-ware and sheet-iron.

The old foundry at Tenth and Orange Streets was built by William Robinson and James Rice in 1830. Some years later Robinson moved to Philadelphia, and Jonathan Bonney became a partner in the business. Rice enlarged the foundry and was very successful. In 1833, William Wolley and James Siddall formed a partnership as Wil-

liam Wolley & Co., for the manufacture of machine tools, in the former factory of Wood & Reeves at the Brandywine Bridge. A foundry was established in 1845 on Front Street, between Tatnall and Washington, by Adams & Co., and in the adjoining building Hall & Aldrich began the manufacture of patent locks.

Elwood Garrett in 1846 invented a machine for manufacturing wood-screws, and C. & W. Pyle began the manufacture of japanned leather on Orange Street. Moore & Chamberlain built a foundry in 1847 adjoining their plow factory. In the same year Samuel N. Pusey started a cotton-mill at Front and Tatnall Streets with forty-eight looms, which were run by a forty horse-power engine. The machine-shop formerly owned by Garrett A. Hollingsworth in the western part of the city was changed into a steam saw-mill, and William Chandler built a steam-mill on Tatnall Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. C. H. Gallagher at the same time had a planing-mill and sash factory at Shipley and Seventh Streets.

In 1847 the Wilmington Manufacturing Company was organized with sixty stockholders and a capital of fifty-four thousand dollars. A large building was erected at the corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets. Lewis Thatcher, in February, 1848, moved his sash and blind factory to a new steam-mill on Shipley Street.

In 1849, Betts & Stotsenburg erected a brick foundry on Front Street, at the foot of Washington, for the production of large castings. Soon after beginning operations they moulded a shaft twenty-four feet long and one and a half feet in diameter, weighing six tons. It was cast in a deep well dug in the building and was made for a firm in South Carolina.

M. M. Cook, of Massachusetts, began the business of sailmaking and ship chandlery near the railroad station in 1849. At the Castle Garden Fair in New York, October, 1849, Bush & Lobdell received premiums for the best car-wheels in America; J. Pierson for best patent wheat-drill; Jesse Urmey for self-supporting endless chain and railway horse-power of his own invention. The Franklin Factory, at Ninth and French Streets, was started in 1849, and made muslins and tickings.

E. Belts & Co. in 1850 established an iron, brass and bell foundry at Eighth and Orange Streets. A "gold mill," weighing fourteen tons, was made by Pusey & Jones in 1850 for use in California mines. Major R. B. Gilpin in 1850 leased the ship-yards at the old ferry and began to operate them.

The cotton factory in Brandywine Village was built in 1855. It was five hundred feet long, one hundred feet wide and one story high. Forty dwellings were built in the vicinity the same year.

As indicative of the condition of manufactures in the decade prior to the war, the statistics gather-

teen grist-mills on the Brandywine, with a capacity of five hundred thousand bushels per year; sixteen cooper-shops, one tilt-hammer and one shop for making cotton and woolen machinery. A half-mile up the Brandywine there was a cotton-mill, with seven hundred spindles; a half-mile beyond that a paper-mill and a snuff-mill. From this on up the stream were located, in the order named, two woolen factories, shops for making cotton and woolen machinery, employing one hundred men; a cotton-mill, 1500 spindles; a machine-shop, a large cotton mill, another cotton-mill, 1000 spindles; large powder-mills, a woolen cloth factory, a cotton-mill, 600 spindles; grist-mill, barley mill, saw mill and woolen-factory. All of these industrial establishments were located along the Brandywine because of its advantages for water-power. Its waters had a fall of one hundred feet in four and a half miles above the Brandywine Bridge, and there were in operation in that distance thirty-six water-wheels. Mill Creek had, at that period, along its banks, a steam saw and grist-mill. Red Clay Creek had 7 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, 2 cotton-mills, 1 snuff mill, a woolen-factory and other enterprises. Burrow's Run had several saw-mills and a grist mill.

Wilmington and Brandywine had 9 places of public worship, 11 schools, with 317 scholars; a library of 1000 volumes, 3 fire companies, 3 bakes and 2 markets. Flour sold at 4 cents per pound; corn, 70 cent, per bushel; beef, 10 cents per pound; pork, 10; mutton, 7; butter 16; and potatoes 65 cents per bushel. There were 9 shops in Wilmington, employing 120 hands in making woolen and cotton machinery; and within a radius of 20 miles there were 30 cotton and woolen-factories, which disbursed \$48,000 per year in wages. One farmer near the town owned 740 merino sheep, 2317 mixed and 1239 common breeds. There were 22 cooper-shops, 8 blacksmith-shops, 5 machine-makers, for making cotton and woolen goods; 35 mill hands, 19 master shoemakers, 9 master tailors, 6 master carpenters, 3 carriage-making shops, 3 wheelwright shops, 6 cabinet-makers, 2 rope-yards, 2 ship-yards, 2 breweries, 4 druggists, 6 tanneries, 4 curriers, 1 skinner, 2 semi-weekly papers, 5 bookbinders, 4 tin-shops, 1 coppersmith, 6 hat-factories, 3 board-yards, 2 potteries, 4 watchmakers, 3 silversmiths, 1 pump-maker, 1 brass foundry, 1 gunsmith, 7 weavers, 3 tallow chandlers, 3 tobacconists.

ed by Joshua T. Heald in 1853 are presented, which, however, do not include the Du Pont powder works, or the other large establishments along the Brandywine considered as belonging to the city.

In 1860 the output of the manufactures of New Castle County (almost entirely in Wilmington), amounted to nearly nine millions of dollars and employed 5757 hands. The statistics, as given in the United States Census, were as follows:

MANUFACTURES.	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Cost of Raw Material.	Value of Annual Pro- ducts.
Agricultural Implements.....	7	\$38,500	\$20,878	\$63,571
Axles.....	2	10,600	5,855	15,650
Bolts, Nuts, etc.....	1	8,000	20,100	30,650
Bone Dust.....	1	3,000	3,950	5,713
Boots and Shoes.....	42	79,075	90,853	196,241
Brass-founding.....	3	12,000	7,225	10,225
Bread and Crackers.....	4	19,500	56,780	80,360
Brick.....	4	69,000	17,650	73,000
Cabinet Furniture.....	13	60,100	21,707	49,347
Cars.....	1	50,000	51,500	100,000
Car Springs.....	1	8,000	16,775	24,750
Carriages.....	16	204,850	236,290	653,250
Cigars.....	8	10,000	20,410	44,000
Clothing.....	19	68,675	100,708	177,340
Confectionery.....	2	11,000	16,130	27,460
Cotton Goods.....	11	582,500	590,102	911,703
Drain Tile.....	1	6,000	1,255	6,300
Fire Brick.....	1	4,000	1,500	15,000
Flour and meal.....	30	471,762	1,297,001	1,537,266
Gunpowder.....	1	500,000	358,640	600,000
Horse-shoe Nails.....	1	100	935	2,496
Hoop-skirts.....	1	2,000	800	4,125
Iron-fundings.....	5	312,000	436,090	658,750
Iron, Rolled.....	4	190,000	112,254	192,000
Leather.....	5	122,900	168,066	237,080
Leather Hove and Belting.....	1	100	4,500	5,500
Machinery, Steam-engines etc.....	5	237,000	130,650	348,500
Machinists' Tools.....	1	30,850	7,199	22,142
Malt.....	1	7,000	11,650	18,000
Nuts and Spars.....	1	1,000	2,000	4,176
Metallic Keys.....	1	5,000	8,000	15,000
Monocoos.....	7	160,000	320,062	461,650
Paper.....	2	290,000	286,439	348,000
Patent Leather.....	1	95,000	111,400	190,750
Plaster, Ground.....	2	4,800	4,915	7,000
Pottery-ware.....	3	7,300	2,615	12,187
Quercitron Bark.....	1	2,000	4,800	8,100
Sails.....	1	1,000	4,100	6,500
Saddlery and Harness.....	7	32,225	22,078	48,245
Sashes, Doors and Blinds.....	4	34,000	11,886	29,436
Sewing-machines.....	1	10,000	2,875	15,000
Ship-building.....	6	203,500	327,300	674,650
Ship-smithing.....	3	5,000	6,800	13,923
Shirts.....	1	2,000	1,295	4,250
Snuff.....	2	25,000	11,600	47,300
Soup and Candles.....	1	25,000	24,700	41,500
Spokes and Felloes.....	1	16,000	7,000	12,000
Spices, Ground.....	1	60,000	40,000	60,000
Stone and Marble-cutting.....	3	17,703	14,735	25,000
Tin, Sheet-iron and Copperware.....	10	49,100	40,060	79,795
Turning.....	3	3,500	9,850	16,068
Wool-carding.....	2	1,000	3,000	3,600
Woolen goods.....	4	117,000	75,807	153,035
Total, including Miscell's Man- ufactures, not above specified.	390	\$4,863,472	\$5,613,066	\$8,363,440

Cast-iron and brass (including car-wheels, water wheels, mill machinery):

Tons of cast iron.....	6400
Tons of brass.....	12
Number of employees.....	215

Wrought and rolled-iron, steel and railroad cars, including locomotives and car steel springs, cotton and mill machinery and ship work:

Tons of iron and steel.....	1480
Iron steamboats.....	5
Steamboats repaired.....	20
Eight-wheel passenger cars.....	53

Freight cars.....	125
Steam-engines.....	70
Number of employees.....	675
<i>Ship building and Coal Barges.</i>	
New vessels made.....	23
Vessels repaired.....	160
Persons employed.....	982
<i>Brick-Making.</i>	
Employees.....	302
Bricks made.....	11,700,000
<i>Cotton Factories.</i>	
Persons employed.....	218
Yards made.....	2,654,400
<i>Leather Manufactured.</i>	
Gout-skins.....	180,000
Calf, kip and other hides.....	40,000
Persons employed.....	178
<i>Lumber.</i>	
Persons employed.....	22
Feet of lumber sawed.....	1,500,000
Feet of lumber planed.....	1,250,000
Spokes for wheels made.....	250,000
<i>Soup Works.</i>	
Persons employed.....	8
Pounds of tallow melted.....	500,000
Pounds of candles made.....	200,000
Pounds of soap made.....	400,000
<i>Cooper Work.</i>	
Persons employed.....	126
Barrels made.....	82,200
Half-barrels made.....	21,950
Kegs made.....	40,650
Hogsheads.....	4,725

From 1860 to 1880 giant strides were made, and the value of the productions of Wilmington's manufactories was increased from a little less than nine million dollars to considerably over thirteen millions in 1880, and, including the industries, along the Brandywine, to more than fourteen millions. These figures, it should be borne in mind, represent the net value of products, while the gross value (taking into consideration the cost of raw materials) would amount to more than twenty-one millions. In the census report, as will be seen, the net figures are given:

	Capital employed.	Amount of wages paid.	Value of Materials.	Value of Products.
Blacksmithing.....	\$28,400	\$23,075	\$11,780	\$36,150
Boots and shoes.....	16,300	6,300	7,000	17,000
Bread and other bakery pro- ducts.....	100,700	25,130	97,455	158,200
Brick and tile.....	85,000	43,416	22,173	89,600
Carpentering.....	42,500	41,600	109,900	202,300
Carriage and wagon mate- rials.....	108,000	43,750	47,500	126,000
Carriages and wagons.....	415,270	128,056	263,098	479,067
Clothing, men's.....	70,500	25,100	44,600	86,600
Coffins, burial cases and undertakers' goods.....	19,000	5,230	10,750	21,000
Confectionery.....	40,000	6,000	18,000	35,000
Cotton goods.....	385,600	125,892	350,762	545,460
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	755,800	260,168	323,472	671,125
Furniture.....	36,200	8,000	7,700	30,800
Iron and steel.....	1,109,460	276,446	1,010,079	2,004,570
Iron forgings.....	51,000	16,350	57,043	93,782
Kindling wood.....	6,800	3,975	4,150	12,500
Leather, dressed skins.....	861,500	364,944	1,300,860	1,801,597
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1,900	1,850	2,400	6,800
Marble and stone work.....	27,500	8,400	10,000	22,400
Masonry, brick and stone.....	21,000	22,500	101,500	170,000
Paper.....	2,448,000	102,817	548,999	682,205
Roofing and roofing mate- rials.....	10,500	8,344	11,500	29,800
Saddlery and harness.....	23,700	12,500	28,000	57,000
Ship-building.....	905,600	850,248	836,608	1,974,200
Soup and candles.....	14,800	5,180	13,400	22,070
Tinware, copperware, sheet- iron ware.....	110,600	31,108	81,963	159,027
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes.....	32,300	24,420	34,840	78,453
Wheelwrighting.....	24,150	21,450	10,600	45,700
All other industries (44 es- tablishments).....	2,975,000	681,552	2,512,515	3,532,361
Total.....	\$10,744,389	\$3,174,821	\$7,684,847	\$13,205,370

they began preparations for embarking upon his the possession of the powder company.

About one million bushels of grain ground at the four Brandywine mills on south side and three on north side of the stream.

The census report for 1880 sets the value of gunpowder manufactured in New Castle County, outside of Wilmington, at \$243,365, which is undoubtedly a very low estimate; and of paper, \$737,905. These additions bring the total up to \$14,186,640, as the value of the product for that census year. In the whole State the value for that year was only a trifle over \$20,500,000.

POWDER-MILLS.—*The Powder-Mills of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*—This vast establishment now and for many years the largest of its kind in the world, was founded upon a comparatively small scale in 1802, by Eleuthere Irénée du Pont de Nemours, and has been gradually enlarged to its present proportions by his descendants, who, in thus adhering to a single industry throughout several generations and for a period stretching well-nigh to a hundred years, have followed a custom of conservative stability which, very naturally, is less common in America than in the countries of Europe. The founder was a Frenchman who had left his native land for political reasons (as is elsewhere more fully set forth), in the last days of the last century, arriving at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of January, 1800. He had been a pupil of the celebrated chemist Lavoisier, who was superintendent of the powder-mills of the French government. Some months after reaching this country an accidental occurrence called Irénée du Pont's attention to the bad quality of the gunpowder made in America, and gave him the first idea of engaging in its manufacture. In January, 1801, he went back to France to procure plans and models, returning in August with a portion of the machinery for the future mills. It now remained to find a suitable site and he determined to engage in its manufacture, and went back to France in January, 1801, to perfect his knowledge of the theory and obtain additional ideas of the practical side of the science. When he returned to America, in August, he was well provided with plans and models, and brought with him some of the machinery for his proposed mills. It is noteworthy that he was urged by Thomas Jefferson, who had been his father's friend, to locate in Virginia, and that he declined, chiefly because of the strength which slavery as an institution possessed in that State, and the effects which it had produced upon the character of the white race. He was deterred by the same reason from locating in Maryland, and preferring the Brandywine to the vicinity of Paterson, N. J., and several other localities which he visited, he bought, in June, 1802, a tract of land upon its banks, four miles from Wilmington, and immediately began preparations for embarking upon his

cherished enterprise. This was deemed by many, at the time, a mad or, at least, exceedingly unwise undertaking, for it was thought that the quality of the powder imported from England could not by any possibility be surpassed, and that ruin awaited the man who in this country attempted to equal it. Thus Eleuthere Irénée 'du Pont' had little sympathy or encouragement; but he seems to have been a man well qualified to get along without those aids and comforts. He possessed wonderful confidence, courage and capacity for *doing*, and it was well he did, for he underwent many bitter disappointments and losses before he made the Brandywine Powder-Mills an assured success. Du Pont's powder almost from the first, however, was of good quality, and Wilson, the American ornithologist, who used it, said that it left no stain on paper when burned—one of the most common but crucial tests of good powder. The powder was put up in packages bearing the picture of an eagle.

"From foaming Brandywine's rough shores it came,
To sportsmen dear its merits and its name;
du Pont's best Eagle, matchless for its power,
Strong, swift and fatal, as the bird it bore."

By 1810 the aspiring French powder-maker was using a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. His works gave employment to thirty-six men, had a capacity of six hundred thousand pounds per year, and were regarded as the most perfect in operation. These works, it may be remarked, which are still in operation, and known as the Eleutherian Mills, have now a capacity of five thousand pounds of sporting powder per day, or one million five hundred thousand pounds per year.

The Upper Hagley Mills were commenced by Mr. du Pont in 1812, and the Lower Hagley Mills' were built in 1828, and all brought into such perfection of working power that before his death, in 1834, the energetic proprietor had the satisfaction of knowing that his labors had resulted in making these the most extensive powder-mills in the country.

After the death of E. I. du Pont the responsibilities of the great manufactory rested upon his eldest son, Alfred, and it was under his direction that the Brandywine Mills, in the lower yard, were built in 1836. He remained head of the house until 1850, when his brother, Gen. Henry du Pont, became its chief, and later, there were associated with him his nephews, Irénée and La Motte, sons of Alfred, both now deceased, and Eugene and Francis, sons of his younger brother, Alexis, and his own sons, Henry A. and William, constituting the firm as it now exists under the old

¹ The site of these works was known as Lower Hagley as far back as the Revolution, when Samuel Gregg surveyed a tract of twenty-three acres there, which he gave to his son "whereon to erect and build a forge and other water works." John and Joshua Gibson became associated with John Gregg, and did build there a forge and rolling and slittings-mill, sold, in 1783, to Rumford Dawes. Shortly after 1810 the mills were made cotton works, and two or three years later passed into the possession of the powder company.

name of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Under this company a work of improvement and enlargement has been constantly carried on until the plant has grown to be not only the largest in the world, as stated at the outstart of this article, but it is believed also the best arranged and most advantageous for the purpose designed. Beside these, to supply a constantly-growing demand, ten mills have been built or acquired in Pennsylvania, as follows: In Luzerne County—the Wapwallopen Mills, built in 1859, and Great Falls Mills, built in 1869; in Schuylkill County—the Edgeworth Mills, built in 1845; the Tunnel, in 1860; Ginter's, in 1862; Pine Creek, in 1863; Indian River, in 1866; Locust Creek, in 1869, and the Mahanoy Mills in the same year; also the Paxinos Mills in Northumberland County.

But it is of the Brandywine Mills we have principally to treat in this work. They afford a peculiar and interesting sight. Here are no vast buildings such as one usually finds vast industries housed in—no rushing railroad trains such as one is accustomed to look for in proximity to great industrial establishments. It needs but a moment's reflection however, to make it clear that these are not a desideratum; indeed, they would be utterly impracticable, if not absolutely destructive. Instead of one or two large buildings, there are about seventy-five or eighty small ones, widely scattered, and the various processes of manufacture being thus isolated, the destruction in case of an explosion is reduced to the minimum. The buildings in which there is greatest danger are, besides, so built as to still further curtail loss to life and property in case of accident. Each has very massive stone walls, except upon the side towards the creek or river, and that is made as light as possible, while the roof is a light shell of frame work. Thus, should an explosion occur, the effect would be almost exactly that of firing a colossal mortar in the direction where there was the least chance of doing harm. The walls, with the exception of the one towards the water, would doubtless remain intact. It is such careful precaution and ingenious devices as this that show the knowledge that has been gained through long experience by the managers of these works. It is obvious that it is not desirable to have locomotives come too near the mills. The nearest railroad station, on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, is a mile away, but railroad tracks run in and about the works and the cars upon them are drawn by horses, an easy means of handling materials and the finished product being thus afforded. Stationary engines are employed, but there are effective means of guarding against danger from them. Fifteen of these are in use at different parts of the works, but the greater portion of the power here, as at the other works of the company, is derived from the

fall of water, and there are ninety-three wheels in use, most of which are turbines.

Besides the mills proper are various buildings in which auxiliary work is carried on. The "Salt-petre Refinery," with a laboratory attached, is two hundred and fifty-eight feet by ninety-six feet and contains ample appliances for supplying all of the nitre required for the fabrication of powder, and also considerable quantities for the market, for such purposes as require an article chemically pure. Large store-houses are in close proximity. There are three charring-houses for the preparation of charcoal, and adjacent buildings for the storage of the wood from which it is made—chiefly the twigs and the smaller branches of willow, which, in some cases, is grown for this especial purpose, in the surrounding region. There are also attached to the works extensive machine and millwright-shops, where all repairs are made and most of the machinery built; a saw-mill, planing-mill, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and capacious buildings for the making of wooden and metallic kegs and barrels and powder canisters.

It is characteristic of the careful management and far-seeing policy of the "du Ponts" that the company should own a great tract of land surrounding their works, and, indeed, this seems a wise provision, both for the company and, in possible event, for outsiders. In this way the company prevents the approach of endangering establishments, and practically says to the public: "Keep at a distance and you are safe," indeed, *making* people keep at a distance. The lands of the company amount to about two thousand five hundred acres, stretching for a distance of three miles along both sides of the stream. General du Pont owns about a thousand acres more. Upon this property are three woolen-mills, a cotton-mill, a merchant's and grist-mill, and a population of about four thousand people, including three hundred or more employees of the works. The farms of this great estate are in a high state of cultivation, supplied with the best of machinery and utensils, and all have dwellings of excellent character, most of them built of stone. The roads are macadamized for ease of transportation, some at the sole expense of the company, and others at the joint expense of the company and county.

As before mentioned, the nearest railroad station is a mile away. Between this station and the works, and back and forth from their shipping-points, in Wilmington, great six-mule teams ply daily, drawing huge wagons laden with materials or with gunpowder. The passing of these ponderous teams and equipages through the streets of Wilmington forms one of the city's novel and interesting sights, at which strangers stare in wonder.

The company have about one hundred of these

mules and horses at the works here and in Pennsylvania.

The shipping facilities are excellent. The main line of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, as well as its Kentmere and Rockland Branches, pass through the property, on all of which the firm has one or more sidings for forwarding and receiving freight. The Wilmington and Northern Railroad connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Wilmington, and with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad near Birdsboro', and with the Pennsylvania system at Coatesville and other points. They have also two shipping-points,—one on the river Delaware, with magazines and a wharf at which large vessels can lie; the other on the Christiana Creek, with ample wharfage for coasters and for landing coal, wood, etc.

Returning to the works, it may be remarked that the original works, built in 1802, have a capacity for producing five thousand pounds of sporting powder per day; the Middle, or Hagley Works, two complete sets in one inclosure, so arranged that both can work on one description of powder, or, if required, each on a different kind, have a capacity of thirty thousand pounds of blasting powder per day; and the Lower Works have a capacity of five thousand pounds per day. Thus the total capacity for twenty four hours is forty thousand pounds, or, allowing three hundred working days to the year, about twelve million pounds annually. This amount is largely augmented by the mills in Pennsylvania. Including the latter, there were used in the works, in 1886, over sixteen million five hundred thousand pounds of saltpetre and nitrate of soda, the chief ingredients of gunpowder. These figures are enormous, but they are correct. The production of the mills is principally consumed in the United States, the firm having agencies and magazines at all the most important points, with a principal depot for the Pacific States at San Francisco, and agencies in South America and West Indies. The products of the works embrace all descriptions of gunpowder including prismatic, hexagonal, square, mammoth, cannon, mortar, musket and rifle for army and navy ordnance service; crystal grain, eagle, and the various grades of canister and sporting powders, also shipping, blasting, mining and fuse powders. They also supply mealed sulphur and pulverized charcoal to order, refined saltpetre, warranted pure, and Patent Safety Fuses for blasting, and cocoa or brown powder for army and navy use.

To illustrate the progress which has been made in the manufacture of powder in the United States, it is only necessary to recall the fact that during the Crimean War the Allies, to enable them to prosecute the siege of Sebastopol, were obliged to procure large supplies of gunpowder in the

United States (one-half of which was furnished by the Brandywine Powder-Mills), and that the American powder compared favorably with the best they could procure in Europe.

The founder of the powder works, Eleuthère-Irénée du Pont de Nemours, youngest son of Pierre-Samuel du Pont de Nemours, the eminent French author and statesman, and of Nicole-Charlotte-Marie-Louise Le Dée de Rencourt, was born in Paris on the 24th of June, 1771. His somewhat unusual baptismal names were those selected on account of their significance by his god-father, the celebrated Turgot. Irénée du Pont, as he was commonly called, was a man remarkable in many ways, and his life was full of action and incident, both in his native and his adopted country; it would require an extended biography to do justice to his useful and honorable career, the limits of this article only permitting us to touch upon the more salient features of his life and character. Brought up in the country, in what is now the Department of "Seine et Marne," his tastes turned early towards scientific pursuits, and his father's friend, Lavoisier, whom Turgot had made superintendent of the government powder-mills (*Régie royale des poudres et salpêtres*), offered to take him in charge and secure his reversion to that important post. This led to his going to the royal mills at Essonne to acquire a practical knowledge of the manufacture of gunpowder, where he remained until the outbreak of the French Revolution apparently changed his whole future destiny. On the 8th of June, 1791, his father, very prominent in public life and one of the leading advocates of a constitutional monarchy in the Constituent Assembly, established, in the interest of the moderate and law-abiding party, a large printing and publishing house. At its head he placed his son Irénée, whom he had summoned to Paris, and thus, at the age of twenty, the subject of this sketch found himself conducting, almost alone, a great business which was necessarily connected with the political troubles of those stormy times. He was three times imprisoned and in the utmost peril on the 10th of August, 1792, when both he and his father were at the Tuilleries among the armed defenders of Louis XVI. Although Irénée du Pont was fortunate enough to save his father's life as well as his own on that fatal day, both were marked for subsequent destruction; the son succeeded in hiding himself at Essonne, and the father, after being concealed for several weeks by the astronomer Lalande in the dome of the Paris Observatory, was able to reach his home in the country, where he was arrested some six months later and thrown into prison, the fall of Robespierre alone saving him from the guillotine. After the Reign of Terror, du Pont de Nemours and his son renewed their courageous opposition to the Jacobins, who, finding themselves

beaten at the polls, called in Augureau's troops to overthrow the government; the father, with the majority of his colleagues in the Council of Ancients (a body which corresponded to our Senate), was again imprisoned, and the printing-house sacked and totally destroyed. Despairing of the political future and ruined in fortune, the du Pont family turned their eyes towards the New World. During the latter part of 1799 Irénée du Pont, with his father and older brother, Victor, who had spent a number of years in the United States in the French diplomatic service, sailed for America with their families, landing at Newport, Rhode Island, on the first day of the present century. Not long after his arrival, as already stated, Irénée du Pont's attention being accidentally called to the bad quality of the gunpowder made in the land of his adoption, he conceived the idea of undertaking its manufacture. After revisiting France in 1801 to procure plans and machinery, he bought a suitable tract of land, on the Brandywine River, near Wilmington, Delaware arriving with his family at the "Eleutherian Mills," which was the name he gave to his future home, on the 19th of July, 1802. The new enterprise called for unremitting toil and exertion, but after many disappointments and losses, his indomitable energy and courage surmounted every obstacle, and at the time of his sudden death, from cholera, while on business in Philadelphia, October 31, 1834, his works were the most important of their kind in this country.

Upright and honorable in his dealings, simple and unostentatious in his tastes, ardent in disposition, tender in feeling, generous in impulse, and ever sympathetic with those in sorrow or in want, his highest ambition was to be useful to others, not to gain riches, power or glory for himself! Inheriting that spirit of broad philanthropy which was so marked a characteristic of his distinguished father, amid the engrossing pursuits of a business-life, Irénée du Pont never forgot for a moment the duties he owed to his fellow-men and to the community in which he lived. Foremost in the development of agricultural and industrial enterprise about him and in every measure of local improvement, his benevolence was not confined to pecuniary aid; of his time—to him more precious still—he gave freely to all to whom he could be of use. Nor did the interests of his own neighborhood alone occupy his attention; he served as a director in the Bank of the United States, and took part in the philanthropic labors of the American Colonization Society in behalf of the African race. More than fifty years have elapsed since he has passed away, but his memory yet lives, his work still tells, and the example remains of what a useful, unselfish and well-directed life may do.

Alfred Victor Du Pont, upon whom the chief responsibility of managing the powder-

works fell after the death of his father, in 1834, and who remained the head of the firm until 1850, when he was succeeded by his brother, General Henry Du Pont, was born in Paris, April 11, 1798, and was consequently less than two years of age when the family came to America. His youth was spent at the home on the Brandywine, and as he grew to manhood he became thoroughly conversant with every detail of the manufacture carried on there, and was thoroughly qualified to fill the position to which he was called in 1834. There was little event in his life, and we can, perhaps, best portray, or rather outline, his character by quoting from an article which announced his death in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

"... Alfred Du Pont had an important agency in the further progress and increase of the works, by his unsurpassed energy, industry and superior scientific attainments. Those among us who are old enough to recall the early development of the manufacturing resources of this State, and their importance to the city of Wilmington before the commencement of its own workshops, foundries, and other industrial arts, will hold in grateful remembrance the name of Alfred Du Pont. Few men ever excelled him in usefulness to a community; like his noble-minded father, Irénée Du Pont, his heart was full of generous and liberal impulses, and he was ever prominent in deeds of kindness and benevolence to the afflicted and the poor; compelled by ill health to retire from active business, his later years, amid the sufferings of protracted sickness, were devoted to study and literature. His unobtrusive nature never sought distinction; therefore his high mental acquirements, literary accomplishments, benevolent and affectionate character could only be fully appreciated by his own circle of relatives and friends; but by them he will be long deplored and his memory cherished with affection."

Alfred Victor Du Pont died at Nemours, on the Brandywine, October 4, 1856, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Alexis Irénéé, youngest son of Eleuthère Irénéé Du Pont, was born at his father's home on the Brandywine, on February 14, 1816. He was educated at Mount Airy School, near Philadelphia, and later at the University of Pennsylvania. An ardent and enthusiastic temperament gained him many friends. He married Joanna, daughter of Francis Gurney Smith, of Philadelphia, on December 15, 1836, and about the time of his marriage entered upon the active career in the business established by his father, which he continued until his death. He was a devout churchman, and always endeavored to promote the welfare of his fellow-men. It was in this connection that when solicited to accept political preferment, which might have extended his field of usefulness, he de-

Alfred Victor Du Pont, upon whom the chief responsibility of managing the powder-works was placed, when solicited to accept position, might have extended his field of usefulness, he de-

and supporter of the government, and raised a necessary to follow here, and we conclude this sec-

clined, because he feared his motives would be misconstrued. Christ Church, Christiana Hundred, and St. John's Church, Wilmington, were the result of his labors, the former largely, and the latter entirely. He also promoted the renewal of the services at the Old Swedes' Church, which were then discontinued, making a liberal donation to the parish. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and although not a total abstainer, became so, perceiving that his example would influence others. His death resulted from an explosion at the mills, which occurred August 22, 1857. Though mortally wounded, he retained full possession of his faculties until his death, on the following day, expressing to the friends who surrounded him his wishes for the continuance of his work, and his confidence in his future state. The children who survived him were Frances, Elizabeth, Eugene, Alexis Irénée, Irene Sophia, Eleuthera Paulina, Francis Gurney and Joanna Maria. His wife died August 29, 1876.

La Motte du Pont, son of Alfred Victor du Pont and Margareta Elizabeth (La Motte) du Pont, was born near Wilmington, April 13, 1831. He was prepared for college at Crawford's school and at the academy of Rev. E. H. Gayley, of Wilmington, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1849. Immediately after graduating, he entered with E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, and was connected with the chemical branch of the business. He made many improvements in black powder, increasing its power as an explosive. His inventive genius was exercised to such an extent that he revolutionized the manufacture of powder.

Upon coming of age he became one of the firm and remained until 1880. While with the old firm Mr. du Pont experimented to a considerable degree for the purpose of producing an explosive of higher power than black powder and was successful in 1880. In that year, in connection with General Henry du Pont, William du Pont, E. I. du Pont and Colonel Henry A. du Pont, he formed the Repauno Chemical Company for the manufacture of Atlas powder and dynamite, and was the president of the Corporation. Works were erected at Thompson's Point, New Jersey, and in 1881 Mr. du Pont removed to Philadelphia, where the main office had been established. On the 29th of March, 1884, while at work inside of one of the buildings, an explosion took place in one of the departments and he was instantly killed. After services at his home in Philadelphia by Rev. Dr. Henry Martin, the remains were brought to Wilmington and interred April 1st, in the family burying-ground, services being conducted by Bishop Alfred Lee.

During the Civil War he was an ardent friend and supporter of the government, and raised a

company of volunteers, who did service at Fort Delaware. He was devoted to his business; frank and cordial in his manner, and soon won the friendship of strangers. While with the firm he conducted for the government all the experiments to test the efficacy and strength of new brands of powder.

He was married, October 7, 1865, to Miss Mary Belin, the daughter of Henry Belin, at that time of Wilmington, but formerly of Philadelphia. The children are: Louisa, Pierre Samuel, Sophia, Henry Belin, William, Irénée, Marie, La Motte, Isabella, and Margaretta.

SHIP-BUILDING.—*The Harlan and Hollingsworth Company.*—This large concern, whose name is known in almost every part of the globe where ships sail or railroad cars rumble and thunder, and which has recently celebrated the half-century of its existence, like most great industrial establishments, had a very humble beginning. The company had its actual origin in a partnership entered into between Mahlon Betts and Samuel N. Pusey, on March 1, 1836, and it may be remarked here, as a matter of interest, that the first-named partner had for many years carried on a foundry business; and that he was a man of progressive spirit is shown from the fact that into his foundry was introduced the first stationary engine used in the State of Delaware. The capital contributed by each of the partners was quite small, amounting to only five thousand dollars, though it was ample for furnishing their modest building at Front and Tatnall Streets, and carrying on in humble style the business of car-building, for which the partners were associated. There were numerous changes in the firm within the next few years, the first of which occurred in 1837, when Samuel Harlan was admitted as a partner, and the second in 1841, when Mr. Pusey's interest was sold out by him to Elijah Hollingsworth, of Philadelphia, and the title became, Betts, Harlan & Hollingsworth. In 1849, Mr. Betts retired, and the firm became known for the first time by the title which, with slight change, it now bears, and Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth conducted the establishment from that time to 1858 without other associates; but upon the date mentioned, J. Taylor Gause became an equal partner, and the house was called Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co. This arrangement continued without alteration until March 14, 1867, when the firm merged its existence into that of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, duly chartered under the laws of Delaware, the incorporators being S. Harlan Jr., J. Taylor Gause, Thomas Jackson, N. R. Benson, John Wood, Alexander Kelley, John McMackin, Thomas Johnson, Edward Mahoney and T. B. Smith. Changes have taken place in the boards of stockholders and of directors which it is not necessary to follow here, and we conclude this sec-

tion of the history of the company simply by giving the present organization, which is as follows, viz : President, J. Taylor Gause ; vice-president and secretary, H. T. Gause ; treasurer, Sam'l K. Smith ; directors, John Taylor Gause, H. T. Gause, Thomas Jackson, Nathaniel R. Benson, Jr., Alex. Kelley ; stockholders, John Taylor Gause, H. T. Gause, Thomas Jackson, N. R. Benson, Jr., Alex. Kelley, Thomas B. Smith, Edward Mahoney, Thomas Johnson, Andrew G. Wilson, Horace W. Gause, T. Jackson Shaw, Samuel K. Smith.

The growth of the company's business and some of the most interesting features thereof must be indicated, although it is impossible to follow step by step the development of the huge establishment of the present from the humble one of 1836. Having in view the magnitude of the present plant of the company, and its world-wide recognition, it is well to pause for a moment and recall its condition for work in 1836. Car-building was at this time the main industry. The works embraced a three-story brick building, sixty-five feet in length and forty-five in depth. In the basement were placed the blacksmith fires where the iron was forged for the trucks, while the cars were built and trimmed upon the upper floors. Here they were also painted and varnished, in readiness for departure, when they were lowered through large traps in the floor to a level with the street. Some idea may be formed of the volume of the firm's trade at this time, when it is stated that the number of hands employed was but twenty ; yet with this meagre force they had turned out the enormous amount of \$6580.79 of business.

In 1838 the number of employees had increased to forty-five, and the annual production to sixty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars. The increase of work compelled a change in the direction of larger accommodations to be made in the year 1841, when the old car building was abandoned and more commodious quarters were secured by moving into a new brick building which the firm erected at the foot of West Street, south of the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and conveniently near to it for purposes of loading freight.

The main industry up to 1841 was the building of cars, and it was conducted mainly under the direction of Mr. Harlan, who, previous to being admitted to the firm in 1837, had been connected with the concern in the capacity of manager and agent. He was equal to every new obligation that a rapidly-increasing business imposed.

Up to this date the firm was taking work principally for small jobbing repairs, with occasionally large contracts for stationary engines, and machinery for mills. The increasing business made it imperative to secure the talents of some person who was thoroughly familiar with machine

work. To this end Mr. Elijah Hollingsworth, then the foreman of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, was engaged in negotiation which resulted in his purchasing Mr. Pusey's interest, and from henceforth the machine department had a head acquainted with its entire details and management.

Elijah Hollingsworth, the subject of this sketch, was born on the banks of the Brandywine, in New Castle County, Delaware, November 28, 1806, and was the son of Joel and Phoebe (Kirk) Hollingsworth.

Mr. Hollingsworth's grandmothers were first cousins—Mary Chandler married Amor Hollingsworth, and Sarah Chandler married Caleb Kirk.

The family of Mr. Hollingsworth were well known in New Castle County, and had for generations resided in or about the place where he was born.

In the year 1830 or '31 we find him filling the responsible position of foreman of the machine department at the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, where he was employed for more than ten years.

On August 28, 1841, he was engaged by the firm of Betts, Pusey & Harlan to superintend their department of machinery. At the time of this engagement he purchased the interest of Samuel N. Pusey, and was admitted a partner in the concern.

In every successive advance made by the company, the strong individuality of Mr. Hollingsworth was so thoroughly felt in the details of this department, that it is safe to affirm the great success in the history of the firm was in a large degree due to his clear judgment and entire knowledge of that special work. To those who knew him well, Mr. Hollingsworth united a kindly disposition to a cheerfulness that was rarely subject to sombre influences. Whilst he was at all times ready to listen to advice and suggestions, he was nevertheless exceedingly tenacious of his opinions, and demanded the most irrefutable proofs before he would confess himself in error.

Having been brought up a Quaker, he never could be made to comprehend the importance of an open profession of religion, but he always after his marriage (his wife being a member of the Protestant Episcopal communion) regularly attended St. Andrew's Church with his family.

He was a warm personal friend of the late Bishop Lee, and for many years was a vestryman of St. Andrew's Church.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to remark that Mrs. Hollingsworth presented a memorial bell to St. Andrew's Church, and upon asking Bishop Lee for an appropriate inscription for the same, he replied, "The memory of the just is blessed." That bell tolled out the eighty years of the good bishop's life.



John W. Smith



Elijah Hollingsworth



Elijah Hollingsworth had nine children, only one of whom is now living,—Mrs. Susan H. Siter, the wife of Edward Siter, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hollingsworth died at Wilmington, November 9, 1866, and was buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery.

The new machine-shop, under the energetic impulse of Mr. Hollingsworth was now fitted up on a scale beyond anything hitherto attempted in Wilmington, and they were quickly in condition to meet every demand for machinery, both on land and water, that was now rapidly being made upon them. The circumscribed space necessarily allotted to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company in this work precludes the possibility of a detailed account of the successive additions to plant and buildings, as well as the immense increase to the *personnel*. It may be as well here to record the fact that much of the information contained in this sketch is derived from a voluminous and comprehensive work issued by The Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, 1887.

In the year 1843 the ship-building ventures of the firm began to assume such a magnitude as to take precedence of the car construction. It is here to be noted that the *first* iron sea-going propeller constructed in the United States was begun at the yard of Betts, Harlan & Hollingsworth in 1843, and launched in 1844. She was delivered to her owners in eight months from the day her keel was placed in position. From this date up to the present time the immense work done in iron ship-building, both for the government, foreign and on private account, has been of such a magnitude as to cause the name of the firm to be recognized at its proper estimation the world over.

In the year 1841, the firm made an important acquisition in its *personnel* in adding Captain Alexander Kelley to the outside corps of practical men. His services were such as to almost immediately mark him as a rising man.

Captain Alexander Kelley, machinist and boat-captain, now living (January, 1888) as a retired citizen, withdrawn from the active cares of business, in Wilmington, was born in Milburn, New Jersey, February 12, 1813. His father, Patrick Kelley, in his nineteenth year, came from the North of Ireland, and settled at Short Hills (now Milburn), New Jersey, and established himself in business as a merchant tailor. His mother, Barbara McLeod, was seven years old when she came with her parents and one brother, John, to this country from the vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland. Captain Kelley's father died when he was but twelve years old. Two years later he lost his mother. After the death of his father he went with his mother to the home of his uncle, his mother's only brother, John McLeod. In the four years immediately following the death of his father, while living with his

uncle, he attended school in Reading, Pa. Before his father's death he had learned some rudiments in the schools at Short Hills. When sixteen years old, he became an apprentice to learn the trade of a millwright with his uncle at his (Mr. McLeod's) mills on the Brandywine. After entering upon his apprenticeship he still sought to enlarge his stock of knowledge by attending night-school in the vicinity. These mills are now owned and occupied by Messrs. James Riddle, Son & Company, as a cotton factory. They were formerly known as Gilpin's mill. After some time spent here, Mr. Kelley went to Richmond, Virginia, to superintend the erection of a large plant of paper-mill machinery in that city. After seventeen months spent in this work he returned home to take charge of a large job of machinery erection at Siddle's mill on the Brandywine. This work he finished in the fall of 1838. A new position was now opened to him as master of the United States Dredge, then employed, under the control of the City Council of Wilmington, in dredging about the Delaware and Christiana Rivers. This position first procured for him his title of "Captain." By faithful attention to duties not always pleasant, but always involving responsibility and sometimes perilous, he well earned his title. The necessity for a thorough overhauling of the mill and renewal of the machinery of this boat, in the spring of 1839, brought Captain Kelley into acquaintance with the firm of Betts, Pusey & Harlan, ship-builders, and finally into business connection with them. In the fall of 1840, after voting for General Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, Captain Kelley went to Cuba, in the interests of Messrs. I. P. Morris & Company, to erect a large sugar-mill, put in the machinery and "take off the crop." To do the work indicated by the last phrase, it would be necessary for him to harvest, work up, store, and perhaps ship the season's sugar crop. He did all that he was sent to do with signal success, and after eight months' absence returned home and resumed his calling among his old associates. While on the train between Philadelphia and Wilmington, coming to the latter city, he met Mr. Harlan, of the ship building firm, and the circumstances having naturally led to a conversation about his recent trip to the West Indies, Mr. Harlan told the Captain that he would like to have him "take hold with their concern—in the morning - and hold on." The captain did as Mr. Harlan wished, and devoted himself heartily to the interests of that firm, and has "held on" steadily and is now, and has been long, a stockholder and director in the corporation, well-known as the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington. The first important piece of work undertaken by the captain after he took "hold" was the refitting of the steamer "Sun," which needed a new cylinder, and various new parts

for her machinery. The successful accomplishment of this undertaking, which at first seemed to be beyond the ability of the firm, marked a new era in the history of the concern, and established it as the first iron ship-building yard in the United States. The details of this "first successful effort" to make an iron cylinder for a large vessel, and of Captain Kelley's success in setting it in place with the accompanying machinery, form an important epoch in the history of ship-building in this country. They may be found more at length in the "Semi-Centennial History of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, 1836-1886," pp. 186-190. In 1844 Captain Kelley was sought by Messrs. Charles Warner and Company as a desirable person to be put in command of the "E. I. Dupont," a passenger and freight packet running between Philadelphia and Wilmington. After much urging the captain consented to take the position offered, but finding it unsuited to his tastes, he soon resigned the command in favor of a young man named James Downing, and returned to his position in the ship-building firm. From that time he continued for fifteen or eighteen years to erect all the machinery built by the firm. He was promoted, in 1870, to the more responsible position of superintendent of dock and repairs for the corporation.

Captain Kelley was married, December 14, 1837, to Miss Margaret A., daughter of Clotworthy and Ellen Bellingham, of Wilmington. They have had the following children, viz., Emma Jane, wife of Joseph L. Carter, of Felton, Delaware County, Pa.; Mary A., wife of James M. Williamson, of Wilmington; John M., master car-builder, in charge of the car-shops of the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad, at Chattanooga, Tennessee; Alexander, formerly a draughtsman for the H. and H. Company, Wilmington, but now deceased; William P., a machinist, now deceased; Samuel H., deceased, and Ellen E., wife of Geo. Wright Pierson, secretary of the Jackson Lime and Coal Company. For over sixty years Captain Kelley has been a communing member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, much of that time an office-bearer of some kind, and is now the president of the board of trustees of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington. Captain Kelley is still quite an active man (January, 1888), and having good health for one of his age, he enjoys life and the comforts of a delightful home at 213 West Street.

In 1854 the company received another noted acquisition in the person of Captain Benson.

Captain Nathaniel Ratcliffe Benson was born April 8, 1820, at Dagsboro', Sussex County, Del. His father, Thomas Benson, was a millwright, who married Sarah Hill Irons, of Dagsboro'. His grandfather, Major Benson, was one of three brothers who came from England and settled first in Virginia, and subsequently removed to

Delaware. In 1831, when the subject of this sketch was but eleven years old, his father removed, with the family, to Philadelphia. Mr. Benson's educational advantages were very limited. A few terms in the public schools of Sussex County afforded his first opportunity to learn the rudiments of an English education. But these advantages were enjoyed at an age when he had no adequate appreciation of their value. His surroundings led his attention frequently, if not chiefly, to maritime pursuits, and before he was twelve years old he began the struggle of life in his own behalf as an apprentice cook on a schooner of the type then termed "Shingle Weavers,"—a term applied to vessels that carried shingles and staves from New York to Norfolk. His first voyage was taken, in the capacity mentioned, on the "John McLung," on which he embarked at Philadelphia for Norfolk, Va. This business he followed for three successive years, spending his winters at school in Wilmington.

In 1834 Mr. Benson started as "deck boy" on the wooden side-wheel steamboat "Wilmington," plying between Philadelphia and Wilmington, his shore duty being to carry the mail to and from the post-office. Three years were passed in this position before another change came to relieve the monotony of his burdensome existence, so distasteful to the active and ambitious life. The next move was on board the steamers "Providence," "Narragansett" and "Mohican," belonging to the Old Providence Line. The work here was that of fireman and stoker,—a step higher than his former occupation. He continued two years in this capacity, and then shipped for one year aboard the tow-boat "Indiana," running between New York and Albany. This brought him to the year 1841 when he was twenty-one years of age. He next went as fireman on the wooden side-wheel steamboat "Balloon," which ran, for her first trip, from New York to Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of opening a route between Norfolk and Richmond. The next year the boat was run between Philadelphia and Wilmington. Captain Benson remained in the capacity of fireman. He next engaged himself, in 1844, as engineer on the wooden side-wheel steamer "Pioneer," running in the Philadelphia route. The "Balloon," "Whildin" and "Pioneer" all belonged to Captain Wilmon Whildin, whose name was long connected with the early history of steamboating on the Delaware River.

For ten years Captain Benson served as captain or engineer on one or the other of these boats, until on August 14, 1854, he entered the employ of the concern, and was, from the first, given his present position of superintendent of hull construction in the ship-yard. Captain Benson has devoted many years of earnest labor to



the management of his department, and has advanced steadily in the confidence of the concern, as in the good will of his associates. His services, moreover, have been appreciated by his employers, and his connection with the company as a stockholder gives evidence of the approbation he has merited by his fidelity in the discharge of all the responsibilities placed upon him.

Mr. Benson was married October 5, 1843, to Margareth Purnell, of Smyrna, Delaware, and they have had the following children, viz., Rebecca S., wife of L. E. P. Dennis, manufacturer of fertilizers, Crisfield, Maryland. Susan P., wife of Henry C. English, brass founder, of Wilmington. Sarah H., wife of Geo. Holton, proprietor of stave-mills, Mark Centre, Ohio. Nathaniel R., a superintendent in the works of Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. Margaret P., wife of E. J. Muhlhause, of Wilmington. Thomas, with Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. Nellie H., wife of Harvey F. Smith, train dispatcher at Clayton, Delaware.

In 1883, Mr. Benson purchased and removed to his present handsome residence, at the junction of Delaware Avenue, Jefferson and Eleventh Streets.

The period embraced between the years 1843 and 1860 mark an epoch in the history of the company distinguished by great results and vigorous growth. In 1858 John Taylor Gause was formally admitted to an equal partnership in the concern. The rise and progress of this gentleman, who is now the president of the corporation, has been simply phenomenal. He was born on September 30, 1823, and comes from an English, Welsh and Teutonic stock. His ancestors in 1682 came from England in the company of William Penn, and settled in Chester County, Pa. The boyhood of Mr. Gause was passed on his father's farm, and in his twentieth year he came to Wilmington to seek his fortune. From 1843, when he started in the humble capacity of an errand boy, by diligence and a conscientious performance of his duties, he rose through at least fourteen successive grades until to-day he stands at the head of the corporation where forty-five years before he served in one of the lowliest capacities.

During the Civil War some of the most noted ironclads were constructed for the government by the firm, together with vessels of a different character, and it is pleasing to record that these vessels, without exception, fulfilled the terms of their contract to the most minute degree. Up to the present time about two hundred and fifty vessels of all classes have been built.

Constant improvement has appeared to be the policy of the company, especially during the later years. One of the most important adjuncts of the ship-yards was made in 1870, when a dry dock was constructed, with a capacity for vessels three hundred and forty feet in length. New machinery,

the most modern power appliances—masting shears, derricks, building ways, etc.,—and the best tools are to be found in shop and yard. A railway system extends throughout the works, forming one of its most important and unique features and greatly facilitating the handling of materials, and an elaborate fire apparatus, manned by a regularly organized company of employees, affords as strong an assurance of safety as it is possible to secure. The number of employees varies from about one thousand to one thousand five hundred. The total number of engines employed is fifteen, from which an aggregate of four hundred horse-power is obtained.

Perhaps the best idea of the growth of this concern is conveyed by the single statement that while its plant in 1836 covered an area of only forty-five by fifty-five feet (a three-story building), its buildings and ship-yard now include forty-three acres of land upon both banks of the Christiana—certainly no mean expansion. The buildings number fifty-eight, and there are a little over six acres of ground under roof.

The Pusey & Jones Company.—This company has an immense plant, extending along Railroad Avenue, in the vicinity of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore passenger station, with offices at the foot of Poplar Street, and manufactures all kinds of heavy machinery, engines and boilers, and builds iron and steel ships. Like many of the large industrial establishments of Wilmington, this had a very humble beginning.

In the year 1848 Joshua L. Pusey and John Jones started the business, which has gradually been developed into its present vast proportions. Their plant, devoted to general machine-making, at that time consisted of a small shop located just back of where the present tool-room stands, and occupied a space of about forty by seventy-five feet. Ten men were employed and the weekly payroll amounted to not more than one hundred dollars. Various changes took place in the constitution of the firm from time to time. In 1851, Edward Betts and Joseph Seal joined the original proprietors, and the firm was known as Betts, Pusey, Jones & Seal. These partners retired in 1857, and Alfred Betts succeeded them, the style of the house becoming Pusey, Jones & Betts. Alfred Betts gave place to William G. Gibbons in 1860, and the firm became Pusey, Jones & Co. In 1866 John Jones withdrew and Thomas H. Savery succeeded him, the firm name remaining unchanged. The present incorporated style was taken in the year 1879, William G. Gibbons being president subsequent to 1886. The management has been in the hands of the following gentlemen: President, Joshua L. Pusey; Vice-President, Thomas H. Savery; General Manager,

Chas. W. Pusey; Treasurer, William W. Pusey; Secretary, Samuel C. Biddle.

The plant has been steadily increased until it now covers seven acres, with a wharf frontage of one thousand feet upon the Christiana, and consists of a dozen or more large shops splendidly equipped with powerful tools and machinery of the most modern types, for the prosecution of the varied lines of manufacture which form the business of the house. These buildings or departments, enumerating them in rude order from west to east, are: the general machine shop, the second story of which is the pattern shop; the blacksmith shop, the paper machinery department, with the boiler works, tin shop and rivet factory; on the wharf the paint and plumbers' and rigging shops, and the boat-yard shed, in which are the tools used in the construction of vessels, the second story of which is the mould loft. Next comes the furnace shed for building the frames and plates for use in the boat-yard, and then farther east the saw and planing-mill, over which is the joiner's shop; the iron foundry, with capacity for casting eight million pounds annually; the pattern storage house, the brass foundry, store or supply house, and still farther east the marine railway and lumber-yard.

There is much that is interesting to be seen in these various departments. The machinery generally is elaborate and intricate and nearly all of it ponderous and powerful to a degree that one seldom sees surpassed. Eleven steam-engines are used to develop the power required by this large establishment. Huge cranes, some of them operated by steam, are placed here and there throughout the shops and yard where heavy machinery or parts of machines are to be handled. The iron foundry, built in 1873, and the brass foundry, built in 1885, are model ones, and there are facilities for casting almost anything that may be demanded, however huge or complicated. The writer saw here a cylinder for a cotton compress, having an internal diameter of sixty-eight inches, or nearly six feet, and weighing over thirteen tons, but this is by no means one of the heaviest castings that have come from the Pusey & Jones Company's foundry. They cast the large anchors for the Brooklyn bridge, which weighed twenty-three tons each, the dimensions being so great the castings could not be transported by rail, and had to be made at a foundry having direct water communication with New York. A good idea of the immensity and variety of the work done at the establishment is afforded by a tour through the pattern store-house in which the wooden patterns for almost every conceivable form of casting crowd the shelving of a large three-story building, leaving only narrow aisles, in which the genius of the place, who has been seventeen years in the charge of the department, can walk to and fro and lay his

hand on any especial pattern that may be desired among the many thousands.

This great plant, in which from seven to nine hundred men are employed at a weekly expense of about \$7000 (contrasting strangely with the weekly pay-roll of \$100 in 1848), is devoted to the construction of iron and steel ships, the building of engines and boilers, the manufacture of heavy boat-yard and boiler shop tools, large and small castings of all descriptions both iron and brass, the building of improved machinery for paper-mills and also for sugar-making factories, the latter with especial reference to the new process of "diffusion;" also machinery for powder-mills and for cotton-presses, building for the latter the famous three thousand ton Taylor patent compress.

The products of this business are not only distributed throughout this country, but are found in foreign lands—paper machinery in England, Scotland, Austria, Switzerland, Russia and Japan; and iron and steel steamers and lighters on the rivers of Mexico, Peru, New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, and in other parts of South America. Thirty-seven steamers built by this establishment are in service upon the river Amazon and its tributaries, and the fact has been noted that vessels for four nations—viz.: the United States, Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico—were upon the stocks here at the same time. During the past twenty-five years the company has built over one hundred iron and steel steamers for Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, many of which were shipped in sections and erected after arrival at destination, this process being a specialty with the company, and thus while their machinery has made them known almost everywhere throughout the civilized world, the name of the Pusey & Jones Company has been carried by their vessels on nearly all the waters of the Western Hemisphere.

Enoch Moore's ship-yard and marine-railway is at the foot of East Fourth Street, and occupies over two acres of ground, including yard, saw-mill, store-houses and railway for hauling vessels out preparatory to giving them such attention as they may require. A steam-engine of about thirty horsepower is used for operating the various appliances, and about fifty men are employed. Mr. Moore builds wooden vessels and ships, from the smallest yawl or yacht up to the large full-rigged ship, but his specialty is the construction of steam freight-barges, and he has constructed a large number of these which have been sent to all parts of the country. He has ample facilities for the docking and repairing of all kinds of vessels, and in this respect his yard cannot be surpassed even in such localities as Philadelphia or Baltimore. A vessel of as great burthen as seven hundred tons can be drawn out of water high and dry upon the marine-railway.

Mr. Moore has had a life-long experience in this business, having begun it in the firm of E. & C. Moore¹ as early as 1856, and conducts it as sole proprietor since 1871.

One of the ships built at Wilmington had an interesting history and became widely known. This was the brig "Nancy," built by Barney Harris at a ship yard at the foot of Market Street, and owned by Joseph Shallcross, Joseph Tatnall, and other citizens of Wilmington, and commanded by Captain Hugh Montgomery. On the breaking out of the Revolution she was chartered (in March, 1775) by Robert Morris, the great financier, "without whom Washington's sword would have rusted in its sheath," to proceed to the West Indies and procure a cargo of the munitions of war. In March, 1776, she sailed for Porto Rico under English colors, taking the Spanish consul, Don Antonia Serona, to procure arms and ammunition under a contract previously made with the Spanish government. In order to elude suspicion she made frequent trips to other islands in the vicinity, and while at St. Thomas her captain received the news of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the national colors. Captain Montgomery immediately procured materials and had a flag made, and as he sailed out of the harbor pulled down the English flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, saluting it with thirteen guns.

On arriving in the Delaware he was chased by the English fleet and to escape and save as much of his cargo as possible, Captain Montgomery ran the "Nancy" ashore above Cape May and began to unload her. The English kept up a constant fire, which he returned with his guns. At last he succeeded in getting the cargo all landed except a few barrels of powder, but the fire of the British had reduced the brig to a perfect wreck. Determined that she should never be captured, Montgomery made his preparations for blowing her up, and taking the flag which had been floating defiantly from the stump of the mast, he left the vessel and rowed rapidly away. Seeing him leaving the brig, the British sent their barges to take possession and just as they were going on board she blew up, destroying many lives. Of course such a tragical end to a vessel built and owned in Wilmington created an immense excitement in the town, and for that matter throughout the country. Captain Montgomery was complimented and *fêted* as a hero and the "Nancy" was the theme of song and story.

CAR-BUILDING.—*Jackson & Sharpe Company.*—The great railroad passenger car and ship-building, plant of the Jackson & Sharpe Company, known as the Delaware Car Works, and situated at the

foot of Eighth Street, alongside the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad tracks, and between the Brandywine and Christiana, constitute not only one of the largest, but one of the most interesting industrial establishments in the city. It was founded by Job H. Jackson, and Jacob F. Sharpe in January, 1863, the erection of the first buildings immediately following, and the building of cars being commenced in May. The first product of the works, the pioneer peach or fruit cars of Delaware, were finished and delivered in July, and thus was begun the activity of this house, which has been uninterruptedly maintained and constantly increased for almost a quarter of a century. The only change which has occurred in the house came about in 1870, when Mr. Sharpe withdrew, and Mr. Jackson, associating with himself two or three others, secured a charter of incorporation for Jackson & Sharpe Company, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Job H. Jackson became president of this organization, and has continued in that position to the present time. Chas. S. Howland is now the treasurer, and Ellwood C. Jackson, secretary.

Some idea of the growth of this concern may be conveyed to him who reads as he runs, by the simple statement that at the outstart the shops had capacity for only six cars, one hundred men being employed, while now the vast buildings contain from seventy to eighty cars in various stages of construction, and the number of employees is from one thousand to eleven hundred. There has been a corresponding increase in steam-power, and the capabilities of the plant have been further enhanced by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, every known device that is an improvement upon an old one being secured without regard to cost of the new or the value of the discarded article. The tract of land on which the works are located consists of about twenty acres, and being bounded by the Christiana and the Brandywine, and by the tracks of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the facilities for shipment are unsurpassed. The buildings, by successive additions and new erections, have extended over about two-thirds of the ground, and constitute an elaborate and convenient system, each of the greater ones being devoted to a specific purpose, and the whole forming such a diversified hive of industry as is seldom met with, even in this city, noted for its colossal manufactories.

But before taking a view of the interior of these buildings let us glance for a moment at what may be called the out-door interests of the Jackson & Sharpe Company. These may be said to be the ship-yard, and the lumber-yard. This industrial house, known chiefly as the builders of cars, curiously enough, has constructed and set

¹ Enoch and Charles Moore, as shipwrights, began business at the foot of Poplar Street October 15, 1833.

afloat, from the yard on the Christiana, about one hundred and eighty vessels, and there is seldom a time when from two to a half-dozen hulls are not to be seen in various processes of construction upon the stocks or floating in the river awaiting the concluding details of finish. These vessels are of every variety (except iron), and most of them are staunch, sea-going ships, whose keels cleave the waters of every ocean of the world, making the name of the builder known in the farthest parts of the Occident, the Orient and the antipodes. The repairing of ships is quite a feature here, and a fine marine railway is in operation, upon which the man-made monsters of the deep can be hauled up high and dry, repaired to any extent and slid back in the water. The lumber-yard in itself represents a vast business. It contains almost always from five to seven million feet of lumber, representing about a quarter of a million dollars. It is kept on hand for several years—undergoing a seasoning by natural processes, and that which is used in the finer work is, in addition, carefully kiln-dried. Here are yellow-pine, ash, oak, white-wood and white pine, for the substantial parts of the car, and cherry, black-walnut and rich mahogany, from Mexico and the West Indies, for the inside ornamental work.

Within the buildings this lumber is rapidly worked into form, for building the cars, by hundreds of machines, many of them costly and intricate. In two immense rooms, which seem perfect wildernesses of machinery and ever running, endless belts, innumerable wheels are whirring, and swift, steam-driven saws and blades are eating their way into oaken plank and beam, and fashioning more delicate ornaments from costlier woods, the drowsy hum of wheels high in air mingling with the more incisive sound of those in contact with the wood. The shrieking saws and rumbling planers make a wonderful conglomeration of noise; but if one listens long enough it seems to resolve itself into a sturdy rhythmic song of the restless and resistless energy of labor and achievement which has a dignity of its own. In these great machinery halls there is no dust, for a complicated system of huge tubes ramifies throughout the building, and there is an open mouth at every piece of machinery, which sucks the saw dust and other fragments of wood away as fast as they fly from the iron, and presto! they are stored in a great brick stack contiguous to the boilers, and thus the waste of the mill is made to drive the engines which keep all of this machinery in motion.

But these men who labor in conjunction with the hundred curious and complicated machines in the wood-working department are, after all, only a small portion of the whole force employed. Else-

where there are skillful designers, decorators, upholsterers, and hundreds of carpenters, cunning carvers of wood, and in a darksome, far-extending shop, by themselves, a throng of the swarthy sons of Tubal Cain, toiling at their fiery forges and ringing anvils. Here, too, man's strongest servant, steam, is pressed into the service of Vulcan, and strikes more ponderous hammer-blows than can the arm of most stalwart man. The elaborate construction of a modern railroad car, and varied nature of its materials, and the trades and arts employed in building it, are not often thought of, probably, by those who enjoy the luxury of modern travel; but an enumeration of the tradesmen and mechanics who contribute to the structure will convey some idea of the complexity of the work. To begin with, there are the blacksmiths, of whom we have spoken (and the Jackson & Sharpe Company make all of their own forgings), the carpenter, the designer, painter, cabinet-maker, carver, turner, machinist, iron-founder, brass-founder, wheel-maker, spring-maker, pattern-maker, upholsterer, hardware man, lamp-maker, stove-maker, plumber, steam-pipe fitter, china dealer, glazier, gilder, tinsmith, electro-plater, rubber manufacturer, engraver, chaser, letterer, axle-maker, varnisher, carpet weaver, plush-maker, tanner, the silk, cotton, woolen, thread, oil-cloth and trimming manufacturers, the common laborer, and last, but not least, in this year, 1887, the electrician, who "wires" the car and introduces incandescent lamps.

The process of building a car after the lumber is sawed and planed and otherwise prepared is something like this: It goes first to the setting up building, where is performed the work of laying the sills, framing up and covering in, a process which is about half-way between ship building and house-building. Indeed, the cars, arranged much in the same manner as when composing a train, strongly suggest the latter when about half completed, looking not unlike a row of well-built miniature houses. When the wood-work is completed, the car goes on temporary tracks to the painting-house, where it receives a long course of treatment, one coat of paint after another being laid on to the number of six. This is allowed to dry and penetrate the wood, is then rubbed off until a proper surface is prepared for the three coats of varnish which form the finish. After the painting comes the upholstering and ornamenting of the car. The seats have been made ready in the cabinet-shop, the cushions prepared, etc., and the cloth ceilings have received their handsome decorations in a loft set aside for the purpose. The trucks, which have been made in a separate shop, are brought in, and the car being mounted upon them, is trundled out upon the side-track to be in due time whisked away to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, or per-

haps shipped to Australia, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Central America or the West Indies, for all of these lands and many others pay tribute unto the Jackson & Sharpe Company. The whole time occupied in passing from the crude material to the finished car is about two months, a large portion of the period being taken up in the slow drying of the several coats of paint and varnish. From seventy to eighty cars are constantly undergoing this evolution, and the works have a capacity for turning out about four hundred passenger, sleeping and parlor coaches per year, which, with the ships built, makes a total annual product of upwards of a million and a half dollars value. Since the establishment of the works many thousand cars have been built, and, as heretofore mentioned, about one hundred and eighty wooden vessels have been launched from the ship-yards. The Jackson & Sharpe Company were the pioneers in the building of narrow-gauge cars, the first ever constructed in America being delivered by them at Denver, Colorado, for the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, on August 2, 1871. Another interesting feature in the work at this establishment has been the building of palatial private cars, among others one for Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, awarded the medal at the Centennial Exposition. They have also built many for the uncrowned kings of commerce and trade in the United States, many of whom are in the true sense of the term grander characters and possess more power than the sovereigns of foreign countries; but perhaps the most notable item upon the books of the Jackson & Sharpe Company is one which refers to the building of a coach for King Oscar of Sweden. It is a fact to be proud of that a sovereign of the Old World, wanting the best railway car that could be produced, should call into service the brains of New World artists and artisans, and beyond this there is a certain striking and practical significance in the fact that a sumptuous private car for Sweden's King should be built in 1876 within a stone's throw of "the Rocks," forming a natural wharf in the Christiana, where the first Swedish immigrants landed in 1638.

The Jackson & Sharpe Company's works form a model industrial institution, and one exhibiting many admirable features peculiar to itself. The building up and successful maintenance of such a huge industry is always a matter worthy of admiration and respect, and in this case deserving of more than usual praise because exhibiting the results of industry and acumen in a man who has had the benefit of no adventitious aids in life, and made his way by his own resources of ability and energy from a very humble position in boyhood and early manhood.

The Pullman Palace Car Company's Works is another great establishment which is of vast benefit

to Wilmington. The works were originally started as a private enterprise in 1871, by Bowers, & Dure (Thomas W. Bowers and Henry F. Dure), and were successfully carried on by them for several years. They made all kinds of railway and street cars, and employed as many as three hundred and fifty men. Mr. Dure finally became sole proprietor, and sold out the plant and real property around it to the Pullman Company in the summer of 1886.

This company, notwithstanding its huge plant near Chicago desiring similar shops in the East have erected the present commodious buildings.

The work done here is rebuilding and repairing, and yet, it being the policy of the company to give every one of its cars an overhauling every six months, the aggregate is a huge accomplishment. The shops have a capacity for holding twenty-seven cars, and about six hundred can be handled in a year. To do this work, an average force of six hundred and seventy-five is needed, and also the best of machinery in the different departments driven by an eighty horse power engine. The shops are under charge of Superintendent A. J. Drake, who has been with the Pullman Company about twenty-three years, located at Elmira, New York, and at Philadelphia, until the shops there were burned, and the company located in Wilmington.

The Lobdell Car-Wheel Company's plant is not only one of the very largest and oldest manufactories of any kind in Wilmington, but the oldest car-wheel establishment in the country, and it is claimed the best equipped and most complete for making chilled wheels in the world. The company also does a large business in manufacturing chilled rails, but that specialty is one of comparatively recent adoption. The car-wheel works have been in existence over half a century, having been established in 1846. The founders were Bonney & Bush. It is significant that when they started their small works, Ross Winans, of Baltimore, was the only other successful manufacturer in this line in the whole country, and that now there are about ninety establishments in the land with an annual capacity of about one million five hundred thousand wheels of all kinds. When Bonney & Bush started, they considered it an exceptional day's work to cast six wheels and fit them to axles, while now the works have a capacity of five hundred wheels per day. The maximum capacity reached by this firm in 1838 was thirty to forty wheels per day, with facilities for fitting possibly one-half to axles. In 1838, Mr. Bonney died, and was succeeded by his nephew, George G. Lobdell, the new firm bearing the title of Bush & Lobdell. The business grew to such proportions that in 1844 they were compelled to build a new foundry, with a capacity of one hundred and fifty wheels per day, although it was some time before that many

were cast. The fitting capacity at this time was not over fifty per day, the wheels being forced on the axle by means of a screw-press. In 1853 the new foundry was burned down, but was rebuilt as soon as possible thereafter, and a fitting-up shop added; the capacity being increased to two hundred wheels per day, with facilities for fitting about eighty. It was about this time that the hydraulic press was introduced, which greatly facilitated fitting wheels to axles. In 1855, Charles Bush, the senior member of the firm of Bush & Lobdell, died, and the business was conducted by his heirs and George G. Lobdell under the same name until 1859, when George G. Lobdell obtained full possession. The works during this *régime* were somewhat enlarged to admit of casting an increased number of tires, which had become an important part of the business, reaching, in fact, a total of thirty tires per day. It was not until 1867, however, that the demand required an increased output of wheels. During that year additional ground adjoining the works was bought; the capacity for casting was increased to two hundred and fifty wheels per day, and for fitting to seventy pairs. In the spring of 1867 the Lobdell Car-Wheel Company was organized, and business transferred to that corporation, the officers being George G. Lobdell, president; William W. Lobdell, secretary; and P. N. Brennan, treasurer. The demand increased to such an extent that in 1872 it was found necessary to build an additional foundry and a large machine-shop. In the two foundries three hundred wheels per day were cast, and the fitting facilities approached one hundred pairs daily. The panic of 1873 prostrated the business for some years, as it did nearly all other branches of manufacture, and it was not until 1880 and 1881 that the increased demand overtaxed the capacity of the works. At that time further enlargement became necessary, and as there was no room for additional buildings at the old site, it was thought best to build an entirely new plant on land owned by the company in South Wilmington. Ground was broken in the fall of 1881, and by July, 1882, the new works were ready for occupancy. The new foundry, which is almost entirely built of brick and iron, is two hundred and eighty-six feet by two hundred feet, with an addition one hundred and fifty-four feet by eighty-eight feet for sand-bins, core-ovens, etc. There is sufficient floor-room to cast seven hundred and twenty wheels per day in the main building, and the sorting-room and iron-shed, which adjoin the same, are so arranged that by simply removing a partition of corrugated iron, they can be thrown into the main building and also utilized for moulding purposes. The cupolas, five in number, have a combined melting capacity of sixty tons per hour. The machine-shop, pattern-shop

and smith-shop are conveniently located near the wheel foundry, separated from it by the railroad tracks necessary for the receipt of the raw materials and the shipment of the finished products. The machine-shop, besides the machinery for finishing our own fixtures and doing the necessary repairs, contains lathes, mills and presses sufficient to fit up one hundred pairs of wheels per day, and is so arranged that, by putting in additional machinery, this output could be doubled. Situated within a half-mile of the Delaware River and with fine dockage upon the Christiana and connected by side tracks with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the company has as fine shipping advantages as could be desired. In order to further assist their business, the company in 1880 bought three cold-blast furnaces in Southwest Virginia with the necessary ore beds and timber lands to operate them, and thus assuring themselves of a constant supply of the best cold-blast charcoal iron. In the manufacture of chilled wheels—called “chilled” because of the chilling or hardening of the surface through being cast in metal moulds—there have been numerous patents and some of the best by members of this house. George G. Lobdell, in 1861, patented what is known as Lobdell's Improved Single Plate Wheel, and in 1869 a combination wheel, and in 1876 William W. Lobdell for turning, grinding or otherwise trueing the treads of chilled wheels, thus insuring a perfectly cylindrical shape.

The shop where the manufacture of chilled rolls for paper-machines, flour-mills, etc., is carried on is separate from the car-wheel works, and the offices of the company are in connection with this latter building. The shop is about five hundred feet long, and filled with all varieties of machinery used in grinding the huge rolls down to the perfectly cylindrical form and smoothness which are absolute essentials when the rolls are used in the manufacture of paper and for grinding flour, etc. About one hundred and fifty men are employed here and about five hundred in the car-wheel works. The company casts as well as grinds its rolls and has received premiums upon them at the Centennial Exposition, the Paris Exposition and the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., in 1881. The officers of the company (1887) were: President, George G. Lobdell; Vice-President, W. W. Lobdell; Secretary, George G. Lobdell, Jr.; Treasurer, P. N. Brennan.

Charles Bush was the eldest son of David and Martha Bush and great-great-grandson of Christoph and Elizabeth Bush, the first progenitors of the family of whom an authentic account exists in this country. He was born in Wilmington in 1805, and was educated in his native city.

At the age of sixteen he went to Baltimore to



Wm. B. Hall

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learn the trade of a machinist. After attaining his majority he was established in business by his father.

In 1835 as a partner of Jonathan Bonney, he made the first movement towards enlarging the manufacturing enterprises of the city in which he was born. This he did by building the large foundry and machine-shop on the corner of Second and Lombard Streets.

After the death of Mr. Bonney, in 1838, a new firm was established under the title of Bush & Lobdell. These gentlemen invented the double-plate railroad car-wheels now in use on all railroads. They built additional works at Second and Lombard Streets, and for many years were the most extensive manufacturers of car-wheels in the country, and derived liberal profits from their business. Mr. Bush was widely known and esteemed as an industrious, prudent business man, of sterling integrity and Christian rectitude.

He was one of the efficient friends of the earlier movements which resulted in the establishment of the Central Presbyterian Church.

He was denied the privilege, however, of seeing the church edifice completed and dedicated. He was thrown from his carriage in October, 1855, and survived his injuries but a few hours.

The widow of Mr. Bush is still a resident of Wilmington. They had the following children, viz: Elizabeth, now Mrs. H. S. McComb; David P.; Charles C., deceased; and William C., a resident of Wilmington.

The *Diamond State Car-Spring Company* at Eighth Street and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad tracks, is the outgrowth of a concern started as early as 1844 by Edwin J. Horner. In 1872 the works passed into the hands of James P. Hayes & Co., the junior member of the firm being James C. Pickles. In 1883 there grew out of this firm the present company, which was duly incorporated with the title already given. The president is Nathan H. Davis, and the secretary and treasurer Lewis C. Gratz, both residents of Philadelphia. The works occupy a half-acre of ground nearly covered with buildings adapted to the peculiar line of manufacture, well supplied with machinery and a sixty horse-power engine. The number of employees is about thirty-five. The company manufactures the highest grade of railway springs, including locomotive springs, elliptic springs, freight bolster springs, equalizing springs, draw and buffer springs, Davis freight springs, Davis journal springs, and, indeed, every kind of first-class springs required in the construction of locomotives or cars. They also make all kinds of springs for machinery valves, and special purposes, also the edge-rolled spring, under patents, and the Davis combined spiral and car-springs.

MACHINERY — *Betts Machine Co.*—A firm doing an extensive business in the manufacture of heavy machinery is the Betts Machine Company, of Maryland Avenue. The house of E. & A. Betts was established in 1860, and incorporated under its present title in 1879; the present officers being, president, Alfred Betts; vice-president, William Betts; treasurer, Edward T. Betts. The plant is located on a tract of about seven acres of land, and the buildings are extensive, the foundry having an area of seventy by one hundred and thirty feet, the machine shop four hundred by fifty feet, the pattern shop, blacksmith shop and pattern store-houses one hundred and twenty by forty feet, besides which are the office building, etc. Steam-power is supplied by three large engines. The facilities for shipment from these works are unsurpassed, as the railroad tracks run directly through the yards, and the house possesses about every convenience desirable. The products of the works consist of machine tools and appliances of all kinds, including lathes, planers, drills, slotting-machines, turning and boring-machines, car-wheel borers, cutting-off machines, standard gauges, etc., for the manufacture of all of which the company has the highest reputation in the trade.

The *Remington Machine Company* occupies an honored place among the workers in iron, and its plant serves also the Hall Steam Pump Company. Mr. George W. Remington started the business, to which the company bearing his name succeeded, in 1872, and it was gradually developed by him until 1886, when it became desirable to organize a private corporation. This was accordingly done. Mr. Remington being elected as president; H. M. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; and J. J. Satterthwait, superintendent. The particular lines of business carried on are the building of engines, boilers, steam-pumps, etc., and also brass casting and finishing. A specialty is the building of Corliss engines. The company has an extensive plant at 411-419 Front Street, the works being supplied with all of the best machinery used in this line of manufacture, and employing about seventy-five skilled mechanics. The market is found in all parts of the United States and Canada. The officers of the company are the same as those first chosen.

Of the Hall Steam Pump Company, formerly doing business under the laws of New Jersey, a partial reorganization was effected by the Remington Company, March 15, 1887. The officers are: president, William G. Pennypacker; vice-president, Frank Taylor (both of Wilmington); general manager and treasurer, E. J. Waring (of New York); and J. J. Satterthwait, of Wilmington, superintendent of the works.

G. W. Baker & Co.—The specialty of this firm is morocco machinery, though the firm are general machinists. The business was established in 1870

by the senior member, and the present title was adopted in 1883, M. P. Satterthwaite being the silent partner. The works occupy buildings at 214, 216 and 218 French Street and employ about twenty hands. The firm is prepared to fully equip a morocco house with every detail in iron or wood.

A. L. Henderer, general machinist, is only a trifle younger in business than the house just spoken of, having started in 1872. The plant was removed from Christiana Street only a short time since to Maryland Avenue and Beach Streets, where it occupies a three-story brick building. A specialty of Mr. Henderer's is the manufacture of boiler tube expanders, which are shipped all over the country. Stationary engines are also made.

E. Henderer & Co. are engaged in general machine making in the same locality.

The Trump Brothers Machine Company are heavy manufacturers of small machinery, such, for instance, are the "Keystone Knitter," and also of bolts and nuts. They are located on Maryland Avenue and came here in 1873, coming from Rochester, New York. The incorporation of the house under its present title followed in 1879. They were the inventors and patentees of the famous "Fleetwood Scroll Saw," of which they formerly made immense numbers, which were sold throughout the country. Their business is now principally in hosiery machinery and the articles heretofore mentioned, for the former of which the sale market is in Philadelphia. They employ about fifty men, and their works are well supplied with machinery adopted to their peculiar line of manufacture. The president of the company is Charles N. Trump; vice-president and treasurer, Samuel N. Trump; secretary, George R. C. Hoffecker; superintendent, C. Frederick; and assistant superintendent, William Frederick. Some of the goods of this house go to such remote parts of the world as Japan, Siam and Australia.

Walker & Elliott, although general machinists, make a specialty of phosphate machinery or fertilizer-mills, with which they have supplied some of the leading manufacturers in the country. The individual members of the firm are V. C. Walker and R. T. Elliott, and their plant is at Second and Lombard Streets. It has been operated since 1880.

J. G. Hirzel, No. 206 East Second Street, commenced business in 1870 and manufactures a bolt and rivet-cutter which he invented, besides which he invented a drilling-machine and a meat-chopper. He is now working on a vacuum-machine.

Charles Heinel & Son commenced in 1885 on East Second Street, No. 206, and do electric work, modeling, and all kinds of machine work.

IRON.—The Diamond State Iron Company.—The large works of this company, where about seven hundred workmen are employed and the pay-roll exceeds \$1000 per day, had their incep-

tion in a very small establishment started in 1853, and their present extent and the solidity of the business illustrates what may be attained by the gradual but constant growth of a manufacturing industry under strong but conservative and safe management. In the year referred to, Robert S. Harris, with whom Joshua P. Edge appears to have been associated (but not as partner, or at least not in the possession of property), in connection with a shipsmithing business, put in operation a small "train of rolls" for the manufacture of bar iron, upon the ground now covered by the lower or southern part of the Diamond State Mill. From that time to the present there have been numerous changes in proprietorship and a constant increase in the capacity of the works, of which we will give an outline before attempting to describe the plant as it now exists. To begin with, we find that Robt. S. Harris retained ownership only a couple of years, selling, in 1855, to Delaplaine McDaniel, William S. Craige and Joshua P. Edge, who continued under the firm-name of McDaniel, Craige & Co., until 1857, when Mr. Edge retired, his interest being taken by the two remaining partners. In 1859 they took into partnership John H. Adams, and the firm-name was changed to McDaniel, Adams & Co. In the latter part of the same year or early in 1860 Mr. Craige sold out his interest to the late Henry Mendinhal, and the firm, of which Mr. McDaniel and Mr. Adams still remained members, continued to do business under the firm-name of McDaniel, Adams & Co., until June 17, 1865, when they sold out to the Diamond State Iron Company, which had received its charter the previous month, and, it is worthy of note, was the first incorporated manufacturing company in the State. The persons forming this company were the same who had constituted the firm just prior to incorporation, and they organized under their charter by electing John H. Adams president, and Henry Mendinhal secretary and treasurer. Towards the latter part of 1866, Mr. Adams resigned his office and retired from the company, disposing of his interest to Clement B. Smyth, and thereupon Mr. Mendinhal was elected to the office of president (which he held continuously until his death, April 28, 1887), and Mr. Smyth was made treasurer. In October, 1866, George W. Todd entered the company, and early in the following year John T. Davis, a practical iron man, became a member and was made superintendent of the works (which place, by the way, he held until January, 1885, when he was elected general superintendent). Mr. Smyth retained the office of secretary only about two years, or until November 14, 1868, when he resigned, and George W. Todd was elected as his successor. Mr. Smyth was then elected vice-president and still retained the office of treasurer. He resigned the latter in July, 1884, and Mr. Todd

was chosen to fill the position, which he did (in addition to performing the duties of secretary) until July, 1887. At that time, when was held the first meeting of the directors after the death of Mr. Mendinhal, Mr. Clement B. Smyth was elected president; Mr. Todd, vice-president (still retaining the office of treasurer); and Mr. Howard T. Wallace was chosen as secretary, and served in that capacity until January, 1888, when he resigned that office to accept another important position with the company, and Mr. Lewis A. Bower was chosen secretary. There have been no changes since.

Up to 1865 the plant consisted of a small building, with only one engine and a large and small train of rolls, the capacity of the works being about fifty tons of finished iron per week, and the number of employees did not exceed about seventy, while the pay-roll amounted only to the comparatively small sum of about \$800 per week. Nevertheless, the firm had been quite successful through the war period under the greatly stimulated condition of trade, and it was that prosperity which led to the incorporation of the Diamond State Iron Company, and a very extensive enlargement of the plant. It was at this time that the company began the erection of the large building on Church Street, in which were placed two trains of rolls, four heating furnaces and all the necessary accompanying implements and machinery, by which addition the capacity of the works was more than doubled. In 1869 the company enlarged its possessions by the purchase of a considerable tract of ground contiguous to its mills from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and in 1870 a great addition to the works was made by the erection of a large machine shop, and also a spike, bolt and nut shop, both of which were elaborately equipped with the best of machinery, tools, etc., for the manufacture of track-fastenings, plain and angle splice bars, bolts, nuts, washers, spikes and other railroad supplies.

The business of the company was still further increased in 1876 by the purchase of the property known as the Old Ferry Rolling-Mill on the opposite side of the Christiana River, and in 1883 ten acres of land adjoining this mill was bought by the company. In 1877 was begun the manufacture of horse and mule-shoes, which now forms one of its large specialties.

The capacity of the works for the production of finished material of all kinds is over thirty thousand gross tons per year. There are four trains of rolls in the Diamond State Mills, and the number of heating furnaces at this mill is six, and the number of puddling furnaces five. At the Old Ferry Mill there are seven trains of rolls, and nine heating and four puddling furnaces. For

the benefit of those to whom these figures do not convey an adequate idea of the mighty work of Vulcan performed here, we may add a few more statistics which will perhaps be easier for the mind inexperienced in iron manufacture to comprehend.

Twenty-one steam-engines are displaying their restless and resistless energy in different parts of the works, the number being greater than in any other of the huge establishments which make Wilmington a well-known name all over the world. They vary in size from quite small ones up to the great two hundred horse power Corliass engine, which is a magnificent specimen of its class. The coal consumption in the furnace and under the numerous boilers in connection with the engines amounts to about one hundred tons per day and some days more than one hundred tons of finished iron are produced with this outlay of fire and steam, laboring in conjunction with the brawn and brain of the hundreds of skilled employees. As we have before said, the number of hands engaged here is about seven hundred.

An inspection of the works is very interesting. The iron from the time it leaves the puddling furnace in a great glowing mass, like the "golden fleece,"—and certainly greater possibilities of wealth than the fabled article for which the ancient Greeks sought,—goes through many processes before the finished product lies in the warehouse. It is gripped and rolled into a cylindrical form in the powerful rotary squeezer, passed back and forth by deft and strong hands through the trains of rolls until it comes out in long bars—the "merchant bar" of commerce—or in bars of other forms to undergo still further manipulations in ponderous machines which fashion it into spikes, bolts, nuts, horse and mule-shoes and many other articles. Some of these machines,—as, for instance, those which form finished railroad spikes from long rods of iron, biting off the proper length and making head and point at a single stroke—exhibit almost the perfection of ingenuity in modern machinery. More striking, however, than anything else in the entire works are the automatic spike-machines, located in the Old Ferry Mill (where, by the way, are also ten ingeniously constructed horse-shoe machines). These spike-machines, unlike those alluded to, are fed with red-hot iron, which, from the time it leaves the rolls is scarcely touched by human hands until, in the form of perfected railroad spikes, it reaches the keggars. The process in brief is this: The iron in the form of a white-hot "faggot" or "billet," is brought from the furnace to the rolls, through which it passes several times, becoming constantly more attenuated until finally, though in bar shape, it appears like a slender, fiery serpent, rearing its head as it comes through the rolls and then gliding and writhing upon the polished iron floor. When the

glowing bar, perhaps fifty or sixty feet in length, passes for the last time through the rolls, it glides along an iron trough into another furnace, a long low oven, which serves to keep it hot until it reaches the machines proper. Into these ponderous and complicated masses of wheels two of the bars are creeping side by side. One stroke of the massive mechanism forms a perfect spike, and so fast do these strokes come that the spikes drop from the two machines that one cannot well count them. They are caught by buckets on endless belts, which carry them up still hot and drop them with ceaseless thud, thud, thud, into cars upon a miniature elevated railroad. The cars being run along this tramway high overhead, are opened at the proper place automatically, and their loads of spikes crash down upon the cooling frames, still ruddy from the heat of the furnace. The iron has passed in the space of two or three minutes a distance of a hundred and fifty feet or more from the glowing lump of metal at the furnace to the condition of the finished and fast blackening spike at the "keggers'" hands.

As marvelous as are their spike-machines and various appliances for the production of their standard railroad plain and angle splices, bars and bolts and nuts (which are so well and favorably known by most of the largest railroads of the United States), possibly no part of this establishment is as well equipped with ingenious and modern machinery as their horse-shoe department, where over one hundred different patterns and sizes of shoes are made, and, undoubtedly, no part of their product so much interests the residents of the State of Delaware, as every owner of a horse or mule should desire to have him shod with the latest and best shoe. These shoes are made either of iron or steel, and the fact that during the past year the company have been compelled to double their capacity to make these goods, to meet the requirements of their rapidly-increasing trade, speaks more conclusively than any words we can write, of the appreciation with which they are received by consumers, their trade for shoes extending from Maine to Texas.

The warehouses by Third Street Bridge, one on each side of the Christiana River, are kept constantly supplied with the different products of the works awaiting shipment, for which fine facilities are afforded from the four or five hundred feet of wharf. A cooperage, in which all of the kegs used by the company for putting up spikes, horse-shoes, etc., are made, adjoins the warehouses. The works are lighted throughout by electricity, and possess every modern improvement for economic manufacture, as do the offices at the corner of Third and Church Streets for the prompt and rapid discharge of business. In fact, the Diamond State Iron Company's Works proclaim everywhere a wise and

far-seeing management, and they constitute an establishment of which the proprietors may be justly proud.

The J. Morton Poole Company, makers of chilled iron rolls and calenders, is one of the large and widely-known Wilmington manufactories, which had an exceedingly humble origin, and grew little by little through constant application and endeavor, into its present greatness. This greatness consists not in immensity of plant or the employment of a host of men, but in the pre-eminence attained in an exceedingly baffling line of manufactures and of the wide-spread acknowledgement of that pre-eminence through patronage, for the whole country and almost every quarter of the globe pay this practical tribute to the establishment we are about to briefly consider. The company are manufacturers of chilled rolls used in the grinding of flour, the making of paper, sheet rubber, cloth, and latterly, linoleum. It at first seems curious, that a large house engaged exclusively in this one specialty should have grown from a very small establishment engaged in the production of a great variety of articles—but it is in accordance with the spirit which has governed manufacturing generally during the past few years, and which has led to the highest excellence of result. The small establishment referred to, out of which the present one was evolved was a machine shop, started in 1839 by J. Morton Poole, upon the Brandywine where the Bancroft mills now are. Indeed the shop was in the basement of one of the old buildings. Here Mr. Poole, then a young man, carried on the miscellaneous business common to such establishments, made a scanty living, and began that course of practical study and experiment which in after years brought him success. In 1848 he purchased of John Merriek an old building standing on the site of the present works, and removing to this, slightly enlarged his operations. If he had a specialty, it may be said to have been milling machinery. On May 2, 1853, William T. Porter, who had learned his trade with Mr. Poole was taken into partnership. From this time on the business was conducted prosperously enough and without incident of unusual note, except that the shop was destroyed by fire in 1855; but this was perhaps a blessing in disguise, for it enabled the company to build a larger and more convenient structure in which they could carry on the more extensive business which was soon to come to them. In 1867 the manufacture of chilled rolls was commenced, and for twenty years it is safe to say that line of manufacture has been steadily advancing. What is known as "chilled" roll is simply a roller of regular cylindrical shape, cast in a metal mould, by which process the surface is "chilled" or made hard almost to the degree of steel, thus permitting it to be accurately ground or polished and prepar-

The first of these is the fact that the county is a very fertile one, and the soil is very rich. The second is the fact that the county is a very healthy one, and the climate is very pleasant. The third is the fact that the county is a very beautiful one, and the scenery is very attractive.

The fourth is the fact that the county is a very populous one, and the population is very large. The fifth is the fact that the county is a very wealthy one, and the wealth is very great.

The sixth is the fact that the county is a very educated one, and the education is very high. The seventh is the fact that the county is a very civilized one, and the civilization is very advanced.

The eighth is the fact that the county is a very happy one, and the happiness is very great. The ninth is the fact that the county is a very free one, and the freedom is very complete.

The tenth is the fact that the county is a very strong one, and the strength is very great. The eleventh is the fact that the county is a very brave one, and the bravery is very great. The twelfth is the fact that the county is a very noble one, and the nobility is very great.

The thirteenth is the fact that the county is a very generous one, and the generosity is very great. The fourteenth is the fact that the county is a very kind one, and the kindness is very great. The fifteenth is the fact that the county is a very merciful one, and the mercy is very great.

The sixteenth is the fact that the county is a very just one, and the justice is very great. The seventeenth is the fact that the county is a very honest one, and the honesty is very great. The eighteenth is the fact that the county is a very faithful one, and the faithfulness is very great. The nineteenth is the fact that the county is a very obedient one, and the obedience is very great. The twentieth is the fact that the county is a very respectful one, and the respectfulness is very great.

The twenty-first is the fact that the county is a very loving one, and the love is very great. The twenty-second is the fact that the county is a very patient one, and the patience is very great. The twenty-third is the fact that the county is a very gentle one, and the gentleness is very great. The twenty-fourth is the fact that the county is a very soft one, and the softness is very great. The twenty-fifth is the fact that the county is a very sweet one, and the sweetness is very great.

The twenty-sixth is the fact that the county is a very pure one, and the purity is very great. The twenty-seventh is the fact that the county is a very clean one, and the cleanliness is very great. The twenty-eighth is the fact that the county is a very neat one, and the neatness is very great. The twenty-ninth is the fact that the county is a very tidy one, and the tidiness is very great. The thirtieth is the fact that the county is a very orderly one, and the orderliness is very great.

ing it to withstand great pressure. It is the grinding or turning down of these rolls that forms the difficult part of their manufacture. They must be absolutely true, so that pairs of them may touch equally throughout their length and must turn on exact centres. The necessity of this precision is what makes rolls expensive and the rollmaker's work an art and science. It is what made and still makes experiment and study indispensable to this branch of manufacturing. It took a year's time to produce the first roll at these works, and the second was made in a couple of days, but the makers had got their education while bringing to a finish the primal one. The process after the roll is cast is very similar to that of lathe-turning of wood, in fact exactly the same thing except that the motion is exceedingly slow, as no tools could withstand the heat generated by a rapid motion. The roll after being turned down to comparative smoothness is taken to what is called the "grinding machine" which is simply to the eye of the uninitiated a finer, a finishing lathe, but which in reality is a very wonderful piece of mechanism. It is upon this little machine, grimy and greasy, dripping with water and half covered with iron cuttings that the responsibility so to speak, of making a mathematically accurate roll rests. It is a big responsibility, but the little machine never fails to meet it and perform what is expected of it. The iron cylinder here slowly revolves upon its own axis and passes horizontally backward and forward between two emery wheels which pare off here and there the millionth part of an inch until the roll is perfect and ready to do its perfect work in the paper-mill or some other manufactory. It is in reality performing upon ponderous iron as delicate work as the watchmaker's or that employed by the producer of the finest scientific instruments. The common-place appearing little black machine slowly pursuing the purpose of the man that planned it, slowly but surely brings absolute exactness out of roughness and inaccuracy is a masterpiece of mathematics and mechanics. There is a secret in the simple appearing mechanism which many skilled and scientific mechanics have looked for in vain. There is a secret even in the solid little emery wheels which do the grinding! But to the casual observer the strangest thing about this little wonder is the way in which it is governed. A man stands beside it with a long, light mallet in his hand, and every few seconds or minutes taps gently upon small cranks or levers which regulate the pressure of the wheels upon the roll. Sometimes the top of the mallet turns the crank half way around, sometimes it moves it a distance scarcely appreciable to the eye, but every time he moves it a little backward or forward, and his strokes in the course of a day are innumerable. The marvellous thing about it is that he is not gov-

erned by what he sees but what he hears. There is not much to hear at any time, and what there is seems to the common ear drowned in the voice of the many larger machines throughout the shop doing rougher work, but he notes every infinitesimal variation in the grinding sound, and if it indicates too great or too little pressure he rectifies it. And so an ear, more exact than the piano-tuners or musician's, is brought to the work of fashioning a huge iron roll—a work which most people would suppose needed only brawn and ponderous machinery.

It is the extreme nicety thus employed which has made the chilled rolls of the Morton Poole Company, as near mathematical perfection as is possible, and given them a world-wide reputation. Their work achieved distinction in the French Exposition, of 1878, and specimens of it have been sent to the paper, cloth or flour mills of almost every manufacturing center of our own country, and to almost every civilized foreign country,—including Australia. The works give employment to about one hundred and twenty-five men, and the value of their annual output is not far from one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. J. Morton Poole died in 1879, but his name was retained when the company was incorporated, and Mr. William T. Potter and the estate of the deceased now carry on the works.

Something of what the late J. Morton Poole accomplished, has been shown in the preceding sketch, but he was so prominent and popular a man it is fitting that a few further details of his personal life should be preserved. He was born July 10, 1812, in Brandywine Village, now a part of the city of Wilmington, and was a son of William and Sarah (Sharpless) Poole. His father was a man of character and ability, a miller by occupation, deeply interested in mechanical matters; a cotemporary and friend of the celebrated Oliver Evans, and intimately acquainted with all of the men there locally prominent in manufacturing and kindred pursuits. He named his son after John Morton, one of the most intelligent and advanced of Wilmington's mechanics. Young Poole obtained the rudiments of his education in the schools of the village and at West-town Academy. He was then apprenticed to a machinist, in Mattawan, N. Y. Thence he went to Philadelphia where he attended the Franklin Institute Lectures, and indulged his taste by studying science and drawing, obtaining much of the practical knowledge that served him well in later years. At this time too he met the lady who afterwards became his wife, and thus this was a peculiarly fateful period in his life—the seed time both of the success and the happiness of his future. From Philadelphia Mr. Poole went to Providence, R. I., and entered into partnership with Edward

Bancroft in machine making. After three or four years he returned to Philadelphia, and entered the employ of Coleman Sellers & Sons to learn locomotive building, and remained there until he came to the Brandywine and started at Rockford the machine shop heretofore mentioned, and began the career which was interwoven in the development of the works of which an outline has been given. This was in 1839, and it was in the same year, upon July 10, that Mr. Poole married the lady of his choice, Ann Supplee, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Supplee, of Philadelphia, who was his helpmeet, in all that the term implies, for forty years, interested in all that claimed his attention, aiding, encouraging, comforting, sharing fortune and misfortune alike. Mrs. Poole survives her husband. The children of this union were J. Sellers, Thomas S., William, (all three deceased) Alfred Dupont, J. Morton (now at the J. Morton Poole Company's Works) Margaret (deceased) and Annie, the wife of the artist, Howard Pyle.

The life of J. Morton Poole was not one for extensive biography, because not one of great change or incident. It ran in the strong but even currents of devotion to duty, business and domestic. While developing a great industrial establishment, he was a constant student and investigator, and he lived much in the pondering pleasure of the inventor. He had that quality of mind which finds joy in what may be called the practical poetry of things, which

"Coins vast iron acts
And welds the impalpable dreams of seers
Into utile, lyric facts."

He was ever endeavoring to perfect,—to give such wares as went from his hand or works the highest possible excellence, and to accomplish that result by the best and most economic methods. His energies in business were directed alike to the practical or mechanical and the financial departments, and he was in each alike successful. It was by no sudden rise that he gained success, but by a patient, plodding application of his knowledge and skill, and by the exercise of an uncompromising honesty which commanded confidence. Perhaps no business man of the city was more universally respected than J. Morton Poole. This was shown at the time of his death, and it was shown also during his life. With all of his application to business and to the peculiar line of mechanics which he followed, he was a general student of no mean abilities, and when the citizens wanted a man combining culture with business ability, and having to those added unswerving integrity, they could find no better man than Mr. Poole. Such a man was wanted in 1852 when the School Board was organized and our subject, with Judge Hall and a few others, were called upon to perform that work. Mr. Poole was afterwards a member of the

board for seventeen years, and performed invaluable service for the city. He was also a member of Councils for some time. He might have had almost any office in the gift of the people, but he had neither time nor taste for public life, and he doubtless filled the offices we have mentioned more from a sense of the citizen's duty than for the sake of any honor connected with the place.

His very busy, useful life closed November 23, 1879. "He died full of riches, full of honors, full of years." One of the city papers alluding to his career, said: "Though at one time interested in public affairs—a member of the city council, when business men managed the city's business, and a member of the school board, while brains were yet accounted of use in that body—of late years the name of J. Morton Poole has been chiefly known in business circles, but in those circles it called up the thought of vigor, enterprise and a probity so uncompromising, that the very name was a sort of synonym for business integrity. He was a machinist who never turned out a faulty piece of work, and a business man whose promises were as absolutely without flaw as his work.

The Wilmington Malleable Iron Company, at Taylor and Buttonwood Streets, has been in business since 1881, and has been doing an annually increasing business. The plant covers an area of sixty-five thousand feet, and contains two engines of a combined power of eighty horses. The number of employes is about one hundred and seventy-five. The capacity of the works allows of the production of about forty tons of casting per week. The output consists of everything known to the trade in malleable and grey iron castings. At present the officers of the company are: President, R. P. Pine; Secretary, James Baily; and Treasurer, J. H. Baily. Associated with them in the management are Messrs. G. R. Miller and George F. Gill, the latter filling the position of foreman.

The Hare and Morgan Company, manufacturers of nuts, bolts, washers, etc., are successors to the business originally instituted by Joseph Teas, about 1850, and for many years operated by the Joseph Teas Company, of which Joseph C. Rowland, John Hare and Joseph W. Morgan were in the latter period the leading men. The Hare and Morgan Company was organized and incorporated in 1883, and John Hare is now its president, while Albert B. Marks is the secretary and treasurer. The works formerly at Third and Church are now at Second and Lombard Streets. The plant and grounds occupy about an acre of ground. The machinery is driven by a seventy-five horse power engine, and the main power of the works (to coin an expression) is about equivilant, numerically speaking, to that of the horses represented.

The Seidel & Hastings Company. Among the

and a few others, were called upon to perform that work. Mr. Poole was afterwards a member of the speaking, to that of the horses represented. *The Seidel & Hastings Company.* Among the

extensive iron-industries of the city are the Plate Rolling Mills of the Seidel & Hastings Company, whose plant is located on Church Street, between Ninth and Eleventh. The property having a frontage of about six hundred feet on the street first mentioned and extending back to the Brandywine. The first industry, located on this side, was a small rolling-mill built about 1845. This passed into the ownership of Henry B. Seidel in 1864, and was carried on by him as sole proprietor until 1867, when Washington Hastings became associated with him under the firm-name of Seidel & Hastings. Ten years later there was another change, and the style of the house became Seidel, Hastings & Company, the latest partner being Edward T. Canby. In 1884 the house became an incorporated company under the title The Seidel & Hastings Company with Henry B. Seidel as president, Washington Hastings vice-president and general manager and Edward T. Canby as secretary and treasurer. Such in brief is the partnership and corporate history of this well-known old house. There remains not much more to say, because the most successful careers of companies or corporations, like those of individuals, are very apt to present the least of event. The firm in its several forms has pushed steadily ahead, and steadily gained ground, and held it. They have made gradually great improvements, so that the little establishment, which was the nucleus of the now great one, is completely lost within it. The original mill, built in 1845, was simply for rolling small iron boiler plates. The house now makes both iron and steel plates, for boilers, for ships, for bridgework, etc. They have added two rolling-mills and a forge for making charcoal-blooms, besides many other appliances. The capacity of the mill prior to 1864 was from six to seven hundred tons of iron per year, and the establishment can now turn out about five thousand tons in the same length of time. That is to say, the output has been increased more than seven fold, besides being extended and diversified in nature. The establishment gives employment to about one hundred and twenty five men. It contains seven horizontal engines running in power from ten to two hundred and fifty horse-power; three steam-hammers, three steam-hoisters, seven pairs of shears for shearing iron ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness; it has three sets of rolls, five heating furnaces, five charcoal forge fires and six steam boilers. The company sells about fifty per cent of its iron and steel plates to boiler-makers and ship-builders in Wilmington, and the rest is sent all over the country wherever there are industries in existence which have use for such wares. Considerable quantities have been sent to San Francisco. The company has a warehouse at 183 Christopher Street, New York where quite a large stock of the different kinds of plates is kept constantly on hand

to supply immediate demand. The members of the company which has thus been built up to large proportions from a comparatively humble beginning are all well known Wilmingtonians, and enjoy individually as high a place in the regard of the people in general as their house does in the estimation of the trade.

Washington Hastings, Vice-President and General Manager of "The Seidel & Hastings Company" of Wilmington, plate iron and steel manufacturers, was born in New Castle County, September 15, 1837. When he arrived at the age of twelve he removed to Wilmington and attended for two years the public school which was at the southwest corner Sixth and French Streets, and which is now used as a German Church. He then attended for a year the private school of Theodore Hyatt, at that time in the building now occupied by the Historical Society of Delaware, at Tenth and Market Streets. This ended his school life and being devoid of the many advantages that more fortunate young men have, he was compelled to decide upon a course of life that would fit him for a business career and with this end in view he apprenticed himself to a hardware firm at Second and Market streets. Here he remained until his twenty-first year when he entered the employ as a clerk of the Wilmington Plate Iron Works, now owned by the Seidel and Hastings Company. Here the inherent business ability and tact in the young clerk asserted itself. Possessed as he was with business capabilities of the first quality, with an early life that had been formed under the direction and care of Christian influence, he soon won the confidence and esteem of his employers, rising to a position of prominence in the manufacturing community of Wilmington that is enviable. Always an ardent Republican, he has been a valued counsellor in the councils of his party, and his ability was recognized in 1881 by his being made a candidate for the office of Representative to Congress. This more than anything else indicates the esteem in which he is held, for in Delaware either party rarely goes out of the bar to obtain candidates for the national congress. The campaign that followed was the most fiercely contested known in the history of the State, the largest vote ever polled being cast, and his election was for a time regarded as more than probable, but—as usual in this State the large Democratic majority was found impossible to be overcome. This is the only office that Mr. Hastings was ever a candidate for.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Hastings connected himself with the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and this tells the story as much of his success in life as any other one thing. In 1865, with a number of prominent members of St. Paul's

they organized the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Ninth and West Streets. Here he has been active ever since, as a member of the Board of Trustees and a teacher in the Sunday school since its organization and of late years its superintendent. He was elected President of the Wilmington Board of Trade in 1874 and a delegate to the Convention of Merchants and Manufacturers held in Washington in 1876. He is also a director of the Artisans' Saving Bank, a manager of the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children of Wilmington, and a number of other benevolent institutions in a quiet way.

He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago in 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine; Mr. Hastings, however, voted for President Arthur on all the four ballots.

September 20, 1864, he was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of the late Samuel McCaulley, Esq., of Wilmington. William P. Hastings now a young man is the only child.

The Ainsworth Boiler and Pipe Covering Company on East Fourth Street, No. 521, was incorporated in 1885, when the company was formed but the business was started about 1872. They employ seven men and cover steam boilers, pipes and steam heated surfaces with plastic cement and felting, using about five hundred tons of material and covering from fifteen to twenty thousand square feet of surface per year.

The McCullough Iron Company occupy about seven acres of ground lying between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and the Christiana River, at the foot of Seventh Street. Upon this they have erected the Minquas Iron Works for the manufacture of sheet iron. These mills were completed and first went into operation in September, 1875. The principal buildings are two structures, each about eighty by two hundred feet, built of corrugated galvanized iron and containing machinery, furnaces and apparatus of the best character for the production of fine sheet iron. The total cost of the plant, including the ground, \$250,000, and the annual product is three thousand tons. The iron manufactured here is well known among consumers of iron throughout the whole country as "Harvey's Patent Cleaned" iron. This name is derived from the machine by which the finish is imparted to the sheets, being the invention of Mr. E. A. Harvey, the present president of the company. It consists of very ingenious and complicated mechanism for removing the dust and dirt from the surface of the sheets, thereby obviating what had previously been the great objection to the use of the ordinary black sheet iron. About one hundred and fifty men are employed in the mills and the yearly expenditure for wages is about \$100,000. The company is incorporated in the States of Delaware and Maryland, and the

Minquas mill is one of four mills belonging to and operated by the same company. The largest one of their Maryland mills is situated at North East, Cecil County, and stands upon the site of the old forge and furnace formerly owned and operated by the Principio Company, an English organization which existed before the days of the Revolution. As far back as 1725 the Principio company had acquired land in Cecil County and elsewhere in Maryland and Virginia. They opened extensive ore banks and developed in the course of the next fifty years a very large industry in making pig iron and bar iron. For many years the greater portion of the iron made by them was sent over to England for use in that country. During the Revolution the property of the Principio company was confiscated as belonging to British subjects, and was sold by the State, except two portions, one the share of Thomas Russell, their manager in Maryland, who remained loyal to the Continental government and the other being the share originally owned by Lawrence Washington, brother of George Washington, who received it from their father Augustine Washington, who was one of the original members of the Principio company. The Virginia furnace, named Accokeek, was situated not far from the estate.

The McCullough Iron Company was the outgrowth of a partnership beginning in 1847, when Delaplaine McDaniel, Jethro J. McCullough and E. A. Harvey, all residents of Delaware, joined together to purchase the small iron works at North East, Maryland, then standing idle. Under the name of McCullough & Company they proceeded to put the property in order and began the manufacture of sheet iron. In this they were very successful, and in 1857 they added to their works the mill on the Octoraro Creek, at Rowlandsville, Md., which had formerly been owned and worked by Joseph Roman. In 1865 they were incorporated as the McCullough Iron Company, and included with their other property the West Amwell mill, near Elkton, Md., which had been owned and operated for a few years preceding by Mr. E. A. Harvey. In 1875, as above stated, they still further enlarged their capacity by building the Minquas mill. In addition to this they had established in Philadelphia their central office and warerooms and the large galvanizing works, at which is galvanized a large proportion of the sheet iron produced at their mills. The site in Wilmington upon which the Minquas mills are located is the place where the first sheet iron was first galvanized in the United States. In 1853 McCullough & Co. secured some trained workmen from England, and under the supervision of Mr. E. A. Harvey erected a small galvanizing works, which was the starting point of the manufacture of galvanized sheet iron in this country.

The President of the McCullough Iron Company from its organization until his death in 1885 (except during several years of ill health) was Mr. Delaplaine McDaniel, who had been the prominent and active man in the management of its affairs from the beginning. He was succeeded by Mr. E. A. Harvey, the present incumbent of the office. The third of the original members, Mr. Jethro J. McCullough, died in 1878.

H. F. Pickles Foundry Co., Thirteenth and Heald Streets, was established in 1868. They employ from thirty to one hundred men, and do architectural and all kinds of light castings. Capacity, six tons of castings a day.

Cleaver & Hollis, of Market Street, began in 1884 the manufacture of wrought iron house heaters and tin ware, and have developed a trade which in 1887 rendered a new building necessary. An extensive tinning business is also carried on by Rease & Brother, at 6 East Fourth Street.

John Taylor carries on the manufacture of freight elevators and ship steering apparatus, at the foot of Tatnall Street, and has been engaged in the trade for over twenty years.

Saws are manufactured by G. L. Norris, at 222 West Second Street, the establishment being known as the Wilmington Saw Works. The business, which was established January 1, 1886, consists chiefly of repairing.

Boilers are made by S. S. Adams, Jr., at 609 West Front Street. The establishment is a comparatively new one, and makes more pretence to fineness than to magnitude of work.

MACHINE TOOLS, ETC.—Hilles & Jones' Machine Tool Works.—In the year 1854 John S. Crossley and Samuel Davis, two machinists then in the employ of Pusey & Jones, of Wilmington, were desirous of going into the business of building machinists' tools, for which there seemed to be a great demand, there being but few tool manufacturers in this country at that time. Their means being very limited, they began in a small way, erecting a building at the corner of Ninth and Church Streets, which at that time was far from the business part of the town. The streets were not paved and almost impassable in winter. This partnership existed but a short time, the firm becoming Crossley & Allen; it was again changed to Crossley & Barr, and then to Robert H. Barr. In 1862 William S. Hilles became associated with Robert H. Barr, forming the co-partnership of Robert H. Barr & Co., and in 1863 Henry C. Jones was admitted without changing the firm name. They now commenced the manufacture of engines and boilers, and also built several wooden vessels, the largest of which was the seven hundred ton schooner, called "William S. Hilles." At the close of the war they abandoned vessel building

and gave their whole attention to the machine and boiler building, and were quite successful.

In 1870 Robert H. Barr retiring from the business, William S. Hilles and Henry C. Jones continued it under the style of Hilles & Jones. Mr. Hilles not being a practical machinist, he attended to the finances while Mr. Jones did the designing and managed the business. While the business was not large, yet by constant attention and hard work it grew steadily, and the machinery acquired a good reputation. The firm's financial condition was such as to easily withstand the depreciation of values and panic commencing with 1873. In 1876 William S. Hilles, being in ill health, was advised to go abroad, and while travelling with his son, T. Allen Hilles, died suddenly at Nice, France. The firm continued without change, Mrs. William S. Hilles retaining her husband's interest and Mr. Jones assuming entire control of all the firm's business. He gradually changed it from the production of all kinds of machinery to a special line of tools for locomotive builders, railroad shops, boiler-makers and bridge builders. In 1885 T. Allen Hilles, son of the late William S. Hilles, was admitted to the firm, having had experience with all the different classes of work, to give him a thorough knowledge of the business. The works now occupy, approximately, one hundred and fifty feet on Church Street, six hundred feet on Ninth Street, with a good wharf frontage of one hundred and eighty-five feet on the Brandywine River. Railroad tracks in the various shops give direct shipping facilities to all parts of the country.

Gawthrop & Brother carry on at 102 and 104 West Fourth Street, in a handsome building erected by them, the manufacture of plumbers, steam and gas fitters' supplies, and they are also gas fitters and plumbers themselves, and deal extensively in gas fixtures. The manufacture was begun by the father of the present proprietors, Allen Gawthrop, in 1854, the present firm succeeding in 1868. Their great specialty is steam-fitting and sanitary engineering. Among specialties handled by them, we will instance Nason & Co.'s Steam Appliances, Knowles Steam Pumps, Consolidated Pop Safety Valves, and H. Belfield & Co.'s Steam Fittings. They are also manufacturers of the Gawthrop boiler for low pressure steam heating. An appliance said to be unexcelled for this purpose. They have introduced steam heating apparatus into the Opera House, School Building, Clayton House, and over thirty private dwellings in Wilmington, besides many elsewhere. Their business extends throughout the peninsula, and parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They employ a large force of highly-skilled mechanics, and the machinery in their works is operated by a thirty horse-power engine, while the boiler, of the same capacity, also sup-

plies steam to heat the building. The factory is supplied with the best of machinery and utensils, and is a model establishment in all particulars. The individual members of the firm are J. Newlin Gawthrop and Alfred Gawthrop.

John C. Brison is extensively engaged in plumbing, and well-known for his excellent work.

Allen Speakman carries on the same business.

FLOURING MILLS.—*The Brandywine Mills*, now owned by The William Lea & Sons' Company, and for over a century in the possession of the family now controlling them, constitute one of the historic institutions of Wilmington, and their story fully written out, giving the details of their development, from the time of their establishment, long before the Revolution, to the present, would afford a complete picture of the rise of the milling interest in the United States. From the time they were built until within a few decades, they held their place as the finest mills on the continent, regulating the price of grain through a very extensive portion of the country, and supplying the bulk of exports to the West Indies and other places. There came a period, indeed, when they were temporarily surpassed, but then later owners seem to have possessed the same vigor and mastery of business which characterized their fathers and predecessors, and renewed their endeavors in the race of excellence. And so it happens that "The Brandywine Mills," of the present day, bear very much the same relative position that the old ones did, to the industry of the region. The proprietors have availed themselves of all that is best in modern machinery and processes, adding inventions of their own, and the result of their long and intimate experience in the business. Thus these mills enjoy a distinction, different from it is true, but far exceeding that of the primitive ones from which they have been developed. There are larger mills in the country, but none that are better appointed, that do finer work, or whose products are more widely or more uniformly sought.

The great value of the water-power of the Brandywine, obtained early recognition, and we find that even before Wilmington was settled as a village there had come those shrewd enough to avail themselves of it, to stay for a time its rushing, tumbling tide that it might gather strength to turn the wheels of mills. In a deed bearing date of May 1, 1729, for a narrow strip of land along the South side of the stream, which can now be best described as extending from French to Adams Street, mention is made among other buildings, of "Two Grist Mills" and "Two Boulting Mills," etc. This property (owned as early as 1671, by Dr. Tyman Stidham) was conveyed at the date first mentioned, by Samuel Kirk to John Richardson. It was subsequently repurchased by

Kirk and passed in a few years through several hands, a portion in 1749, and finally all coming into possession of Oliver Canby. Heretofore no allusion has been made by local writers to the two grist mills which we have shown by the deed from Kirk to Richardson, to have stood upon the Brandywine, in 1729. Oliver Canby has always been stated to have built the first in 1742, and that he did build one is undeniable, but his mill had certainly two predecessors, however humble they may have been. They doubtless were exceedingly crude affairs, and that fact, together with the additional one, that both were destroyed by fire at an early day, accounts for their lapse into oblivion so far as the memory of man goes. Canby's was probably the first mill of any importance. It stood by the side of the creek just below the northeasterly termination of Orange street.

To that mill the Swedes and other early settlers brought their grist in small row boats, from the New Jersey shore of the Delaware, as well as various outlets along the Eastern Shore, and up the Christiana. Oliver Canby died about 1755, and the mill became the property of Thomas Shipley, in the following year. It was only a few years after this that Shipley bought land along the creek between the terminations of French and Market Streets, and here he built, in 1762, the structure which became famous as "The Old Shipley Mill." In this he invested the funds from the Oliver Canby estate, and the mill eventually became the property of William Canby. Other mills were built soon after this one upon the South side of the stream.

It was not believed at this time when the water power was condemned to the owners on the South side, that the North side could be improved, on account of a mass of rock jutting into the river, but nevertheless half the water was reserved to the owners there, and in 1770, James and William Marshall contracted with the owners to build a race and make the necessary improvements there. They also built a mill. The digging of the race, however, proved more of an undertaking than they had expected, and they sold the contract to Joseph Tatuall, who was precisely the man needed at this juncture of affairs, and whose energy was of great utility in developing their great milling business on the Brandywine. He gave up his interests on the South side to his partners, built extensive mills upon the North side, and established a large business there. His son-in-law, Thomas Lea, who became associated with him, was another of the wealthy, enterprising men of the day, and did as much as Joseph Tatuall to utilize this valuable water power. William Poole, William Canby, George Evans, John Morton and John Welsh were contemporaries, and later John Bulkley and Cheney Broom be-

came interested in these mills, though Thomas Shipley and Joseph Tatnall remained the active and vital forces in the enterprise, and to them, with Thomas Lea, must be ascribed the worth and fame which was attained by the Brandywine Mills from the outstart. Building went on with almost equal rapidity on both sides of the creek, and as early as 1764 there was in operation a group of eight mills, four on each side.

During the period of the Revolutionary War, the owners of these mills, through Robert Morris, Washington's financier, supplied very considerable quantities of flour and meal to the patriot troops encamped at various times in this region. Shortly before the memorable battle of the Brandywine, Washington ordered the dismantling of several mills in Northern Delaware and contiguous portions of Pennsylvania for fear that they might fall into the hands of the British, whom it was apprehended would cross the Brandywine in the vicinity of Wilmington, and be operated by them for the sustenance of their army. These mills were among them. The order, signed by Washington, and cautioning the utmost haste and great secrecy in the removal of the "running" or upper stones to a safe distance, is still preserved. The work was duly accomplished. Soldiers, coming with wagons to the Brandywine, conveyed them to Chester County, Pennsylvania. After safety had been assured, Thomas Lea was sent to ask a return of the stones, and Washington, although signifying his willingness, neglected, amid the hurry and confusion of the time, to give an order. They were ultimately recovered, for by the order of the great commander himself, they had been marked to distinguish them from others taken at the same time.

It was during the Revolution that wheat and flour brought the highest (apparent) prices ever known in the history of milling. The old books at the Brandywine Mills show that in 1780 wheat was bought at twenty-four dollars a bushel, and that some three or four hundred barrels of flour were sold for the gross sum of twenty-one thousand pounds. It is unnecessary to say that the currency was somewhat inflated at that period.

After the Revolution some curious laws, rendered necessary by the condition of those days, were passed affecting the military interest. In 1785 the Legislature of Delaware issued an act compelling certain mills, as those on the Christiana, to grind for the inhabitants of the county (New Castle) on Monday and Saturday of each week; others, as those on the Brandywine, above the bridge, on the road leading from Wilmington to Chester, were excepted, their rule being "first come, first served," but those below the bridge were to be regulated by the Court of Quarter Sessions, which was to "fix and determine which day in every week for the next year the said mills should

appropriate to the grinding and manufacturing of wheat and any other grain for the family consumption of the inhabitants of the county.

"Beginning with the mills known by the name of Shipley's and Canby's and Marshall's, and then fixing the days of rotation so that two mills on every day of each week may be employed in that service. This to be advertised at the door of every mill, and also at five of the most public places in Brandywine and Christiana Hundreds." Neglect or refusal to obey this law was punishable by a fine of twenty shillings.

Laws were also framed in the several States prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution regulating intercourse with foreign nations. The laws bearing upon this matter were much more stringent in Pennsylvania than in Delaware, and consequently a large shipping trade sprang up between Wilmington and the West Indies. Corn-meal was in great demand in this trade and was shipped in large quantities, but it invariably spoiled before reaching destination. It was then suggested at the Brandywine Mills that the corn be dried before grinding. An experiment was tried by drying some in a malt-house, and being found to answer, drying-houses, similar to malt houses, were constructed alongside the mills, with brick floors and heated by flues and turned over with shovels every half-hour. In this primitive way about two hundred bushels could be dried every twenty-four hours. The proprietors of these mills, anxious to improve their facilities, purchased in 1812, of John R. Parry, of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, for eighty dollars, the right to construct and use his "patent machine for kiln-drying corn, etc." but whether it was found a success is not known. About 1816 one Crook, of New Hope, Pennsylvania, invented the pan-kiln, which, until lately, was used very much as originally constructed; and even now, though large quantities are manufactured in other parts of the country, the Brandywine meal is largely preferred by shippers.

In the old days of the mills there were, perhaps, more conspicuous indications of activity and of huge business than now. For the railroads handle thousands of bushels of grain and flour swifter and with less of outward show of labor than did the cumbersome Conestoga wagons carry their hundreds. These Conestogas, or "inland ships," which brought grist to the mills, were mighty vehicles constructed to carry huge loads, and needing teams of six horses to move them to good advantage on the average road. They came to the mills from a wide circuit, from Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Berks and Chester Counties, in Pennsylvania, usually in companies or droves, of from twenty to thirty, blocking the streets for squares. The rumbling wheels, clattering hoofs, mingled with the noisy shoutings and clamorings

of the Dutch drivers, produced an almost prostrating pandemonium of sound, but the sight was a picturesque one.

At whatever mill the leader stopped to unload his grain, there all stopped, some of them waiting hours for their turn. Here, too, came the quiet Friends from the counties of Southeastern Pennsylvania, and the farmers of the Delaware-Maryland Peninsula. Now both railroad cars and barges are unloaded directly into the mills.

An additional large mill was built by Thomas Lea in 1811, which was destroyed by fire in 1819, and rebuilt. One by one the old stone mills have been torn down to give place to new ones. Various improvements have been made from time to time—steam has been made to supplement water-power; the best of modern machinery introduced; in short, a revolution, though a slow one, has taken place. In the whole group of mills many changes of ownership took place, though the firm of Tatnall & Lea, formed considerably more than a century ago, maintained an unbroken existence through successive generations of the same families.

The firm of William Lea & Sons, (Henry and Preston,) was formed in the year 1864, succeeding that of Tatnall & Lea. After the death of the senior member of the firm, in 1876, the business was carried on by his sons, under the old name, until 1882, when the present company was organized, of which Preston Lea is president; William Lea Ferris, vice-president; and John M. Taylor, treasurer. The present company own all of the power and mills on the north side of the creek, and until a few years ago owned the "Old Bridge Mill," on the south side, which has recently been torn down. Two of the old stone mills remain standing upon the south side of the stream, antiquated in appearance and presenting a strange contrast to those of modern build upon the north side. The large mills of James E. Price & Co., which stood upon the south side, were burned January 6, 1880, and all of the water power formed on this side has been sold to the city of Wilmington. The water works located here send water from the old mill-race throughout the city.

The present Brandywine Mills of The William Lea & Sons' Company, upon the north side of the Brandywine, number four, and they have also a large mill at New Castle, Delaware. The main structure of the latter is seventy-two feet square, and it contains two runs of stone and fourteen sets of rolls, and an elevator located beside it has a capacity of sixty thousand bushels of grain. The Brandywine Mills are provided with five turbine wheels besides employing steam, the two forces aggregating about seven hundred horse-power. The flour produced by this mill is all purified by a special patented process owned and controlled by the com-

pany. The mills are supplied with the latest improved machinery for manufacturing both flour and meal by the roller process.

The "A" Mill was built in 1881-82. It is 110x53 feet, five stories high, contains twenty-three sets of rolls and five pairs of mill-stones. This mill is used exclusively for the manufacture of flour.

The Corn Mill is five stories in height and fifty-five feet square. It is provided with two sets of rolls and one pair of mill-stones. The "Jog" mill, seventy feet square and three stories high, has four sets of rolls. The two mills just described are used in the production of the "Brandywine Kiln-Dried Corn Meal."

The "B" Mill, the most recently erected, five stories high, and eighty six feet by seventy-two feet in dimensions, is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of fancy articles of white and yellow corn specialties, such as hominy, grits, granulated corn-meal, corn flour, etc., and is one of the most complete in the country. This large mill is equipped with eleven sets of rolls, and with all of the latest adjuncts for scientific milling, and the convenient and expeditious handling of grain. In addition, it has an automatic hoisting-machine which lifts the full barrels from the lower floor and delivers them into the cars.

These mills have a storage capacity of seventy-five thousand bushels of wheat, and about one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of corn, besides ample storage capacity for flour, meal, empty barrels and packages necessary to the business. At these mills about two thousand five hundred barrels of flour and corn meal are manufactured each day, besides the specialties mentioned above. The brands of flour made at these mills are known as "Best," "Clifton Mill FFF," "Poutaxat," "Kirk wood," "Avalon," "Occidental" and "Southern Extra," and the corn meal "Lea's Brandywine Kiln-dried Corn Meal."

William Lea, to whom the development of the Brandywine Mills to their present importance is largely due, was born May 17, 1805, and died December 28, 1876. He was of the fourth generation in direct line of descent from John Lea, a native of England, who married Hannah Hopton, both of whom were prominent ministers among the Society of Friends. They came to America from the city of Gloucester, England, it is supposed, with William Penn on his second voyage, and settled first at Concord, Chester County, Pa., and afterwards moved to Springfield, now in Delaware County, in the same State. John Lea, son of John and Hannah (Hopton) Lea, married Mary Yarnall. Their son, Thomas Lea, and father of William Lea, was born in Chester County, Pa., May 22, 1757. Early in life he removed to Wilmington and engaged in the milling business with Joseph Tatnall, and on January 21, 1785, married his oldest daughter, Sarah Tatnall. Thomas Lea was long identified with

of the Dutch drivers, produced an almost pros- pany. The mills are supplied with the latest im-

the Brandywine Mills, and was for a time president of the Bank of Delaware. He died at his residence in Brandywine Village in his sixty-seventh year, universally respected by all who knew him. He was one of the most prominent men of his day in New Castle County, as the following from a paper published at that time shows :

"On the morning of the 4th inst., at his residence in the village of Brandywine, Delaware, THOMAS LEA, in his sixty-seventh year. Seldom has woman mourned the privation of a husband more affectionate and attentive; seldom have children that of a kinder father. Extensive and honorable, even liberal in his dealings, the poor man's friend and the council of the rich, the patron of integrity and industry, the communicative and agreeable companion, he had enlisted numerous friends who took a deep interest in his concerns, who now share in the feeling excited by the late event, and who must long cherish his estimable memory. The public has sustained the loss of one of its most exemplary, intelligent, enterprising citizens—an highly distinguished contributor to those modern improvements which grace New Castle County and add much to the respectability of our nation. A fortitude, native and cultivated, rarely equaled, enabled him to endure in the decline of life his various bereavements and afflictions, particularly the last illness, long protracted, with amazing patience and serenity. In the sweetest composure he finally resigned his spirit to Him who gave it, possessing to the last his mental faculties, seemingly unimpaired. Few men ever were rendered less ostentatious by signal successes in business, still ever were so superior to the reverse of fortune."

William Lea, his son, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Brandywine, and was educated at the best schools which Wilmington afforded. Early in life he evinced those strong traits of character which made him a successful business man and a highly-respected citizen. He was first employed with his father at Brandywine, then he engaged in business at Manayunk, Pa., and afterwards, for the benefit of his health, removed to New Orleans, Louisiana. Here he remained for a time, and then entered into business at Terre Haute, Indiana.

In 1837 he returned to Wilmington and settled in his old home at Brandywine, where he spent the remainder of his life. The same year he succeeded his ancestors as one of the proprietors of the Brandywine Mills. This extensive industry afforded an excellent opportunity for the development of his powers as a business man. For thirty-nine years, until his death, he gave his time and attention to the growth and prosperity of the mills, and in that time showed rare tact, superior judgment and fine executive and administrative abilities. His name became known far and near for his correct business methods. By his devotion to the milling interest he amassed a fortune, and, what was still better, acquired an enviable reputation as a man of the highest honor and the most sterling integrity.

He was for many years a director in the Union National Bank of Wilmington, and was also a director in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery Company.

William Lea was of fine presence and address. He was kind-hearted and charitable. His genial disposition endeared him to all, just as his honorable dealings caused him to be respected by all. These qualities led to his being frequently solicited to become a candidate for office, but he always declined such honors. He was greatly interested in the improvement of Brandywine Village, in which he lived, and

favored its annexation to the city of Wilmington as the Ninth Ward.

William Lea was married to Jane Scott Lovett, of Middletown, Bucks County, Pa., on the 18th of October, 1836. They had eleven children, seven of whom survived him. He was devotedly attached to his family, and spent all of his leisure hours at home. This brought about a mutual endearment and a mutual tenderness of sympathy and affection in his household, of which he was the most exemplary husband and father. His sudden death at the age of seventy-one years, in the same house in which he was born, was a sad bereavement to his family as well as a great loss to the community in which he lived.

MOROCCO AND LEATHER.—*Pusey & Scott Company.*—The oldest house in the city in this line of manufacture is that of the Pusey & Scott Company,¹ at Third and Madison Streets. It was established in 1845 by Pusey, Marr & Scott, the individual members of the firm being Israel Pusey, William Marr and James Scott. They commenced operations in a small building at Third and Tatnall Streets, and remained there until 1866, when they came to the present stand. In the meantime (in 1849), Mr. Marr had left the firm, going to California when the gold fever had sent its infection east. In 1869 the firm became Pusey, Scott & Co., John Scott and William Y. Warner being the silent partners. Then the firm remained unchanged until the death of Israel Pusey about ten years ago, and even after that there was no alteration in the style of the house, the name of the deceased partner and founder being still retained, when in 1883 the house was incorporated as the Pusey & Scott Company, which was constituted by James Scott, J. Winfield Scott and W. L. G. Thomas, who are now respectively president, treasurer and secretary. The capacity of the factory is about two hundred dozen skins per day, and when the business is at its height of activity about one hundred and seventy-five men are employed, the average force being about one hundred and fifty. The building is of brick, four stories in height upon the street, and five stories upon the yard side. It has a frontage of one hundred and eighty-six feet on Third Street, and fifty-eight feet on Madison Street. The works are admirably systematized and divided into departments for the effective prosecution of the work. The specialties of manufacture are known to the trade as brush kids, dongola finish, pebbles, etc. The trade of the house extends throughout the United States and Canada, and for the convenience of the business, the company have established branch houses in Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

¹ William Robinson, prior to 1829, established works on a limited scale on Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. John Scott worked with him in that year. About 1835 Lewis C. England established morocco works at Fifth and Orange Streets, and continued until 1847. James Scott, later of the firm of Pusey & Scott Company, was apprenticed to him in 1837.

J. Parke Postles & Co.—Gen. J. Parke Postles has been in this business for himself since 1875, but the house dates much further back than that, and is in fact one of the oldest in the city. It was founded by Thomas H. Baynard and John Farsons in 1850, and Stephen Postles bought out the latter in 1853, the firm then becoming Baynard & Postles. At first they carried on business in a small way in an old stone building on Second Street, between Orange and Tatnall, which had before been used as a brewery; but they were so successful that they were enabled to erect a new building on Fourth Street, the same which now, with many enlargements, accommodates the business of J. Parke Postles. The elder Mr. Postles bought out his partner in 1858, and thus became sole proprietor. In 1866 he took into partnership his two sons, William and J. Parke Postles, the former of whom retired in 1868. In 1875 Mr. Stephen Postles retired, leaving his younger son in sole possession of the business, and he thus carried it on until January, 1885, when he admitted as a partner his brother-in-law, James S. Dobb, the firm receiving the name of J. Parke Postles & Co. The house employs from eighty to ninety hands in the manufacture of all kinds of morocco; but of late the chief product has been alum-tanned kid in imitation of the French article for which a great demand has grown up. The out-put amounts to about sixty dozen skins per day, and one hundred dozen per day can be turned out if occasion demands.

The career of Stephen Postles, the retired morocco manufacturer, of Wilmington, now of Camden, Delaware, illustrates, as well as any of which we know, the truth that success may be attained without aid, and it ought to serve as an incentive to the young man who may chance to read this brief sketch of his life. His grandfather, Shadrach Postles, with two brothers, Thomas and John, were the first of the name who came to this country. They settled in Sussex County, and in the year 1800, Shadrach, with all of his family, except Zadoc, moved to Ohio, and located in Franklin County, from whence, in after years, migrated, nearly all of the name now scattered through the West. Zadoc had preferred to remain in Delaware, from the fact that he had married. His wife was a Miss Eleanor Parker. Their fifth child, the subject of this biography, was born September 29, 1811, and scarcely six months later his father died. Had he lived the boyhood of Stephen would doubtless have been less hard and full of toil than it was, for he was a good man, a farmer and one capable of caring well for his family. But it was, perhaps, from the very fact that because his boyhood and early manhood were full of struggles and severe toil, poorly recompensed, that his later life was so prosperous. The

half-orphaned child grew up at the old home, attending a very poor school, in the neighborhood, which was kept open only two months in the year. At the age of sixteen he went to live with, and work for, Jehu Reed, on the old Hewston Farm, in Murderkill Neck. His wages were a shilling a day, reckoning a day's labor as fifteen hours, or about three dollars and a-half per month. In the Fall of 1829, he made a beneficial change, going to work for his cousins, Job and Solomon Townsend, in their store at Frederica. He received but thirty dollars a year there, but he learned much about methods of business, and entered upon a road that promised better traveling further on. He remained in that little store for four years, and then formed a partnership with Thomas Lockwood, and opened a general store in the same town. Three years later the firm of Lockwood & Postles dissolved, and in the Fall of 1837, Postles bought the Hardecastle Farm, near Camden. A year later he established a small foundry for casting plows, and carried on both farm and foundry with success, until 1850, when he sold the latter to Nock & Dickson. He had married long before this a Miss Roe, of Kent County, and after her death, in 1848, a Miss Elizabeth Casson, and in 1853, while he was still carrying on his farm, Thomas H. Baynard, the uncle of his second wife, induced him to remove to Wilmington, and engage in the manufacture of morocco. This he did though somewhat reluctantly, and being moved as much by the consideration of obtaining good schooling for his children, as by the prospect of business success. He entered into partnership with Mr. Baynard, and set himself diligently to work as he always had at whatever he had taken up. They prospered slowly enough at first, but by 1856, felt warranted in building a new factory—a good, brick building on Fourth Street, between Orange and Tatnall. Foreseeing the financial stringency of 1857, they so managed their business as to avoid disaster, and in the following year Mr. Postles bought out his partner, and from that time conducted the business alone as he was then well qualified to do. He continued with success until after the breaking out of the war. In 1862 there was no alternative but to discharge the men and close the factory, and ruin stared Mr. Postles in the face. As the war progressed, however, he was enabled to resume business in a small way. Money was gone, but he still possessed that capital which is comprised in honesty and industry. Prosperity slowly returned. Business flourished during the period following the war, and Mr. Postles was enabled to retire with a handsome competency, in 1875. Two years prior to that time, and just twenty years from the date of his coming to Wilmington, he had bought the handsome residence in Camden, owned by Hon. John

full of struggles and severe toil, poorly compensated, that his later life was so prosperous. The same residence in Camden, owned by Hon. John

Glancey Jones, and thence he removed on his retirement from active business life. He has forty-six acres of land contiguous to his home, and thus enjoys both town and country life. Mr. Postles' old age is a healthful and happy one, a proper season of rest well earned by long labor. He has since 1829 been a member of the M. E. Church. Politically he was one of the original old-time Whigs, voted for Bell and Everett, and for Lincoln the second time he was nominated, but finally left the Republican Party because differing from its polity in regard to negro suffrage, and has since voted the Democratic ticket. As before stated Mr. Postles married early in life, a Miss Roe, of Kent County. Her first name was Elizabeth, and she was the daughter of William and Elizabeth Roe. The offspring of this union were Thomas, who died in infancy, William, who was a soldier in the Union Army, and now resides in Camden, James Parke, also a soldier for three years, late Adjutant-General of the State, and successor to his father's morocco business; Ellen Melissa, wife of John P. Doughten, of Wilmington, and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Mrs. Postles died January 21, 1848. Mr. Postles married as his second wife, January 8, 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Casson, by whom he had three children, Elizabeth, who died at the age of seven; Mary Ann, who died in infancy, and Laura Baynard Postles. The mother of these children died August 16, 1875.

Charles E. Frits & Co., began manufacturing at their present place of business, 211 West Third Street, in 1877. They employ about fifty hands and turn out thirty dozen skins per day, the skins being the large ones of the Mexican goat, and the product the finest grade of morocco.

Washington Jones & Co.—This house is another of the old ones in this line of manufacture, having been established in 1858 as Baynard & Jones. In 1864 Thomas H. Baynard died, and Mr. Jones carried on the business alone until 1867, when Daniel Post Price and his son, Charles R., were admitted. Another son, William G., being taken into partnership in 1873, the firm was constituted as it now exists. The plant occupies the five-story brick buildings at 104 to 110 Walnut Street, and includes everything necessary to the most thorough prosecution of the business. The products of the house consist of a full line of moroccos, including pebbles, kid and imitation French kid, and the out-put amounts to about one hundred and fifty dozen skins per day, shipped to all parts of the country where the manufacture of ladies' shoes is carried on. The skins handled by this house are imported by them from Calcutta, and the sumac is brought from Sicily.

William Bush.—Among the oldest and most extensive morocco manufacturers is William Bush, of

114 Walnut Street (who is a descendant of the Samuel Bush, who, in 1774, founded the transportation line now operated by the firm of G. W. Bush & Sons, elsewhere the subject of extended remark). The morocco house was established in 1858, by G. T. Clark & Co., who commenced business in a small building now lost sight of in the aggregations of later erections. Mr. Bush was the silent partner in this firm, but a practical worker and judicious business man, who contributed his full share to the success attained by the house. In 1866 the firm became Bush, Clark & Co., and in 1870 the present style, William Bush & Co., was adopted. The specialty of the house is the manufacture of black morocco, French kid and maroons of fine and medium grades, made from Cape, Tampico and South American skins. The results of extensive experience, the employment of the most approved methods, and of none but skilled labor, have given the products of the house a high standing in the trade, and there is always a ready market for their goods at the best prices. The firm turns out from six to seven thousand feet of morocco per day, which represents the labor of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, using the best machinery and appliances. Every modern device calculated to enhance the quality of the goods or lessen the cost of manufacture is to be found in this establishment. Steam power is supplied from a sixty-horse power engine. The plant is among the most important in the city. The manufactory consists of a five-story brick building, 70x300 feet with an L 125x100 feet in area, and a further extension 35x80 feet.

Charles Baird & Co.—This firm has been known to the morocco trade since 1872, having in that year succeeded to the business of Maltritz, Baird & Taylor, which was formed in 1865 and began business on East Fifth Street, near Poplar. They moved to Mr. Baird's present location, No. 214 West Third Street, (the old stand of Pusey, Scott & Co.) in 1866. The silent partner of Charles Baird & Co., for a number of years before his death, was Henry S. McComb, and his estate is still represented in the house. The building in which Mr. Baird carries on manufacturing has been enlarged by him until it covers an area of eighty by one hundred feet, and as it is four stories in height, with a basement, it affords ample accommodation for the large business. It is supplied with the best and latest improved machinery known to the trade, which is driven by a twenty-five horse power engine. About seventy-five hands are employed, and the factory turns out about one hundred dozen skins per day. The product consists of fine kid, in imitation of the French article, pebbles, straight grains, maroons and some finer grades of goods, for which there is always open market and good demand.

John G. Baker is probably the largest morocco

maker in the city, and he is the president of the Morocco Manufacturers' Exchange of Wilmington. He bought the building which forms a portion of his present establishment, an old morocco manufactory, of Dr. Porter, and began business in 1867.

The old building fronts on East Fifth Street, and the office number is 703, but the newer and larger buildings front on Sixth Street, and altogether, the plant occupies about three-quarters of a block. The factory is a model one in all respects, employs about two hundred hands, is supplied with an engine of thirty horse power, and an electric motor of ten horse power, and turns out about two hundred dozen skins per day. These are what are known as Mexican, Brazilian, Curacoa, Mocha and East India skins, and the product is chiefly what is designated as "Delaware Kid," for which there is a large demand.

James Bonner, 202 West Fifth Street, succeeded to the morocco manufacturing business formerly conducted by Jones & Richmond, who commenced in 1875. They employed about twenty-five men, and manufactured about fifteen dozen skins per day.

J. Mahoney & Co., 711, 713, West Third Street, commenced tanning morocco in 1879. They employed thirty-five men, and have a capacity of twenty-five dozen skins per day.

Bradenkopf & Bro., 1009 Fourth Street, commenced tanning morocco in 1880. He tans altogether by the sumac process. He employs forty-five men, and his tannery has a capacity of twenty-five dozen skins a day.

W. J. McClary and *I. T. Quigley*, started in this business in 1881, and they are, therefore, among the newest morocco houses in the city. The factory of the former, which is located at 718 West Sixth Street, consists of a building one hundred and twenty-eight feet by thirty feet, and having six floors. It is admirably supplied with the best appliances known to the trade, employs about sixty hands, and has capacity for turning out from sixty to eighty dozen skins per day. A specialty is the proprietor's own patent tannage in bright and dull finish, formerly known as dougola, but all kinds of morocco are made.

Mr. Quigley's manufactory just alluded to, was originally established by I. T. Quigley & Co. Later the style of the house became Quigley & Mullen, and in 1882 the present proprietor assumed entire charge of affairs. The house has from the first carried on a large business. The manufacture consists of tampicos, oil pebbles and straight grains, most of which are supplied to the trade in the State of New York. The building in which the work is carried on at Fourth and Monroe Streets, is six stories in height and one hundred and eighty feet by thirty feet in dimensions. From seventy to one hundred operatives are employed, and the daily output is from 60 to 80 dozen skins per day. He has also leased John Taylor's tannery near by, and he now has a capacity of one hundred and fifty dozen skins a day, and employs one hundred and twenty-five hands.

B. L. Kent & Co., Front and Justison Streets, started morocco tanning in 1886. Their tannery has a capacity of thirty dozen skins per day.

Charles Mullin commenced the tanning of morocco leather in 1881, on the corner of Front and Monroe Streets. He has the largest tannery in the city, consisting of two six-story buildings, one hundred and seventy by forty feet, and one hundred and twenty-two by twenty-eight feet, one five-story building one hundred and ten by twenty-eight feet, one three-story building one hundred and twenty-two by twenty-eight feet, and two stories of another building one hundred and thirty by twenty-eight feet. He employs three hundred men, and the tannery has a capacity of three hundred skins per day.

Ford & Ryan Company, on Webb Street, between Second and Third, have a brick building six stories high, forty by one hundred and forty feet in dimensions, erected in 1886, in which is employed one hundred and five hands, that turn out one hundred and fifty dozen goat-skins, morocco tanned, per day. Most of the tanning in this factory is done by the sumac process.

W. B. Clerk & Co. (formerly of Haverhill, Mass., as Clerk, Lennox & Briggs), began the manufacture of morocco, November 1, 1887, in the old Franklin Mill on Ninth and Walnut. Machinery is now in for an output of one hundred dozen per day.

C. & W. Pyle, Fourth and Van Buren Streets, started a sheep-skin tannery in 1886. They employ eleven men, and their tannery has a capacity of three hundred dozen skins a week. They make fancy colored leather for pocket-books and bookbinders.

Wilmington Oil and Leather Company.—Porpoise leather production is one of the newest and most novel and interesting industries of the city. It was very recently introduced by the Wilmington Oil and Leather Company, who, recognizing the possibilities of wealth that lay in the fat and skin of the plump and playful porpoise, organized, in 1885, a stock-company for the purpose of rendering those parts useful to mankind, especially that portion of mankind included in the company. At first they had a plant located on an island off the South Atlantic Coast, but, for the better operation of the business, a factory was established in Wilmington, at Lord and Church Streets. This is a four-story building, of good size and proportions, provided with steam-power and all necessary machinery, some of it of a peculiar nature, adapted to the handling of this new kind of leather.

This leather is of three kinds or qualities,—first, the *true* porpoise (so-called to distinguish it from the skin of the North Sea porpoise); second, porpoise "calf;" and third, porpoise "kid," made from the skin of the infant animal. Great merit is claimed for the porpoise leather. Among the leading qualities imputed to it being its toughness, pliability, imperviousness to water, smoothness and durability. The company has about seventy-five men fishing for porpoises at the island alluded to, and quite a num-



Adapted from the

hundred and twenty-five hands.

porpoises at the island alluded to, and quite a num-

ber at the factory here. They manufacture a lubricating oil from the fat of the porpoise, and a fine watch and clock oil from the creature's jaw.

The officers of the company are Z. James Belt, president; S. L. West, vice-president; Benjamin F. Jackson, secretary; Henry C. Conrad, treasurer; and Colonel John Wainwright, business manager.

C. & J. Pyle Company.—Patent leather is manufactured by only one firm, but that one does a very large business. We allude to the C. & J. Pyle Company, at Sixth and Monroe Streets, which has a history dating from 1844. The business was started in 1844 upon a small scale, on Orange Street between Fifth and Sixth, and removed to the present location three or four years later. The firm was not then constituted as now. It was under the style of C. W. Pyle & Co. and the individual members were Edwin A. Wilson, Cyrus Pyle, William Pyle and James Webb. About 1850 the title became Pyle, Wilson & Pyle, and in 1861 was first known as C. & J. Pyle. The present incorporated company dates its existence from April, 1885. The officers are Joseph Pyle, president; Frank Pyle, vice-president; Willard S. Pyle, secretary; and Fred. Pyle, treasurer. The property embraces a whole square, the offices being at Sixth and Monroe Streets. In addition to this, the company bought, in 1887, a tract of eight acres of ground across the Christiana, upon which they erected a second factory, of which the main building is fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet. The company commenced shipping to England about 1878, and now sends across the water, upon an average, five hundred "sides" of patent leather per week, about one-half of the total out-put. The services of about eighty men and of a one hundred and twenty-five horse-power engine are required, and they are kept constantly employed, for the smoothness with which the affairs of this house is carried on is one of its notable features. The operatives are well treated, and strikes have been an unknown thing. The business has been slowly and evenly developed to its present proportions through all the years since 1844, showing a prudence and care on the part of the managers as well as the possession of rare skill necessary to the production of the best goods and consequent command of the best markets.

Mr. Joseph Pyle, the present head of the house, is a man of practical experience in the manufacture of patent leather and the inventor of a valuable "softening" machine, now in use at the factory.

Rhoads & McComb started in the manufacture of belting and harness at their present stand, Fourth and Orange Streets, in 1877, when they purchased the five-story building from J. T. Kirkpatrick. It had formerly been used as a leather house for about twenty years by I. T. Chamberlain.

Gallaher, Kitselman & Fox.—Shoes are manufactured on quite a large scale by J. Hayes Gallaher, C. W. Kitselman and David Fox, under the firm name of Gallaher, Kitselman & Fox, at Third and

Orange Streets. Wilmington at that time, with all of the variety in its manufactories, had no shoe house for several years until this one was set in operation in 1885. It was at first carried on by Barnett, Gallaher & Co., but the firm was organized as it at present exists on the 1st of January, 1886. About thirty-five men are employed, besides those who act as salesmen. Steam-power is employed and operates the latest improved machinery. The goods produced are ladies', misses', and children's fine shoes, and a specialty of the house is the "Eclipse" shoe, said to possess the maximum of merit for the minimum of cost. The market of the house is chiefly in Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and it also extends westward.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*The Diamond Match Company* is an extensive organization, formed in 1882, by the consolidation of several local companies, one of which was located here, and was known as Swift & Courtney. Their works were established many years ago, and as carried on now by the new company, employ about one hundred and twenty-five operatives, under C. B. White, the resident manager. W. H. Swift, of the old firm of Swift & Courtney, is president of the now existing company; Joseph Swift is vice-president; O. C. Barber, treasurer; and L. W. Beecher, secretary.

Paper-Making.—The history of the manufacture of paper on the Brandywine dates from the erection, in 1787, of a mill for that purpose by Joshua and Thomas Gilpin. The mill was located on a curve of the Brandywine, about two miles above Wilmington, and at the time of its erection was the farthest down the stream.

Thomas Gilpin patented in 1816 the first endless sheet machine ever used in America. The invention revolutionized the manufacture of paper, cheapened its cost and increased its production, the manufacture being entirely by hand prior to that time. The machine was first put into operation in August, 1817, and the first newspaper to be printed on it was the *American Daily Advertiser*.

A freshet visited the mill February 22, 1822, carrying away the greater portion of the plant. Three years later a fire destroyed one of the principal mills, and finally, in the spring of 1838, a greater freshet than ever before carried everything away. The manufacture was discontinued, the mills were never rebuilt and the estate was sold.

Six years after the Messrs. Gilpin had erected their mill, William Young, a bookseller of Philadelphia, embarked in the paper manufacture at a place that he named Rockland, three miles above the site of the Gilpin's. Large, substantial stone buildings were erected, and the works were conducted successfully for many years, and after being used as a cotton-mill until 1860, was purchased by the firm of Jessup & Moore.

Bloomfield Haines Moore was born in Philadelphia December 16, 1819. His parents both belonged to the

Society of Orthodox Friends, and originally came from Moorestown and Haddonfield, New Jersey. He was educated at Clermont Academy, and then spent some years in the office of the late Jacob Ridgway.

In 1843 Mr. Moore associated himself in business with his father-in-law, Augustus E. Jessup, under the firm name of Jessup & Moore.

In 1845 the firm altered an old snuff and flour-mill situated on the Brandywine, and adapted it to the manufacture of paper. This is now known as Augustine Mill. Subsequently, Rockland Mill was built on the Brandywine, about four miles from Wilmington. Both mills were afterwards destroyed by fire, and rebuilt on a far larger scale.

From 1870 till the time of his death, which occurred from pneumonia, July 5, 1878, he was the entire owner of the business.

Mr. Moore had traveled extensively; he spoke several languages fluently; and his hours of recreation were spent mainly among his books.

During the war he was foremost in every measure to aid the Union, and with his brother-in-law, Alfred D. Jessup, was among the twenty-five men who originated the Union Club, of Philadelphia, from which the Union League of America had its origin.

Modern paper-making can be said to commence contemporaneously with the improvements that have been made within the past thirty years in the art of printing. In no other industry have these improvements been so marked. The increase of intelligence among the people, the demand for books and the multiplicity of newspapers so increased the demand for paper that the old method of using only rags, cotton and flax was found entirely impracticable and expensive. In view of this fact, wood was introduced in this country, and in England the Spanish esparto-grass.

The vegetable kingdom furnishes innumerable materials from which paper can be manufactured; cellulose being the principal. Rags give a very pure white, and are used now for the finest grades of paper, and, in connection with chemical wood, for the medium quality of paper. The rags are procured from a great many sources, but by far the main portion comes from our Southern States and from the Baltic and Mediterranean ports.

The first step in the manufacture of paper is the sorting and dusting of rags. This sorting is necessarily done by hand, and the cutting by a machine which cuts them into pieces. Both before and after the sorting they are passed through thrashers or dusters, which beat them and drive the dust through wire gauze partitions. They are then placed in a large boiler and boiled in lime-water. They are then washed in engines built for that purpose until they are clean.

The bleaching comes next, and is effected with a liquor made by dissolving bleaching-powder in water, although bleaching with gas and sour-bleaching are sometimes followed, but, whatever the method

adopted, any excess of bleaching-agent must be removed. The next process is the beating-engines. This process takes from six to nine hours, according to the paper to be made. During the process of beating the sizing and alum are put in the rags. The sizing for printing papers is of various materials, the alum being used in connection to precipitate the sizing. For letter-papers the sizing is done by being passed through a solution of glue after the paper is made. It is then cut off into sheets to suit the trade, and dried. The pulp when beaten is conveyed into large stone cisterns or chests, and from there is pumped to the vat or reservoir at the head of the machine; from there to a screen, made for that purpose, to take out any particles of rags that have escaped the beating process; from there to an endless cloth of very fine wire, carried by a large number of small rolls (the frame and rolls carrying the wire cloth have a shaking motion, which unites the fibres); thence it passes to endless felts, passing over and between rolls until the water is pressed out, then over drying cylinders and between polished chilled rolls, putting a finish on the paper. This finish applies to ordinary books and newspapers, but for the higher grades of writing, plate and school-book papers, an additional finish is added by a series of steel and paper rolls, called "super-calendar," which imparts the beautiful finish necessary to print cuts for fine books and writing-papers.

In 1843 Augustus E. Jessup, of Westfield, Mass., and Bloomfield H. Moore, of Philadelphia, Pa., formed a co-partnership for the manufacture of paper on the Brandywine and with them the history of modern paper-making in Delaware commences. The firm purchased the Augustine Mill, which had been used previously as a snuff-mill, and built one of the largest and most complete paper-mills to be found in the United States, where the finest lithograph, map and plate paper is made. It is a fire-proof structure, built of iron and stone, with the latest and best improved machinery to be found. The power is derived from turbine water-wheels and steam-engines aggregating about nine hundred horse-power. The machines for making the paper are the Fourdrinier, two of them being ninety inches, the other seventy-six inches. This firm is now supplying the leading publishers with the finest quality of book, plate and magazine paper, its superior quality giving it the prestige in the trade. It is lighted with electricity, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad goes direct to the mill, and carries the raw material and takes the manufactured product to all parts of the country.

The mill is located one mile from Market Street bridge, on one of the prettiest spots on the north side of the Brandywine, and the abundance of clear, pure water furnished by that stream enhances the value of the location. The water is held in large reservoirs. Constant employment is given to one hundred hands, who turn out thirty-six thousand pounds of paper

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liquor made by dissolving bleaching powder - Constant employment is given to one hundred hands, although bleaching with gas and sour-bleaching are sometimes followed, but, whatever the method who turn out thirty-six thousand pounds of paper

daily, under the superintendency of David Lindsay. The firm next purchased the old Young mill at Rockland, and ran it continuously until April 9, 1869, when it was destroyed by fire. It was then rebuilt of stone and iron, making it a fire-proof structure, and supplied with the latest and best machinery and began operations in August, 1869. It was the first mill to begin the use of cellulose or wood-pulp, and pulp made from straw; it is now manufacturing the best quality of school-book, magazine and other papers used in printing.

The Wilmington and Northern Railroad connects the Rockland Mill with its main road by a track, bringing the raw material to the mill, and distributing the manufactured paper all over the country. Power is derived by steam-engines of eight hundred horse-power and supplemented by turbine water-wheels of two hundred and fifty horse-power, so connected as to be used when water is plenty. Three Fourdrinier machines are used, one of seventy-four inches and two eighty-six inches in width, and they turn out twenty-six thousand pounds of paper daily.

The plant embraces one hundred acres of land on both sides of the Brandywine Creek, and owns twenty-eight comfortable houses, where the men employed at the works reside. Employment is given to seventy-five hands, who are under the management of William Luke, who has had charge of the mills since 1862.

On December 1, 1878, the Jessup & Moore Paper Company was organized, its officers consisting of C. B. Moore, president; D. W. Evans, of New York City, vice-president; F. W. McDowell, of Philadelphia, secretary, and J. R. Moore, of New York, treasurer.

Besides the Augustine and Rockland, the company owns and operates the Delaware Mills on the Christiana, near Wilmington. The daily product of the company is 112,000 pounds.

The offices of the New York house are in the Bennett building, New York. The Philadelphia warehouse is at 28 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

The new corporation started February, 1881, the extensive Delaware Mills, located on a tract of seventy-eight and a half acres, at the intersection of the Christiana River and Mill Creek, one-quarter of a mile from the city limits embracing fifteen large buildings built of stone and brick, fitted with the most complete machinery, driven by steam-engines aggregating about eight hundred horse-power.

The railroad facilities are of the best kind—the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Baltimore and Ohio, and Wilmington and Northern Railroad have switches into the yard, affording the most complete system of shipping to be found—while a wharf frontage of nearly one thousand feet on the Christiana River, giving a depth of water twenty-four feet, affords the best of shipping points.

Employment is given to one hundred and fifty hands, and a product of forty-eight thousand pounds

of pulp is prepared daily. The Delaware Mills are under the management of John Saunders, who is ably assisted by his sons, Samuel, William and John Saunders.

John Saunders, superintendent of Delaware Pulp Works, was born April 29, 1821, in Blockley township, Philadelphia County, Pa. He was the son of William Saunders, Jr., who was born in the same township in 1789, and Mary (Dight) Saunders, born in 1780, and is still living. William Saunders, Jr., died in 1833, and was the son of William Saunders, Sr., born in 1739, and died in 1835. The father of the latter was born in Germany. William Dight, the father of Mary Dight, was also born in Blockley township in 1760. His father was a native of Germany.

The father of the subject of this sketch died when the latter was in his twelfth year, and he was bound out to a farmer, with whom he remained until his sixteenth year, when he was bound to George M. Wagner, of Montgomery County, to learn coach-making, at which position he remained until his twenty-first year. He then went to Allentown to work at his trade. Here his first venture in life proved most unsuccessful, for, after working seven months, he received but five dollars, and had paid his board out of savings previously made. He then came back to Barren Hill, Montgomery County, started a shop of his own and continued there for one year, and moved afterwards into the borough, and after eighteen months decided to quit coach-making, and having a natural taste for machinery, he started into millwrighting with Keily & Nixon, with whom he remained five years, at the end of which time he entered into the employment of Nixon & Feinour, paper-makers, at Flat Rock Mills, Manayunk, and continued with them two years. He then went to Gray's Ferry, put up a rolling-mill for Edward Buckley, after which he returned to Flat Rock Mills with Martin Nixon, and remained there until 1865, and, upon the completion of the Manayunk Pulp Works, took charge of the same for Martin Nixon and Jessup & Moore, and remained there until the death of B. H. Moore, the only one of the original firm then living. He then entered the employ of the American Pulp Works, with whom he remained until 1880. The Delaware Pulp Works were completed that year, and Mr. Saunders removed to Wilmington, and took charge of these works, where he still continues.

Mr. Saunders is of that type of men who have, by their own efforts, raised themselves to positions of prominence, and in his adopted home he is respected and esteemed for his integrity and sterling business qualities. He possesses a thorough knowledge of his business, which has always been appreciated by his employers.

In January, 1843, he was married to Hannah Tarter, the daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Bignot) H. Tarter, all of French descent. Mrs. Saunders died in 1886. The children now living, four of whom are

employed in the same work with Mr. Saunders, are William, Samuel, Alphonzo, John, Leander, Catharine, Marzilla, Blanche and Jennie.

William Luke, now, and for the past twenty-five years, superintendent of the company's Rockland Mill, was trained to the business from his boyhood. He was a native of Scotland, born at Crook of Devon, in Kinrosshire, May 28, 1829. His father had a paper-mill there, which his father (the grandfather of our subject) had operated before him, and which is still owned in the family. In this establishment William Luke learned practically, and in all of its details, the art of paper-making, and when twenty-three years of age came to this county in the hope of putting his knowledge to good use and obtaining benefits which he could scarcely expect at home. He found employment at a paper-mill in New Jersey, went from there to Connecticut, returned to New Jersey, worked for a time in Massachusetts, and then going a second time to Connecticut, was made superintendent of the Rockland Mill, at Montville. He had been there only a comparatively short time when his brother-in-law, David Lindsay, who was superintendent at Jessup & Moore's Rockland Mill, on the Brandywine, died, and he was called to fill the vacancy thus caused. This was in February, 1862. He has since held the responsible position without interruption, and has witnessed a great enlargement and improvement in the mill and had the satisfaction of knowing that it has been in some measure attributable to his own exertions. Mr. Luke's children have followed him in the paper-making trade and two of them have already reached enviable places. He was married in Westville, Conn., August 21, 1856 (then working in Trenton, N. J.), to Miss Rosa T. Lindsay. The eldest son, by this marriage, John G. Luke, has, since 1885, been superintendent of the Richmond Paper Company's mill at Providence, R. I., a house which makes an excellent article of paper entirely from wood. The second son, William A., is in charge of Jessup & Moore's mill, at Modena, Pa., and the third son, David, assists his father at the Rockland Mill. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Luke are Jean (deceased), Isabel, James, Adam and Thomas.

David Lindsay, superintendent of the Augustine Mills, of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, at Wilmington, was born in Norwich, Conn., September 14, 1844. His ancestors for several generations have been engaged in the manufacture of paper. His grandfather, Adam Lindsay, learned the business in Scotland, and about 1830, with his wife, Jean Hogarth Lindsay, and their nine children, came to America, and settled at Saugerties, on the Hudson River, in New York. They subsequently moved to Norwich, Conn., where Adam Lindsay died April 23, 1843. His son, Adam Lindsay, father of the subject of this sketch, also engaged in the manufacture of paper, first at Norwich and afterwards at New Haven, Conn., to which city he moved in 1851, to take the position of superintendent of paper-mills.

He was married to Sarah Lincoln, who died in 1846. He died in 1853. David Lindsay was their only child. Becoming an orphan at an early age, he went to live with his uncle, Thomas Lindsay, under whose care, and that of his grandmother, who also lived in the same family, he grew to manhood. He attended school for seven years in his native town of Norwich, and then moved with his father to New Haven, where he remained in school until he completed his fifteenth year. His uncle then moved to Montville, Conn., to become superintendent of paper-mills. David Lindsay spent two years in school in Montville, and then began to learn the business of manufacturing paper, in which he has since been successfully engaged.

In the fall of 1865 he came to Wilmington with his uncle, who was chosen superintendent of the Augustine Mills of Jessup & Moore. He filled various positions in their mills on the Brandywine with great acceptability to the proprietors, until 1870, when he was appointed superintendent of the Augustine Mills to succeed Thomas Lindsay, who that year moved to Indiana. He was then quite a young man to fill so responsible a position, but he performed the duties devolving upon him with the utmost care and faithfulness to the interests of the firm, and when the Jessup & Moore Paper Company was organized and incorporated, in 1877, Mr. Lindsay became one of its directors and a stockholder. He has the entire management of the Augustine Mills as far as the manufacturing interests are concerned. At these mills are one hundred and twenty employees. The daily product is sixteen tons, mostly book paper.

Jean Hogarth Lindsay, his grandmother, who was born in Scotland, came to Wilmington with her son Thomas in 1865, and in 1870 moved, with him, to Indiana, where she died in 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Mr. Lindsay was married, December 23, 1868, to Ella A. Brumley, daughter of Joseph and Sophia Brumley, of Montville, Conn. The children of this marriage are May L., Jennie B., W. Allan, Clara J., David and J. Horace Lindsay. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay are members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Wilmington. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, and Brandywine Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Democrat.

Tatnall Brothers' flour-mill and feed and grain warehouse, at 101 Maryland Avenue, was founded by the present proprietor, A. R. Tatnall, in 1879. The firm-name was changed in 1883 to Tatnall Brothers, but there is now only a single owner. One "run" of French burr stones are now in operation and the mechanical facilities are to be considerably increased. At present the business of the house is chiefly in the wholesale and retail handling of flour, feed, grain and hay. A little article, unique at least in Wilmington, is to be seen at this place—a hay-saw, used in sawing in two large bales of hay.



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Arlington Cotton Mills.—A cotton factory was started at this place about 1830, by Mr. La Motte. It subsequently changed proprietorship a number of times until about 1880 a stock company was organized with William H. Baldwin as president. The company was incorporated, the buildings were enlarged and the factory is now being operated with John Greer as manager and agent. The buildings are brick and occupy two squares in length and one square in width on Vandever Avenue. They employ five hundred hands, run fifteen thousand spindles and four hundred and eighty-three looms, manufacturing about five million yards of colored cotton cloths, mostly gingham, dress and staple.

Melville Gambrill purchased Edward Pusey's interest in the cotton-factory in 1886, and has since made extensive improvements. He employs one hundred hands and runs six thousand spindles.

Barlow & Thatcher rent a building of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which was used as a cotton-mill by Joseph Walker and others for many years. In 1881, Messrs. Barlow & Thatcher placed new machinery in the building and make colored twisted warp a specialty. They employ fifty-four hands and run six thousand four hundred and twenty-eight spinners and twisters. They make two and three-ply yarn, one-third of their product being fine yarn. Their machinery is driven by a one hundred and fifteen horse-power engine and sixty-five horse water-power, and their factory is lighted by electricity generated by their own dynamo.

The J. M. Pusey Company, manufacturers of hosiery and hosiery yarns, at Thirteenth and Poplar Streets, is, by descent or succession, one of the oldest houses in the city, dating from 1814, when it was founded by Jacob Pusey. It was later conducted by Pusey Brothers and in 1879 the present title was adopted. The president is J. M. Pusey, the vice-president Jacob Pusey, and the secretary F. T. Webb. In the company's manufactory, which is a building one hundred by one hundred and thirty feet in area, crowded with the best of machinery, are made knit hosiery and hosiery yarns of high grade. The market for the former is general, and for the latter Philadelphia is the principal destination.

Bakeries.—A steam bakery and candy manufactory, probably the largest in the State, is carried on by the J. Barkley & Bros. Company, at Fourth and French Streets. It was founded in 1868, and the present stock company was formed in 1884. The premises occupied for business purposes comprise a three-story building, fifty-six by sixty-four feet in dimensions, in which from thirty to forty operatives are constantly engaged. The company manufactures crackers of all kinds, biscuits, cakes, confectionery, etc.

A business similar to the above was established in the same year (1868) by W. & J. Lang, who have since carried it on successfully and constantly increased its scope and extent. They employ steam-

power and about twenty-five operatives, and occupy a building three stories in height, sixty-seven by one hundred feet, manufacturing everything in the way of crackers, biscuits and cakes. Adam J. Lang is now the sole proprietor.

Rockford Bleaching and Dye Works and Cotton Factory, at Rockford, on the Brandywine, were established as a cotton factory in the year 1831. In early days a grist-mill owned by Job Harvey occupied the site of this extensive industry. Subsequently George Hudson had a machine-shop here and the Rockford Manufacturing Company owned the property. Caleb Kirk, William W. Young, John Torbert and E. I. and Alfred du Pont were connected with this company.

John Bancroft bought the site in 1831, remodeled the stone building for a cotton factory and placed in it about one thousand five hundred spindles. He continued the manufacturing of cotton goods, in the meantime increasing the size of the buildings, until 1859, when he added to his industry the bleaching and dyeing of cotton goods. The growth of the business necessitated the erection of additional buildings, which are stone. The oldest part of the building now occupied was erected in 1848. The proprietor took into the business as partners his sons, William P. Bancroft and Samuel Bancroft, Jr., establishing the firm of Joseph Bancroft & Sons. Joseph Bancroft died in 1874, after a successful business career, but the firm's name was left unchanged and has since continued. In 1874 and since, the buildings have been greatly enlarged and extended to increase the facilities for bleaching and dyeing cotton goods to the present capacity of seven hundred thousand yards per week. In 1885 the cotton factory was enlarged and refitted, and has now seven thousand spindles and one hundred and ninety looms. For thirty years past the preparation of cloth for window shades has been a specialty of these works. Some of these goods are manufactured here, while much the greater part of them are made in New England and sent to the Rockford Works to be bleached and dyed by contract.

The water-power here, which is utilized in running the mills, furnished by twenty-two feet fall of the Brandywine Creek, is probably the best in the State of Delaware. Half of this water-right is owned by the Bancrofts and the other half by E. I. du Pont & Co., who own the land on the opposite side of the stream. The water-power furnished in these works by the stream is equal to five hundred horse-power and is used almost exclusively as a motor during six months of the year. Steam-engines to furnish a power equal to that of the water-wheels have recently been added to the works. The buildings extend along the Brandywine for a distance of six hundred feet. There are here about three hundred employees, most of whom live in the tenement houses erected on the property.

To the south of the works, on a gently sloping hill surrounded by a beautiful lawn and dense shade, is the large stone mansion built by the founder of this industry and now occupied by his widow, and near by

it are the homes of the present proprietors, William and Samuel Bancroft, Jr.

Wadding.—Wadding is manufactured by the Lea Pusey Company, at Thirteenth and Lombard Streets. The house was originally founded in 1854 as J. Pusey & Sons. Later it became Pusey Brothers, and they operated this business, and in conjunction with it the warps and woven goods. In 1882 Mr. Lea Pusey assumed sole proprietorship and so carried on the business until 1887, when the present company was formed. The products of the house are used in making clothing and for other purposes.

Ice is produced by artificial process by the company just spoken of, pure, filtered water being used for the purpose. The same concern deals also in wood and coal. The president of the company is Mr. Lea Pusey, and the vice-president and treasurer is Mr. R. B. Chillas.

Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company.—The manufacture of teeth was begun in Wilmington in 1866, by Dr. E. Shelp, who had a small establishment in a building on the corner of Ninth and Market Streets, which subsequently passed into the hands of Dr. J. R. Tantum. In 1879 Dr. J. F. Frantz became a partner, and the business was conducted by J. R. Tantum & Co., in a little building on Girard Street, until 1882, when H. C. Robinson and Prof. S. J. Willey became interested in the concern, and the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company was incorporated with a capitalized stock of two hundred thousand dollars.

The manufactory is now located on King Street, opposite the Court-House. The company employ from fifty to seventy-five hands, and manufacture about three million teeth annually, which are shipped to all parts of the civilized world. The feldspar and silex, of which the teeth are made, is obtained from Chester County, Pa., and the platinum from the Ural Mountains of Russia. The process of manufacture consists in reducing the crude material to a very fine powder by mills for that purpose, after which it is dried, sifted and compounded in proper proportions; being reduced to a paste-like consistency, it is moulded in brass moulds; the platinum pin that is used to attach the tooth to the vulcanite having been inserted therein, the whole is placed in a Bunsen flame and the moisture is extracted therefrom, giving the tooth form and a certain hardness. All defects are now carefully filed away or repaired by skillful workmen, when the teeth are placed on slides made of fire-clay upon which is placed a bedding of broken quartz, which is not infusible. They are then subjected to a white heat in the dental furnace for about fifteen minutes, which hardens the enamel and gives the teeth a bright appearance. Gold, chemically prepared, is used to give a red or pinkish color; titanium imparts a yellowish hue and platinum tint. These chemically prepared ingredients are blended with the paste by skillful workmen so as to produce the desired effect.

Marble Works.—The marble and granite works of Chas. E. Smith, at Tenth and Tatnall Streets, are the oldest in the city, having been established in 1848 by Chas. H. Smith, father of the present proprietor. About fifteen workmen are employed. The house also operates steam saw-mills in Philadelphia, for sawing stone.

The Delaware Steam Marble and Granite Works, at Fifth and King, were started in 1861, by Brown & Davidson. Subsequently the establishment was conducted by Davidson Brothers, and since 1883 Thomas Davidson has been sole proprietor. Thirty or more workmen are employed, and the services of a thirty horse-power engine are also brought into requisition. The house does monumental and decorative work and deals in marble and granite. The business is also carried on by William Davidson, at Ninth and King Streets; by John L. Malone, on Delaware Avenue near Madison; and by L. W. Megowen, at 233 Shipley Street.

Fertilizers.—Fertilizers are manufactured on a huge scale by the Walton & Whann Co. The business was established in 1861; the style of the house became Walton, Whann & Co. in 1865, and the present company was incorporated in 1885. The large works are located upon the opposite side of the Christiana from the city, and the store-houses, offices and laboratory are upon West Second Street. The house, upon the average, makes about one hundred tons of super-phosphate per day. This involves not only a great mechanical power, but the constant exercise of high professional skill, for this branch of manufacture is a department of applied science. Bones from the Western packing-houses, from the great prairies, from Texas, from the pampas of South America, from the markets of the East, bones from the sea, are brought here by car and ship-loads, and under the powerful machinery join in a "prodigious dance of death." Reduced to powder, they are either sold as "bone meal," or undergoing further processes of a chemical nature, go out as other forms of fertilizer. Some are treated with ammonia, others combined with potash, and a great deal of sulphuric acid is used, all of which is manufactured upon the spot, in great leaden chambers, from sulphur imported from Sicily. Thus a product of the Old World here, under scientific guidance, meets the ghastly bones from slaughter-house and prairies of the two American continents, to form a food for impoverished soils in the farms of the United States. The company has branch houses at Baltimore, Md.; Macon, Ga.; and Cleveland, O. Its officers are,—President, E. T. Walton; Vice-President, A. L. Anderson; Secretary and Treasurer, Francis N. Buck; and Superintendent, Geo. A. Le Maistre.

Pipe Covering.—James F. Wood & Co. are the successors of Wilson, Wood & Co., who established the business of making a patent pipe-covering about 1872. The change in the house occurred over three years ago, and since that time the scope of manufacture has

when they were removed to the present site, and hence we pass over the prior years except to say that they exhibited slow and uniform growth and prosperity, culminating in a condition which made enlarged facilities, and therefore removal, a necessity. They took possession of the building formerly used by the Stotsenburg Nut and Bolt Works, which, however, forms but a small part of their present factory. This is a building fifty by two hundred and fifty feet in area, perfectly adapted in every respect to the purpose for which it is used. It is indeed a model factory, well-lighted and ventilated, supplied with the best of protection against fire, and admirably arranged for the economic handling of material. The gearing of the machinery is all enclosed to prevent accident to the operatives and every other precaution is taken for their safety and comfort. The number of employees is about one hundred. The motive force is a Corliss engine of two hundred and fifty horse-power. The machinery, which is for the most part delicate and complicated, is nearly all imported and necessarily very expensive. Jute comes from India, the port of shipment being Calcutta, and the two million pounds or more which is handled annually by this manufactory is unloaded at the doors from cars side-tracked into the yard. The four hundred pound bales being opened and the fibre subjected to a soaking process is passed through a heavy machine which breaks and removes the coarse fibre, after which it is ready for the more delicate spinning machines. Two thousand whirling spindles form it into a kind of yarn from which afterwards it is made into twine, carpet filling and small ropes; in the latter process, lightning-like little machines occupying scarcely a dozen square feet, taking the place of the old-fashioned rope-walk in which "human spiders walking backward," spun so tediously and slow in time not long past. The crude material, entering at one end of the building, passing through its entire length of two hundred and fifty feet, comes out wound in balls and coils at the other end, ready for shipment, if necessary, by the same cars that brought it in. The product is shipped to all parts of the country and the company has a contract with the United States government for 700,000 pounds of its wares this present year. Of this unique and prosperous manufacturing establishment the officers are: President, James Morrow; vice-president, James C. Morrow, and secretary and treasurer, Lewis B. Morrow. The active and practical management of the works devolves upon Mr. James C. Morrow.

Cooperage.—The coopering business flourished in Wilmington at a very early day. Thousands of barrels were required yearly to supply the Brandywine mills, and the other flour mills in the vicinity before the time of the Revolution. The establishment of the du Pont powder mills increased the demand and the number of men engaged in making them. It was a century ago that James Smith made barrels along the Brandywine for Joseph Tatnall, in large numbers. He continued until 1824. John Hayes, William Stewart

and others, made barrels for the mills "when Wilmington was but a village." Philip McDowell at a later day prospered exceedingly well in the business, employing as many as forty coopers in his shop, making barrels and hogsheads for the Brandywine mills. He began in 1832 on French Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, remaining there four years, and then moved west of the site of J. Taylor Gause's residence, and built a dwelling and shop. His workmen settled around him until everybody called the place "McDowellville," a name not yet forgotten, even if it is in the city limits. He died in the Centennial year, and the business then declined.

John Danby, an intelligent Englishman, began the business in his stone house on the Kennett pike, a building still standing between Shipley and Tatnall near Tenth. He made powder-kegs and saltpeter barrels for the du Ponts. Later he built a house on Shipley Street, and increased his facilities for manufacture, employing twenty-five men, and prospered,

Asa Poinsett began on French Street to make powder kegs. From 1835 to 1842, when the Wilmington Whaling Company flourished, he made all the casks and barrels that it needed, and employed twenty men regularly. He later moved to the Brandywine, increased the number of employees, and made barrels for the Prices at the mills. George McGee, in 1824 and later made powder-kegs, finally moved to Brandywine, and made barrels for William Lea. James Montgomery and J. H. T. Rice made large numbers of barrels. During the year 1849, coopers received seventeen cents for making a barrel. The best workmen could make thirty per week. There were then about two hundred journeymen employed in the different shops in Brandywine village.

John W. Hawkins, now a retired citizen of Wilmington, started in 1840, at the corner of Fifteenth and French Street. His father, Thomas Hawkins, an industrious Swede, began the business at the same site in 1803, and made flaxseed casks for the West India trade, beef and pork and flour-barrels, until his son succeeded him. The latter for twenty-five years, with as many men made barrels for John H. and James Price. In 1845 he took charge of the "red cooper shop" over which John Hyndman presided for twenty years previously. In all Mr. Hawkins had four shops going for a considerable time. William Rice in Brandywine village corner of Sixteenth and King, employed twenty-five men, and conducted three shops for a long period. James Carswell and William Morrow did a considerable business. William M. Connell now conducts four shops, making barrels for William Lee & Sons.

COPPERSMITHS.—The coppersmith works were started by Heisler & Roberts in 1836. This firm was succeeded by B. and R. Heisler, who were succeeded by Heisler, McBride & Co., the present firm. They employ from eight to ten men and do all kinds of copper sheet metal work. A large part of the work done

here is copper-piping for steamships. This is the only coppersmith shop in the State.

BRANDYWINE COTTON MILLS.—The Gilpins had erected several stone-buildings for their paper-mill which were partially destroyed by the floods.

About 1838, Riddle and Lawrence purchased these mills and converted them into a cotton spinning-mill, and about 1850 a large five story weaving-mill was erected; this was followed by a picker-house, dressing-house and boiler, dye and dry houses, altogether making a very complete factory with improved machinery. Two hundred and eighty hands are employed to operate twelve thousand spindles, and weave one thousand two hundred pieces of fancy ticking, containing fifty-seven yards in each piece per week. James Riddle associated his son and son-in-law in business with him under the firm-name of Riddle, Son & Co. He was a quiet, industrious man and accumulated a good property. After his death in 1872, his son, Leander, managed the business. He was a progressive man, and introduced the latest improved machinery into his mills. His early death left the business in the hands of the son-in-law, William M. Fields, who has recently rented the mills to C. J. Milne & Co. There is a large stone quarry on the estate, which is being worked successfully.

The Christiana Window-Glass Company operate the works originally known as those of James Bradford, and have done so since the late summer of 1886. It is a stock-company with Edward H. Burns as president. It is conducted on the co-operative plan and consists of seventeen members, among whom are Michael J. Burns the superintendent, and his five sons, who like all of the operatives came here from the works at Quinton, N. J. There are about fifty men on the pay-roll of the company. There is much that is interesting in the work. Even the preparatory processes are peculiar. For instance the "pots" or huge crucibles in which the sand, lime and soda are mixed and fused to make glass, are not completed in much, if any less time than five months. The peculiar clay of this composition which is brought from Germany, has first to be ground and then in a moist state kneaded for about three weeks under a man's bare feet, no other method than this slow and laborious one having ever been discovered which will give the clay its necessary qualities. The "pot" having been formed—in its inverted position looking like a small dome—must be carefully dried for four months. And after all of this painstaking and time expenditure it lasts in the fiery furnace only about eight weeks! The men who blow glass—especially window-glass, toil harder than any rolling-mill man or other workers in iron, for they have to swing upon the end of a seven-foot tube without leverage, masses of the molten "metal" ore weighing from eighteen to twenty-eight pounds, and blow almost continuously to inflate it to the form of a cylinder fifty-eight inches long by thirty-four in circumference. When not engaged in blowing and

swinging this substantial bubble, the workman is engaged in rolling it, by the aid of a helper upon a concave iron or flat wooden surface. After the cylinder is properly fashioned it is cut longitudinally and flattens out like a sheet of paper. Then comes the annealing process, the cutting, assorting and packing, and finally the glass is ready for the market. The management of the affairs of the company is in the hands of the following gentlemen: Edward Burns, President; Nathaniel Fox, Secretary and Treasurer; James Burns, Edward Fox and Frederick Eberhart. These constitute the board of directors, and in addition, Mr. Michael Burns is General Superintendent.

Carriage Builders.—Thomas Moore was one of the first carriage builders in Wilmington. He had an old rickety shanty where the Wilmington post-office now stands, and built a few carriages after the style of that day, which was very much heavier and more cumbersome than the style of the modern light running carriage. The next builder was Joseph Hunter, who had a frame building on Seventh and Shipley Streets, then John Merrick commenced business, at first in an old cotton factory on Front and Orange—a dissatisfaction sprang up among his employees, which resulted in seven of his workmen withdrawing from his factory and establishing a co-operative factory in an old shop on the corner of Market and Water Streets in 1844. From here they removed across the Christiana Creek into a large wooden shop that Charles Canby erected for them. They did business under the name of Flagler & Co., until they disagreed and part of the company withdrew and went to Baltimore. The remainder of the company continued business for four or five years, when there was another disagreement resulting in Messrs. Frist and Almond withdrawing about 1836, when they established a business on the corner of Seventh and Shipley Streets. Messrs. Flagler and Huntsburger were the only remaining members of the original seven seceders in the old firm. They continued in business about three years, and last of all they disagreed also. Flagler, who was determined to never flag, retained the old place and Huntsburger came back across the river and tore down the original building on Water and Market Streets, and built a five-story brick building covering the entire block. These houses all did a large business, enjoying a monopoly of the Southern trade, which at that time was large. More silver-plating was used then than now. Sometimes from fifty to sixty dollars worth of silver was thus used, and it was no uncommon thing for a Southern gentleman to put his carriage in his parlor, but the breaking out of the Civil War destroyed this trade and Huntsburger lost all of his money and died of a broken heart. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are now building a freight depot where his building stood. About 1850–55, Wilmington was the first city in the Union in the manufacture of carriages. She does not occupy that position now, but still she does a large business in the local trade and with Philadelphia. Although

there is not as much silver-plating used as formerly, yet the workmanship is much finer. Skilled workmen receive twenty dollars per week where they formerly received only eight dollars. Formerly from fifty to sixty carriages were made from one pattern; now frequently only one is made from a pattern and new styles are constantly being designed. Most of the hickory lumber used comes from Pennsylvania, second growth ash from Ohio and Connecticut, soft yellow poplar from Michigan.

Gregg and Bowe, at the southwest corner of Orange and Eighth Streets, commenced carriage making in 1855, and are now the oldest firm engaged in the business in the city. They occupy a large brick building, one hundred and sixty-five by forty-two, on Eighth Street, and one hundred and fifty-five by forty-two on Orange Street, besides having a ware-house on Twelfth and Arch Streets, and a repair-shop on Filbert Street, Philadelphia. They do nothing but the best custom work, employing from fifty to sixty hands and making about three hundred and fifty carriages per year.

Jones, Guthrie & Company, coach manufacturers, are located on the south side of Market Street bridge. This establishment was founded in 1849 and is one of the oldest in the city. The shops of this company are well adapted to the work and the best material is employed. The firm have a good reputation and keep a large stock of elegant carriages constantly on hand.

Frist & Allmon, have a carriage factory on the corner of Shipley and Seventh Streets, wherein excellent light carriages, such as buggies, Surreys, Brewster Park and Pony-phaetons, are made, a specialty. This house was established in 1846 as Flagler & Company, which was succeeded by the present company in 1856. The firm, Messrs, Joel Frist and George Allmon are practical men and employ from twelve to twenty workmen. Their factory is sixty-four by fifty-eight feet in dimensions and five stories high.

Cooling Brothers commenced carriage making in 1862, on Front Street above Fourth. They have a large brick building and employ about fifty hands and make from two hundred and fifty to three hundred vehicles of all kinds per year. The firm has a branch on Broad Street near Race, Philadelphia.

Gatta & Kaiser, have been engaged for twenty-five years without change in firm-name or removal from their original stand, in the manufacture of all kinds of heavy hauling and business wagons. They began work in 1862 where they carry on business now at the northwest corner of Third and Walnut Streets.

McLear & Kendall, at present the largest manufacturers of carriages in the city, were the successors, as already shown, of Mr. Merrick. They formed a partnership and bought out his Second and French Street establishment in 1864, and in 1866 purchased from him the building at Ninth and King Streets, which they at present occupy. This is a four-story brick, two hundred and nineteen by seventy-five feet

in dimensions. Mere figures, however, give an inadequate idea of the hugeness of this plant. The building is divided into six departments--the iron, wood-working, trimming, painting, repository and offices, and in these the work is carried on in the most systematic manner. A forty horse-power engine drives the extensive and varied system of machinery, including all of the most improved and the latest invented appliances. Upon the average, one hundred and fifty men are employed, among them many highly skilled in their different departments, and also several designers constantly employed in producing new patterns of vehicles. Extensive as are these works, they do not represent the full scope of Messrs. McLear & Kendall's business, for they have large branch establishments in Philadelphia and Charleston, S. C. The productions of the firm comprise a general line of fine carriages and wagons; in fact, everything from the most costly and elaborate down to the simplest and cheapest form of work--the common road-wagon and buggy, landaus, coupes, coaches, broughams, rockaways, victorias, phaetons, cabriolets, cabs, hansoms, etc. The business has been slowly developed to its present proportions, and the firm has probably done more than any other to give Wilmington its reputation as a carriage-building centre, their goods being shipped to every State in the Union, to Mexico and foreign countries. The individual members of the firm are Henry C. McLear and Caspar Kendall.

S. D. Paschall's carriage manufactory is located on the south side of Market Street Bridge. He commenced manufacturing carriages in 1866, and has one of the largest establishments in the city, employing some seventy-eight men in the manufacture of a large number of extension-top phaetons, coupes, rockaways, physician's buggies, family carriages and business wagons. The ground on which the various shops, office and storage-rooms of this house are located is one hundred and twenty-five feet on Market Street, one hundred and forty-three feet front for wharfage on Christiana River, and sixty feet at the longest part, containing two and one-fourth acres.

C. W. Horn, whose establishment is at 103 Walnut Street and 110 French Street, began business for himself in 1867, but he has been a resident of the city since 1853 and was for a number of years a partner with the veteran carriage builder, John Merrick. Since obtaining possession of his present stand, he has enlarged the buildings several times, and they now afford a floor area of fully ninety thousand feet. The specialties of manufacture are light carriages and sleighs.

John Walther, on the south side of Market Street bridge, commenced carriage-making in 1870. He does custom work principally, employing ten hands and making one hundred carriages per year.

John W. Reeve commenced in 1873-74, and employs from twelve to sixteen hands. He makes about one hundred light buggies per year.

E. M. Hammitt, Nos. 501-505 French Street, has a carriage repair-shop and has recently added carriage-making.

The firm of Mills & Combs was organized in 1869 for the purpose of manufacturing wagons, and was under the management of James Mills, who, in 1882, became sole proprietor. The premises now occupied are on the corner of Fourth and Railroad Avenue, and embrace an area of one hundred and eighty-six by two hundred and thirty-five feet, which includes, besides the wagon factory, coal and wood yards.

William H. Cole commenced wagon-making in 1873. He employs from five to ten men and makes some seventy-five carriages and wagons per year.

William Hammond, corner of Second and French Streets, started to make wagons in 1874. He does custom work and employs as high as twenty-five hands, making about one hundred wagons during the winter season.

Novelty Carriage Works, Samuel Kerns, proprietor, Second and French Streets. This house succeeded John Green in 1874 and employs about forty hands, producing light carriages, buggies, phaetons, jump-seats, surrey and rockaways, which are sold throughout the country. The factory consists of a three-story building one hundred by forty feet.

Cahill & Co. occupy two buildings on Orange Street, thirty-five by sixty feet and forty-six by sixty feet in extent, making a very complete carriage-factory, having four general departments, the wood-working, blacksmithing, trimming and painting. About twenty skilled workmen are employed under the management of P. J. Cahill, the successor of Hudson & Cahill, who started the business in 1878. The annual production of the factory is about one hundred and twenty-five vehicles, besides an extensive repairing trade.

Rice & White, south side of Market Street bridge, commenced manufacturing carriages about 1880. Their factory consists of two large buildings, one two hundred by seventy feet, used as a factory, and the other, one hundred by sixty feet, used as a show-room. They employ from thirty-five to fifty hands and carry a large stock of light carriages, buggies, phaetons, etc.

McCabe & Darragh, manufacturers of carriages, on corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, established the business in 1884. Their building is four stories high and one hundred and fifty feet square in area. They employ fifty hands and annually produce about one thousand vehicles, including beach wagons, landaus, carryalls, rockaways, surreys, victorias and express wagons, the latter being a specialty. This firm ship carriages to various parts of the United States, besides having a West India trade.

F. T. Clymer, northeast corner of Third and Orange Streets, has two commodious buildings, and makes a specialty of wagon and carriage bodies of all kinds. He employs from seventy-five to one hundred men, and has over three hundred different patterns, in-

cluding every style of vehicle, comprising heavy and light carriages, coaches, omnibuses, hearses, etc. One of his buildings is a three-story brick, fifty-four by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions, and the other is twenty-four by one hundred and thirty feet, and is used principally as a storage room.

Hub Factory.—Stephen Downey has an extensive hub factory on the corner of Third and Tatnall Streets. The increase of carriage manufacturing in Wilmington led Mr. Downey, in 1868, to establish a hub factory, which he has successfully carried on in connection with turning newell-posts, having improved machinery for their manufacture, also for the manufacture of balusters and ship-turning material, stair-building being a specialty with Mr. Downey; this branch of his business is quite extensive.

The Diamond State Brewery, of which Joseph Stoeckle is proprietor, occupies, above Fifth and Adama Streets, the site of the old brewery of Nebeker Brothers, built in 1859. Mr. Stoeckle came to America in 1855 and became the owner of this property in 1871. The building was destroyed by fire in 1881, and he then erected the present imposing structure, five stories in height, surmounted by a tower and adorned with a gigantic statue of Gambrinus. Here the proprietor has unsurpassed facilities for the brewing of lager beer and porter, and the products of the establishment have a high reputation throughout the peninsula and Pennsylvania and to a considerable extent through territory further removed. Everything known to the science of brewing is to be found in this house, and some idea of the extent of the manufacture may be conveyed by the statement that an eighty-horse power engine is needed to operate the brewery, the capacity of which is thirty thousand barrels annually.

Hartmann & Fehrenbach's Brewery, at the corner of Lovering Avenue and Scott Street, was originated by John Hartmann and John Fehrenbach, at the same site in 1866. The first buildings used were frame, which were fitted out with a capacity to produce thirty barrels of lager beer daily. They continued with such facilities until 1878, when the old buildings were removed and a large three-story brick building erected and fitted out with improved machinery and apparatus, the entire cost being forty thousand dollars. The motive force is supplied by an engine and two boilers, one of eighty and the other of fifty horse-power. A large refrigerator has recently been placed in the brewery. The present capacity of manufacture is thirty-five thousand barrels annually. The beer made here is consumed in Wilmington and the towns of the Peninsula, and a prosperous business is done. In 1885 an incorporated company was formed with John Hartmann, president; John G. Hartmann, vice-president; and John Fehrenbach, secretary and treasurer. The other members of the company are J. G. Fehrenbach and Charles Fehrenbach. Sixteen men are employed, and the brewery is constantly in operation.

James H. Beggs & Company's Brick-yard is located a short distance out of the city limits, the office of the firm being at Eighth and Shipley Streets. Mr. Beggs has been engaged in brickmaking for twenty-two years. Several years since the firm of J. H. Beggs & Co. was formed, the members being James H. Beggs and John P. Allmond. The deposit of clay suitable for good brickmaking around Wilmington is large, and this firm have an exceptionally good article. Several years ago the firm introduced a new feature in Wilmington brickmaking by importing a number of skilled Italian workmen, who turn out all kinds of fancy and ornamental brick and tile work. The firm turn out from nine to twelve million bricks a year, and employment is given to two hundred hands.

James E. Moore & Co.—This firm is composed of James E. Moore and S. W. Darby, and was started in 1887. The plant is located at the southwest of the city, and turns out three million bricks annually.

Bricks are also manufactured by Alvan Allen and the firm of Pierce & Beeson. Mr. Allen in 1872 bought the old brick-yard of Lewis & Sons, at Front and Du Pont Streets, and in 1882 he established his present yard near the junction of the Wilmington and Northern and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads at Union Street, where he has unsurpassed facilities for shipping. He employs from eighty to eighty-five men, and makes about five million bricks per year.

Messrs. Pierce & Beeson have the yard on Elliott Avenue started by Samuel McClary, Jr., in 1878. It passed into the hands of Forest & Pierce in 1882, and to the present proprietors March 3, 1886. The firm, of which the individual members are J. Eldridge Pierce and Harry A. Beeson, employ over a hundred men, and the production of their yard amounts to about seven million bricks per year.

Lumber.—Quinby & Co., lumber merchants, are the successors of A. H. Quinby, who, in 1839, purchased the business of a firm previously established, thereby dating the business back to 1834. During this time the stand has been removed twice, and now occupies the square of ground on Front and Madison Streets, adjacent to the saw and planing-mill, which are run in connection with the business,—dressing flooring, ceiling, siding and the various kinds of lumber used in the large manufacturing concerns of the city. The firm make a specialty of yellow and North Carolina pine, but handle white pine, cypress and other woods.

Wm. H. Pierson & Son, No. 421 West Front Street, have one of the largest sash and door establishments in the city. Their building, forty by one hundred, and three-stories high. The upper stories are reached by an elevator, upon which is a truck and car track which connects with a car track on each floor. Formerly this house had a factory opposite their storage-room, but now all the manufacturing is done by them at Lock Haven, Pa. The Piersons are among the oldest families in the State. John Pierson

was one of the surveyors that helped to survey the ten-mile circle that forms the northern boundary of Delaware. Joseph Pierson, grandfather of William H., kept the Cross-Keys and Lafayette hotels in Wilmington, and his son, Joseph, was the main carpenter and builder in Wilmington for many years. Jacob Pierson, another son, invented the first seed-drill that was ever manufactured. Bush & Lobdell manufactured and sold it for many years. He also invented a snow-plow and a book and paper folding-machine.

Springer, Morley & Gause have a large wheel, sash door and blind factory on Third and Orange Streets, which was established in 1861, by L. R. Springer, E. N. Morley and S. I. Gause. They employ fifty men and use modern machinery in doing mill-work for builders, such as sash, doors, blinds, shutters, frames, mouldings and brackets from hard and soft wood. All the mill-work for Machinery and Agricultural Halls at the Philadelphia Centennial were made here. The wheel department is under the control of L. R. Springer, and the wheels of this house are known for their durability, style and finish.

In the line of lumber manufacturing the oldest house in the city is that of S. G. Simmons & Bros., at Front and Tatnall Streets, which was founded just about half a century ago, as Joshua Simmons & Co. The present plant of the firm occupies about two acres and extends to the river, on which it has a frontage of a hundred feet. In addition to the facility afforded for shipping, it may be mentioned that the railroad tracks run directly through the yard. The planing-mill is a two-story building, forty by one hundred and sixty feet, and is supplied with almost everything in the way of wood-working machinery, which is driven by a sixty horse-power engine. The product of the mill includes dressed lumber of all kinds, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, stair-railings, newel posts, balusters, lath, shingles, etc. About fifty men are employed. The members of the firm are Messrs. S. G., Charles and Jesse G. Simmons.

Another comparatively old house in this line is that of J. Q. Bryer & Co., founded in 1851, by the present senior member, and carried on by him alone until 1887, when Francis E. Jackson was admitted to partnership. The mill is a one hundred and fifty by forty foot building on Tatnall Street, below the railroad. The products embrace almost everything in the wood-workers' line which enters into the builders' trade and much fine work is done, a specialty being wood-bending. The house has a large Eastern trade in addition to its home patronage.

James C. Dillon, of 1323 West Fourth Street, is one of those who have begun in this business comparatively recently. He has an excellent mill, well fitted up with all kinds of machinery known to the trade and is prepared to do the best of work in the line of sash, doors and blinds.

Churchman, Williams & Co. are extensive dealers in long leaf yellow pine, but their mills are located in Georgia.

RAILROAD AND BRIDGE-BUILDERS.—The Edgemoor Iron Company, one of the largest railroad and highway bridge manufacturing establishments in the country, and possessing an immense plant near Wilmington, was organized in 1869, substantially as at present constituted, with William Sellers, of Philadelphia, as president, and their resources have undergone a constant development since then. The lands of the company at Edgemoor are over a square mile in area, with a mile frontage upon the Delaware River. The buildings devoted to manufacture, with the adjacent yards for storing and handling materials and finished products, cover a large area, while the houses of operatives, a good class of structures provided by the company, occupy as much more, and a portion is used for agricultural purposes, though this, too, will doubtless eventually be devoted to the purposes of manufacture, for the indications are that the plant will undergo a large growth. The buildings containing the mechanical equipment are substantially built of bricks, with iron roofs, slate covered, and they comprise the engineering, machinery, blacksmithing, fitting and erecting departments.

The company, in the prosecution of its business, which consists of the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel highway and railroad bridges and kindred structures, employ the best procurable appliances and machines, many of them specially designed and patented, and in use nowhere else. The tensile members, which form a very large and important portion of such structures, are made by hydraulic machinery, without welding or piling, and thus the connecting portions of the members are made as strong as the body. The compressive members are also manufactured by a plant which is largely special, and by the use of which all constructional strains are avoided. A particularly notable portion of the mechanical plant is a hydraulic upsetting machine, which contains the largest steel casting so far made in America. Forging and riveting are also performed by hydraulic machines.

Among some of the most notable bridges built by the Edgemoor Iron Co. we will instance the following: The entire suspended super-structure of the great East River Bridge, between New York and Brooklyn; the Susquehanna River Bridge near Harrisburg, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is the longest double-track railway bridge in the world; the Sabula River Bridge across the Mississippi, constructed for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; another high bridge across the same river near Minneapolis; the Kentucky River Bridge, built for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, which is the highest railway bridge in the country; and the first cantilever railway bridge in the United States; the Schuylkill

River Bridge, the elevated railway structure in Philadelphia, built for the Pennsylvania Railroad; a bridge over the Nowra River, and a bridge over the Shoal Haven River, in the colony of New South Wales, Australia; also a swing bridge at Adelaide, in South Australia, and the first and, so far, the only iron railway viaduct in Australia, and an elevated railway in Kansas City, Mo., and much elevated railroad work in New York. Among the principal structures now engaging the energies of the company are a bridge over the Missouri River at Sibley, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system to Chicago, which consists of three spans of four hundred feet each, three spans of two hundred and fifty feet each, and a viaduct of iron over two thousand feet in length; a bridge over the Missouri connecting the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs, of more than half a mile in length.

Another important branch of the Edgemoor Iron Company's business is the manufacture of the Galloway boiler, which is now being introduced into some of the most important industrial establishments in the country, among them the Crystal Plate Glassworks, in St. Louis; the works of the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, at Chester, Pa.; the Midvale Steel Co., of Philadelphia; the establishment of Proctor & Gamble at Ivorydale, near Cincinnati, Ohio; the Diamond Watch Company, of Akron, Ohio; the Pacific Mills, of Lawrence, Mass.; the works of the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, of Troy, N. Y.; and the United States Mint, at Philadelphia.

In May, 1886, the company met with an irreparable loss in the death of its secretary and treasurer, Mr. Eli Garrett.

The present officers of the company are: President, William Sellers; Vice-President, John Sellers, Jr.; Manager, Henry G. Morse; General Superintendent, George H. Sellers; Treasurer, William F. Sellers; Secretary, William H. Connell.

When the buildings now in process of erection, are completed, as they doubtless will be in 1888, the entire system will be the most extensive of its kind in the country. The number of employees at the works varies from five to eight hundred, and there are about a third as many constantly at work in the field erecting bridges and other structures.

Those of the employees who are married have the privilege of renting, at low rates, excellent cottages, built by the company, who have also erected a convenient and commodious school-house, in which they maintain a school for the benefit of the children of operatives residing there.

Building Operations.—The town of Wilmington contained thirty-five houses in 1735. This number was nearly doubled by the year 1739, when a borough charter was obtained. Its growth was slow and steady

for the next thirty-six years, as in 1775, at the beginning of the War of the Revolution it had three hundred and thirty-four dwelling-houses. The population of the town in 1820 was five thousand two hundred and sixty-eight. There were then eight hundred and ninety-four dwelling-houses in it, only two hundred and ninety more than were built in the city during the year 1881, when the highest number was erected. In 1832, when the town was incorporated into a city, the houses numbered twelve hundred and twenty-eight and the population seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight. The first record of the number of buildings put up in any one year was in 1836, when "two entire blocks were erected, besides several foundries and machine-shops, fifty-two buildings in all."

In 1845 Wilmington received a new impetus to its growth and prosperity, which was the result of the erection of a large number of manufacturing establishments. These employed many workmen, and caused a rapid emigration to the city. The population in 1845 (though only about one-fifth of what it is in 1888) was twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-two, an increase of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three in two years. The *Delaware Journal*, in its issue of September 9, 1845, says:

"The present year is, beyond comparison, the most prosperous in the annals of our city. Two hundred and fifty dwelling-houses were erected. The population increased one thousand. The most gratifying circumstances in connection with the improvement is that they proceed from no speculative fever. The increasing business of the city fully justifies the movement. Every branch of the manufacturing interest to which our people have directed their capital and energies has increased beyond precedent, and the future is as promising as the past has been successful. If not interrupted, Wilmington will soon attain a commercial and manufacturing consequence which was never dreamed of by her early citizens."

The *Philadelphia News*, in its issue of October 27, 1847, says: "Wilmington is prospering. We doubt if any city in the Union has made such rapid strides in improvements during the past few years. In 1840 we spent a few days in that city. It then contained a population of eight thousand four hundred and fifty-two. By an enumeration, recently taken, the population is now nearly thirteen thousand, having increased sixty-five per cent. in less than seven years. New buildings have been erected on every side, new streets have been laid out, many factories established and every branch of business is enjoying the highest degree of prosperity."

"The first continuous row of houses in Wilmington was built in 1822, on Shipley Street, near Tenth, by James Canby. The large majority of the houses, at that time, and since, were put up by the owners of them. Of the two hundred and fifty buildings erected in 1845 nearly all were situated east of Walnut Street. It was in that year that the city began to extend eastward, toward the Delaware River. The artisans, me-

chanics and other employees in the newly-built manufactories took up their abode in that section. Seventh Street, for a century or more known as Church Lane, in 1846 was extended and paved eastward to the Old Swedes' Church. Long rows of houses were put up in that vicinity this year. In 1846 there were nine millions of bricks made and sold in Wilmington. This was increased to thirteen millions in 1848, when three hundred and forty-two buildings were put up—more than in any previous year. It was in 1848 that an ordinance was passed forbidding the erection of frame houses in the city's limits. A number of handsome dwellings were built on Quaker Hill in 1847 and 1848, and also on the northern part of Market Street, beyond Seventh. The present plan of numbering houses was ordered in 1848. David C. Wilson, in 1845, erected a large mercantile building, four stories high, at the corner of Market and Fifth Streets. He also owned large tracts of land in the eastern part of the city. Pusey, Marr & Scott, at the same time, put up a large building at the southeast corner of Third and Tatnall Streets. Previous to 1845 nearly all the retailers of merchandise did business on Market Street. Stores were afterwards opened in every part of the city."

Some of the early contractors and builders of Wilmington were Elisha Huxley, Philip Jones, James and Thomas Dixon, Joseph C. Seeds, H. F. Dure, Passmore Mitchell, Philemma Chandler and others.

The builders and contractors of Wilmington have done much by their energy and enterprise to make the city its present size, and with the aid of the Loan Associations have made Wilmington as distinctively a "city of homes" as is the "City of Brotherly Love." A feature of Wilmington is that probably one-half of the mechanics, employed in the many industrial interests, own their own homes. The work of the builders has been so appreciated by the Wilmington people that not a single contract for a prominent private improvement of public work has been awarded to outside contractors, with the possible exception of the city reservoir, and even parts of this work were sublet to Wilmington men. On the other hand, large contracts from other cities have been awarded Wilmington firms. Notably among the latter are two of the five main Centennial buildings of 1876, the iron piers at Coney Island and large works of the Reading Railroad Company.

Among the prominent builders may be mentioned William McMenamin, Henry F. Dure, Peter J. Ford, James Mitchell, Thomas Ford, Milton Lackey, William T. Straughn, A. S. Reed, B. F. Perkins, John B. Johnson, Patrick Dillon, J. R. D. Seeds & Sons, Joseph Hyde, William H. Foulk, Henry Evans, Robert McCaulley, G. W. McCaulley & Brother, Canby Cox, Cardwell & Wall, Lenderman & Brother, P. Carberry, Patrick Dillin, Patrick Fabey, T. B. Hezar & Son, Martin F. Keogh, Harry Zape, James F. McBride, Tindall & Brother, William R. Beatty, J. Frank Ruth, P. Chandler, Harry S. Christy, Lew-



Joseph C. Smith

ward, toward the Delaware River. The artisans, me- J. FRANK KUTN, P. CHANDLER, MARY G. QUINCY, 1877

1871, 1872, 1873

... as he could get. working thus for a short time, he

is T. Grubb, John G. Haddock, Edwin W. Jackson, Thomas McCorkle, Jr., P. F. Martin, Paris M. Mitchell, William G. Pierce, Thomas Samworth, Edward T. Stroud, Francis D. Talley, Jacob Z. Webb and Jacob D. Winslow.

One of the prominent builders of the city was Charles McCloskey, who was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1826, and came to this country with his widowed mother in 1842, locating in Wilmington. He served an apprenticeship at house-carpentering in Philadelphia, and subsequently went to New York, but returned to Wilmington in 1853 and organized the firm of McCloskey Brothers, contractors and builders. His brothers, Francis and Daniel, like himself, were carpenters. John and Peter A. were bricklayers, and Joseph A. was a painter, and they thus united the most important trades necessary in building operations. The firm existed until the death of Charles, October 11, 1885. They built St. Mary's, St. Paul's and the Sacred Heart Churches, besides other large buildings and hundreds of dwellings. Charles was also the senior member of the firm of McCloskey & McMenamin, also extensive builders. His wife was Ellen, daughter of Matthew Durney. There were nine brothers in all, and six are still living, five of whom are in Wilmington and Richard A. in Philadelphia, where he served fifteen years as an alderman. James, the eldest brother, died in New Orleans some years ago, and Michael, who was a soldier in the Eleventh United States Infantry, was killed at the City of Mexico during the Mexican War. Francis McCloskey had a brilliant career as a soldier in the Civil War, serving a large portion of the time as a captain, and being breveted colonel, and after returning to Wilmington and resuming the building business being repeatedly elected street commissioner. John McCloskey also became a popular and influential citizen, as did also his brothers, Peter A. and Joseph, the latter of whom, like Francis, was a brave soldier in the late war. Daniel, with his brothers, John and Peter, was employed during the war in the United States Engineers' Department at Fort Delaware. All six of the surviving brothers are useful citizens, enjoying high repute.

Philip Quigley, contractor and bridge-builder, was born in New Egypt, New Jersey, September 28, 1816. He was a son of John Quigley and his wife, Ann Van Horn. At sixteen he commenced his trade as a millwright with his father. In 1841 he removed to Wilmington, and worked there and in the vicinity as a millwright. In 1843 he married Eliza, daughter of John and Elizabeth Groves, of Wilmington, by whom he had five children. About this time he entered the employ of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, as a journeyman in their carshops, and later had charge of the bridges on the road. Upon leaving the employ of the railroad company, he formed a partnership with I. R. Trimble, of Baltimore, Md., and Daniel Stone, of Philadelphia,

and carried on the business of bridge-building for some years, under the firm name of Stone, Quigley & Co. Before the Civil War Mr. Trimble retired from the firm, and the business was continued under a new partnership formed by Messrs. Stone, Quigley & Burton, which continued until 1864, when it was dissolved. After the close of the war Mr. Quigley rebuilt the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the aqueduct over the Potomac at Georgetown, and the Georgetown and Alexandria Canal. In 1875 he built Machinery and Agricultural Halls, of the Centennial buildings, Philadelphia, and was the general manager of the Centennial Terminal Agency (Limited), which had charge of the handling of all the exhibits of the occasion, receiving, placing and returning all exhibits entrusted to their care.

In 1877 he retired from active business and died in Wilmington, October 4, 1884. Mr. Quigley was a man of unusual activity, energy and enterprise, and many works of skill and durability remain to attest his fidelity and ability as a master mechanic.

Joseph C. Seeds, a retired carpenter and builder, was born near Chichester, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1801. His grandparents, Adam and Alice Seeds, formerly resided in New Castle, Delaware. His mother was a daughter of Samuel and Rachel Carpenter, who lived about a mile above what is now known as Claymont Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Samuel Carpenter was a tanner in the village of Chichester, Pa. He had ten children—five boys and five girls. Aided by the boys, he cultivated a farm of one hundred acres near by, that he had purchased in 1783 from Susan Doane. The house in which the subject of this sketch was born stood close to the line which divides Delaware from Pennsylvania. Soon after the birth of Joseph Carpenter (their eldest child, of whom we write) his parents, William and Hannah Seeds, removed to New Castle, and remained there until 1812, when they moved to Baltimore. When the War of Independence began, his father, William, enlisted in the Colonial army, and left Baltimore with his comrades *en route* for Washington. Since his departure from Baltimore at that time his family had no tidings from or of him. After weary, anxious, but fruitless waiting, Joseph's mother, with him and her three other children, returned to her father's home, where she endeavored to raise her little family for usefulness. Joseph was put to work in the tannery and on the farm under his grandfather's supervision, and continued to be so employed until 1817, when he came to Wilmington to learn the trade of a carpenter, with Abel Saunders, whom Mr. Seeds remembers and speaks of as "a nice, clever man." Mr. Saunders had one shop on part of the ground where the Clayton House was subsequently built, and another on ground which the opera-house now covers. After reaching his twenty-first year, having remained five years with Mr. Saunders, Mr. Seeds did such jobs of piece-work as he could get. Working thus for a short time, he

obtained larger contracts and gave satisfaction to employers to an extent that established him as a complete architect and builder.

Continuing to prosper, he was married, May 6, 1824, to Mary Jane Milligan, a daughter of William and Lydia Milligan, of Philadelphia. She died January 1, 1842, leaving him three children,—William Henry, Anna E. and Joseph M. The last-named died April 24, 1851. He then married Mariana Wilson, a daughter of James and Mary Wilson, of Wilmington. James Wilson was a leading newspaper and book-printer and binder of that day. Copies of *The Watchman* and *The Mirror*, printed by him, are among the archives of the Wilmington Historical Society. Of the three children which are the fruit of his second marriage, two survive, Mrs. Emily T., wife of Robert H. Young, superintendent of printing in the office of the *Wilmington Every Evening*; and Mrs. Mary W., wife of John B. Bare, a dealer in agricultural implements in Baltimore.

William H., his oldest child, married, first, Miss Paxson, of Philadelphia. This lady died January, 1877, leaving three children. In 1880 Mr. Seeds married Mrs. E. A. Babcock, of Manchester, Iowa, where he now lives. He is, and for twenty years has been, cashier of the Delaware County Bank of Manchester. Anna E. is the wife of Joseph Jeanes, a photographer, of Chester, Pa.

For years after fairly entering upon his career as a builder, Mr. Seeds conducted the Star Planing-Mill, which his growing business compelled him to erect on Front Street, near Justison Street, Wilmington. Here he made his business headquarters until the spring of 1853, when he sold the building to Messrs. Craig & Tatnall. It was used subsequently as a market-house and still remains on the original site. After a somewhat trying contest with the turbulent waters of the Christiana, which seemed bent on preventing the secure establishment of a foundation, he came out victorious and built the lighthouse at the mouth of that stream. He also built the first passenger station for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company in Wilmington.

In 1829 he built the well-known St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Wilmington. Bishop Lee, late Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Delaware, says, in the sermon that he preached in 1879, on the occasion of the semi-centennial of that church, that "the building of the church was commenced in May, 1829, and so energetically was the work carried on that it was completed and ready for consecration on the 1st of October following."

In 1839 Mr. Seeds was engaged to put a spire on the building and make other improvements. This work he finished by Christmas of that year. One month afterwards the whole structure was destroyed by fire. Again summoning Mr. Seeds to build, he completed for the congregation a new and larger church by October 15th following. This edifice proving too small for the congregation after a few

years, in 1854 Mr. Seeds was yet again engaged to enlarge it by adding one-third to its capacity, at an expense of four thousand dollars. Mr. Seeds' energy and skill were thus recognized three times by the influential church and congregation, of which he has been an esteemed member almost from its organization. For over forty years he never missed attending a service.

Originally he was connected with the Old Swedes' Church, receiving the rite of confirmation from the venerable Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, in June, 1820, but, on account of the more convenient location of St. Andrew's with respect to his residence, he united with the latter organization, and has ever remained with it.

In person, Mr. Seeds is below middle stature, but compactly built, and has always enjoyed good health. He has been but once in his long life seriously ill. In the spring of 1872, while building a house for himself, in which he now resides, at Scott and Thirteenth Streets, he contracted pneumonia, and recovered slowly. After some months of suffering from it, he finally regained his accustomed health.

The advantages of education in his early life were not among his youthful privileges. He enjoyed but eighteen months of schooling, and one-half of that was in a night-school, taught by Samuel Ford, on Shipley Street, in Wilmington, after coming to the city to learn the trade of a carpenter. Mr. Seeds has been throughout his long life prudently abstemious in his habits. He has always lived a regular, temperate life, and has never been addicted to vicious indulgences of any kind. To this, in great measure, he attributes his health and longevity. He also reverently acknowledges his indebtedness to his Creator. Modest, upright and of a retiring disposition, he has not been conspicuous in municipal, State or national controversies. Before the Civil War a Democrat in politics, he voted his sentiments unostentatiously when the time came to vote. During and since the war he has held Republican views. In a ripe old age, but retaining much of the freshness of earlier years, he lives (1887) quietly with his family in their pleasant home on Scott Street, in Wilmington.

The extension of the limits to the west and northwest is more recent. It is this section now that contains the well-designed and beautiful residences, which lend a charm and attractiveness to the enterprising and prosperous metropolis of the State of Delaware.

The following table is of interest, showing, as it does, the number of buildings erected in Wilmington each year since 1843:

1843.....	90	1852.....	119
1845.....	256	1853.....	114
1846.....	254	1854.....	114
1847.....	321	1855.....	146
1848.....	342	1856.....	149
1849.....	292	1857.....	110
1850.....	125	1858.....	180
1851.....	100	1859.....	209

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1860.....	136
1861.....	41
1862.....	32
1863.....	83
1864.....	68
1865.....	65
1866.....	189
1867.....	300
1871.....	423
1872.....	439
1873.....	437
1874.....	801
1875.....	157

1876.....	152
1877.....	249
1878.....	322
1879.....	269
1880.....	491
1881.....	604
1882.....	622
1883.....	600
1884.....	332
1885.....	275
1886.....	292
1887.....	438

The Department of Engineering and Surveying, of this city, now marks the lines for the sites of new buildings, and the figures given above for the last few years indicate the number of sites around which lines were marked.

The entire number of dwelling-houses in the city during the year 1887 were distributed as follows:

First Ward.....	647	Seventh Ward.....	1065
Second Ward.....	871	Eighth Ward.....	1002
Third Ward.....	800	Ninth Ward.....	490
Fourth Ward.....	777	Tenth Ward.....	736
Fifth Ward.....	1050		—
Sixth Ward.....	846	Total.....	8279

The loan associations of Wilmington have been important factors in promoting the growth of Wilmington. They have assisted many worthy citizens to the ownership of homes. The moneys handled by them have counted into millions of dollars.

A building association was organized in 1848. It was the first one in the city; David C. Wilson was its president. The Wilmington Loan Association was organized in 1856; James Bradford was president, and Joshua Maris secretary. The original associations were formed on the terminal plan, with one series, continuing about ten years. Then legislation was secured, with the privilege of making them perpetual and enabling the association to issue stock in series, and by the laws of each association regulating the number of series and shares in each series, not exceeding five hundred shares in each series.

William Bright, a leading builder and capitalist of Wilmington, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1814.

He was the son of Capt. Wm. Bright, who for years commanded the "Good Friend," a vessel owned by Stephen Girard. His mother was Miss Sarah Pratt, a native of Philadelphia, who is remembered as an estimable woman of rare attainments and beauty. On account of her death, when her son William was but eight years old, he was deprived of many home advantages. At ten years of age he was placed on a farm under a severe taskmaster. Although promised, while in this situation, that he should enjoy six weeks of schooling annually, he rarely obtained more than three weeks in any year. After reaching manhood he sought the instruction he needed and desired, at night-school; and adding to what he received there his personal, private studies, he accumulated stores of valuable information for use in after-life.

In 1829, when in his sixteenth year, he became an

apprentice to learn the trade of carpenter, with Wm. Weaver, of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He remained five years with Mr. Weaver, and thoroughly won the esteem and generous aid of his master. Towards the close of his term of service here he met with an accident which disabled him for a time. Mr. Weaver gave to his young apprentice a home until he recovered. As soon as he could, after his recovery, he came to New Castle County, Delaware. For five weeks he worked as a journeyman, but soon secured a contract on his own account. He offered to build a double house for Harman Tally, a prominent citizen of Delaware, residing in Brandywine Hundred. By the terms of the agreement, Wm. Tally was to furnish the material complete, and give Mr. Bright his boarding and lodging and one hundred dollars. This contract Mr. Bright filled to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Tally, who was so thoroughly well-pleased with the workmanship that he advised Mr. Bright to give his attention exclusively to building. To do this work the young architect had given his best skill and energy, often wading through snow up to his knees, at four o'clock in the morning, to get to breakfast and to his work. Having completed this engagement with so much credit to himself, he began business fully, as a builder, and in a short time had all the work that he could do, even with the aid of apprentices and journeymen. He continued to be thus employed until 1839, when he bought a farm in the neighborhood—the farm on which his wife was born—and for ten years gave his attention successfully to agriculture.

Towards the close of the year 1849 he bought a grocery store of Messrs. John & Jacob Rice, of Wilmington, but impaired health induced him to retire from this business after three years of successful experience in it. In 1852, Mr. Bright turned his energies to transactions in real estate. In this business he had such success that he was able to retire from its active pursuit in 1876, and has not since resumed it. For eighteen years he was a director of the Farmers' Bank of Wilmington. In 1875 he was chosen president of the Rehoboth Beach Association, but resigned the office in 1878. In July, 1881, he was re-elected and still retains the position. The design of this association is to provide an attractive summer resort on the Delaware coast below the Capes. The enterprise grows into larger proportions and favor with each succeeding year. Mr. Bright has erected a commodious house at the beach, which guests and acquaintances insisted ought to bear his name. It is known, therefore, as the Bright House. That he is a citizen of public spirit is well attested in many ways. The Wesleyan Female College, of Wilmington, was purchased by him in order that it might be saved for the work for which it was intended. He has served the city as an efficient member of the City Council, of which, in 1867, he was chosen president. In 1874, his name was prominent as a candidate for nomination as Governor of the State. But while interested in public affairs he has not been

ambitious to appear as a politician. He has sought to be useful in other lines of active enterprise, and by his promptness, energy and uprightness, combined with excellent judgment and general capacity for business, he has been successful. When a boy he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and has served it with zeal and efficiency both as an officer and private member. He has held official position in that church during the greater part of his life. In February, 1837, he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Philip and Sarah Rodman, of Brandywine Hundred. His married life has been very happy. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bright, of whom three died in infancy. A daughter, Victorine, died July 13, 1867, in the twenty-first year of her age. Mrs. Sarah Jennie, wife of J. W. Burney, died in March, 1878, leaving three children. Mrs. Anna P., wife of Thomas H. Rile, of Wilmington, is also deceased.

Other children survive as follows, Mrs. Hannah E., widow of Henry Talley, late of the Farmers' Bank of Wilmington; George W., real estate broker; and Mrs. Laura A., wife of John A. Myers, all of Wilmington. Mrs. Ella D. is the wife of William H. Bowers, of Wilmington. Mrs. Lillie E., wife of John C. Yeager, district superintendent of New York Central Sleeping Car Company, resides with her husband in New York.

Paul Bright is the proprietor of the Union Pacific Tea Company, in Wilmington. O. Percy, after graduating with honor at Yale College, entered upon the study of law in Philadelphia, and is now, 1887, in the closing year of the law course.

Mr. Bright has thus reared a large family of children, most of whom survive to cheer his latest years. He has a delightful home on Eleventh Street (No. 10), in a house designed and built by himself. His career has been eminently successful and has been steadily progressive. Starting in adversity and under hard conditions, he has attained competency, comfort and reputation, and feels, in the evening of life, a serene satisfaction as he recalls his toils and enjoys their reward.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

INNS AND HOTELS.

THE FOUL ANCHOR INN, built in 1740, on Water Street "by the banks of the Christeen," was the first house of public entertainment in Wilmington. It was torn down more than half a century ago to give place for the extension of King Street through to the creek. Mr. Charles Moore, the oldest ship-carpenter in the State of Delaware, and who has lived eighty

years in his native place, has a vivid recollection of this once popular resort. He describes it as a one and a half-story building with a front on Water Street of thirty feet, and a beautiful lawn in the rear. The painted sign swinging on a post in front of it, was an anchor hanging foul with a cable wound spirally around it.

The Foul Anchor was a place of rendezvous for sailors in the palmy days of Wilmington's importance as a commercial town. The seamen who manned the vessels for trade with Ireland and the West Indies a century or more ago, made it their abode after returning from a long voyage, until they set sail on another. About 1825 when foreign commerce from this port was discontinued, the popularity and the prosperity of this famous tavern was ended, and it was soon thereafter removed.

THE SIGN OF THE SHIP, later the Happy Retreat, and still later the Lafayette, is remembered by only a few of the oldest citizens of Wilmington, for it ceased to be a public inn in 1835. It stood on the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, where a part of the building remains, though not the original one. John Marshall, a typical publican of the colonial period, kept this tavern during the War of the Revolution, while some of the American officers made it their headquarters. When the British occupied Philadelphia, several naval engagements took place on the Delaware River and Bay. In one of them the American sloop-of-war "Randolph" was victorious. A traveling artist who gained a precarious living by painting tavern signs was then in Wilmington and painted on John Marshall's tavern sign, a picture of the American sloop annihilating two British three-deckers in the most imposing manner. Says an early chronicler, "When the English fleet lay opposite this town, the sailors passing to and fro were much annoyed by the sign and always made some harsh remarks. One day two sailors dressed in petticoat trousers carrying a bag up Market Street, arrested the attention of a young girl who was a great observer of daily events. They stopped at the foot of the post, emptied their budget, took out an axe and other tools, climbed up the post and drew down the sign and split it to atoms. They then hewed down the post, leaving not a vestige of its former glory." Standing upon the porch of the tavern, John Marshall watched them, not daring to interfere.

"'Tis a vast pity" said he,—pointing to the wreck of the sign as he spoke—"tis a vast pity you did not have pluck enough to beat the little *Randolph*, for then I would not have had a handsome sign hacked to pieces in that way."

Many incidents of the Revolution related elsewhere occurred at this tavern. George Ross kept it for a few years. Patrick O'Flinn succeeded in 1789. Tradition says he was the most polite man in the town, and an ideal inn-keeper of his time. He had an honorable record as a captain of a company of soldiers in the war of the Revolution. The

earliest stages stopped at the "Happy Retreat," as that is what it was called under Patrick O'Flinn. It was a popular resort for the gentry of the town and country round about. Here political matters were discussed and the news of the times received, for newspapers were few then and the arrival of a stage was an important event. It was in 1797 that Captain Patrick O'Flinn, lately an officer in the Revolution, asked for a renewal of his license, after having "favored the public for many years." The request was freely granted, as no reproach was ever cast upon the management of the "Happy Retreat" under its courteous proprietor, for he was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church. Washington was once his guest, and slept in "the best room," on the second story of the building. Thomas Jefferson, then Vice-President of the United States, stopped over night, May 12, 1797, on his way to Philadelphia, then the national capital. Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans, when an exile in America, dined here thirty or more years before he became King of France, as did President John Adams and his intelligent wife in 1801, on a trip to Washington, then the national capital. Aaron Burr arrived in his own handsome chaise and gaily caparisoned horses, January 10, 1803, and was glad to enjoy the hospitalities of the host of the "Happy Retreat." A deep snow had fallen and as the government at Washington would run without the Vice-President if Jefferson was at the helm, he remained here three days. Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, in "a private four-in-hand," drove up to the doorway February 4, 1814, and slept during the night in the same best room that years before had been the resting place of the "father of our country." It was soon after his great victory over the British, and the next day, when he arrived in Baltimore, there was a great demonstration in his honor. Patrick O'Flinn was delighted to entertain such guests, as anyone else would be. He loved to talk about them and their personal traits to the day of his death, July 7, 1818, at the age of three-score and ten years. Two days later his remains were interred close by the side of the old Presbyterian church, and a neat monument placed over them. Alexander Reynolds, his grandson, who died at the age of 13 years, in 1822, was his last descendant.

General James Wolfe was next proprietor, and as he had the honor to prepare the banquet to Lafayette in City Hall, when he visited Wilmington in 1824, he afterwards named it the Lafayette, and placed the portrait of the distinguished patriot in his swinging sign. "General" was not a title but Wolfe's first name. He was a militia captain but aspired to no higher position. Andrew Oliver, proprietor of Indian King tavern, Philadelphia, and G. J. Wolfe, in 1825, bought the Wilmington and Philadelphia stage line, and reduced the fare to one dollar per trip. Robert Eaken began to keep this tavern June 20, 1828, and Harriet Dickenson took charge in 1833. Jesse Sharpe

was the last to preside over it as a house of public entertainment. In 1835 the building was purchased of William Seal by Edward Moore and William Morrow. John H. Moore's clothing store and the building above occupy the site.

One of the first circuses in Wilmington exhibited in a yard to the rear of the building on June 27, 1817.

THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, stood on the site of Mealy's liquor store, a short distance above the Bank of Brandywine. In 1785, it was known as the "White Hart," a beautiful white deer being painted on the sign in front of it. William Creery then kept it. Next to the "Sign of the Ship" it was the leading hostelry in town a century ago. In 1797, John West, obtained a license to keep it. His petition was signed by Gunning Bedford, Jr., Eli Mendenhall, William Hemphill, David Kirkpatrick, Thomas Kean and others. The Philadelphia and Dover stages run by Julius Jackson and B. Roe, stopped here then. Edward Thomas, became keeper of it in 1805, and about that time the picture of Washington was placed on the sign, and the name "Washington Inn," was given it. His widow conducted the business for a few years after his death. Joseph Gilpin, succeeded until February 8, 1825, when James G. Jefferies took charge, and James Plumly followed until 1829. In the Spring of 1830, D. J. Thomas, advertised it for rent, stating that "for more than forty years it had been a tavern," and then Samuel Miller, took it. Benjamin Bracken, a loquacious individual, was the next lessee. He claimed to have shot Gen. Packenham, at the battle of New Orleans, but people never believed that he was ever at New Orleans. John Foster, was proprietor from 1841 to 1850, when it was owned by Washington Rice. Samuel Miller, was next to keep it.

THE INDIAN KING TAVERN, for sixty years or more stood at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Street, on the site of Sharp's dry good store. George Taylor, was owner and proprietor in 1790, and David Brinton, succeeded him in 1805. For seventeen years, until his death, he presided over it and made it a very popular public inn. In 1806, on a swinging sign at the top of a twelve foot pole, he had painted the picture of a large Indian chief with tomahawk in his uplifted right hand, and a bundle of arrows and a bow on his back. Tradition says he was a fierce-looking fellow, with a haughty bearing and an angry look. William Penn, nor any of his followers could ever have entered into a treaty of peace with him. Many times was he gazed upon by the school-boys of half a century ago, whose books made them believe all Indians were as fierce as he. One beautiful afternoon in June, thirty-two years after he was placed in position all faded so as scarcely to be recognized, he was taken down and consigned to the wood-pile.

David Brinton's tavern was the stage office for many years. In 1802, William Kerlin and George Pearce, ran a line of stages, from Wilmington to Phila-

delphia connecting with the line to Dover and Norfolk. In 1812, Brinton & Anderson, started a line of stages, which left Indian King, at 7 A. M., arrived at Philadelphia, at 11 A. M., left Philadelphia, 3 P. M. and arrived here at 7 P. M. They were run in opposition to the "Vesta," which that year was the first steamboat to run between the two cities.

David Brinton at the same time ran the mail stages from the Red Lion tavern on Market Street, Philadelphia, through Wilmington to Dover. They left Philadelphia at 5 o'clock in the morning and arrived at Dover in the evening. The fare for passage was \$4.50. When the great mail route extending from Maine to Georgia, was surveyed and opened in 1812, the United States mail coaches all stopped at Brinton's for dinner. They were open wagons and were drawn with great speed, by relays of horses at the end of every tenth mile. One of the exchange stables was to the rear of the Indian King. The driver was accompanied by a guard, who sat on an elevated seat with him and was armed with a huge double-barrelled blunderbuss, to protect the mail if attacked by robbers. In winter these men were heavily clothed with skins and furs. The through passenger stages also stopped at the tavern for meals, but did not take on passengers. David Brinton, who was nearly blind for several years, died in 1822, and in September of that year John M. Smith leased the tavern of his heirs. He came to town from St. George's Hundred. He told the public in the newspapers that he had "frequently put up at this hotel and found it a good one, and he hoped to continue it of the first respectability." He owned a line of stages to Philadelphia for a few years, and on March 25, 1833, removed to the Indian Queen. Alexander Porter was proprietor for one year. Collins Denny succeeded him March 1, 1834. Captain Henry Read, who commanded the steamboat "Wilmington" to Philadelphia, took charge of Indian King Hotel April 1, 1836, and died there January 2, 1837. Jesse Sharpe was the next and last person who kept it. In 1841, it was bought of the Brinton heirs, by James Canby and Edward Tatnall, and the following year H. B. Pennington & Son, opened a dry goods store in it.

The name Indian King was then given to a hotel on the west side of Market above Front, where Quigly & Mullin's wholesale grocery store is. It was kept by James A. Serverson, Jacob De Haven, John Foster, Jacob Hopple, Thomas Gibson and last by Alexander Porter. It was a rendezvous for soldiers for a time during the civil war.

THE INDIAN QUEEN within the recollection of the present generation was the leading hotel in Wilmington. And it sustained that reputation for many years. It stood on the northeast corner of Market and Fifth Street until its removal, in 1872, to give place to the Clayton House. On the site originally stood the residence of Job Harvey, the merchant trader. The earliest record of it is in 1789, the year of Washington's first inauguration, when Enoch

Welsh, the first deputy postmaster, was proprietor. On the 4th of July, 1797, the prominent citizens of Wilmington partook of a rich banquet at this house, in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of American independence. It was called the Queen of Otaheite Tavern. About this time an occasional whaling vessel was sent from Wilmington. One of them spent some time in the port of Otaheite, the largest and most interesting of the Society Islands in the South Pacific. This island has always been famous for its beauty and fertility, and when discovered by the Spanish Quiros, in 1606, was the centre of a native sovereignty with an intelligent Queen as ruler. When a vessel returned to Wilmington, with a fair cargo of whale oil and bone, the crew, as was the custom "chaired" their captain. They placed him on a large chair, in the centre of two poles, and four men carried him up Market Street as far as Enoch Welsh's Tavern, while the others of the crew cheered them on their way. Their glowing accounts of the island and its fabled ruler induced Enoch Welsh to call his tavern the Queen of Otaheite, and by that name it was known nearly to the time the French captured the island, in 1846, and called it Tahiti.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Stage Line, run by Kerlin & Odenheimer, in 1797, stepped here. Enoch Welsh and James McCullough at the same time ran stages from Wilmington down the Peninsula and to Norfolk. David Brinton kept this tavern from 1800 to 1803. Charles Hamilton, in 1803, advertised that he had "lately come to this tavern, and provided the larder with all that the epicurious would want, and had also wines and spirits of the best quality." Eli Lamborn moved from the Delaware House to the Queen of Otaheite, and continued there until 1825, when James Plumly succeeded him. For three years Lamborn then ran the Wilmington Stage from his tavern to the sign of the Conestoga Wagon, on Market Street, Philadelphia.

Alexander Porter, afterwards mayor of the city, became proprietor April 1, 1828, and with Jesse Sharpe, owned the stage line from Philadelphia to Newark. In 1829 Martin Van Buren attended a banquet in it given to Louis McLane, before he went to Europe. Porter moved to the American Hotel, and on March 23, 1833, John M. Smith announced that he had moved from "the Indian King to the Indian Queen, one square farther up Market Street, for the genteel accommodation of his friends." He remained for several years, then bought one thousand acres of land on Bohemia Manor, and turned his attention to farming. John Hall was the proprietor in 1846, and the next year the building was enlarged to "double its former capacity." It was made three-stories high. He came to Wilmington from Christiana Bridge, and became known as a good hotel keeper. John Foster succeeded him in 1850. He was an Englishman, and when he first came

to this country was a hostler, at Brandywine Springs.

Charles M. Allmond, late of the Eagle Hotel, Philadelphia, came to the Indian Queen in 1855. He was succeeded by Samuel Miller and Marshall Harland.

THE CLAYTON HOUSE, the leading hotel in Wilmington and the State of Delaware, stands upon the site of the historic old Indian Queen, at the northeast corner of Market and Fifth Streets, extending through to King Street. The property was purchased March 25, 1871, by the Artisans' Bank and the First National Bank of Wilmington for the purpose of erecting a large and commodious banking building to accommodate both institutions. Feeling the need of a first-class hotel in Wilmington, containing all the modern improvements, the new owners of the site decided to erect a large and commodious hotel. The building committee were William Tatnall, George S. Capelle,



THE CLAYTON HOUSE.

William S. Hilles, Edward Betts and George W. Bush. The hotel, which is five stories high, containing several large sitting-rooms and parlors, and one hundred and five bed-rooms, was completed in 1873 at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. It was opened in February of that year, with Colonel H. W. Sawyer as proprietor. Isaac C. Pyle succeeded him from 1875 to 1880. George W. Ortlip from 1880 to 1885. Since 1885 Mr. Isaac C. Pyle has been the proprietor, and has had a large and constantly increasing patronage. The offices of the two banks are in the front part of the building.

The Banking House Corporation, the present owner of the Clayton House, was incorporated February 21, 1873, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. On the 24th of the same month Edward Betts, William S. Hilles, George W. Bush, Clement B. Smyth, George S. Capelle, Joshua T. Heald and William H. Swift were chosen directors. They organized March 8, 1873, by electing George W. Bush president and Edward T. Taylor secretary.

George S. Capelle was elected president of the association in 1880. The directors in 1888 are George S. Capelle, George W. Bush, Edward Betts, Henry F. Dure, Joseph L. Carpenter, Jr., C. B. Smyth and Lewis C. Vandegrift.

THE BUCK TAVERN, later known as Sharpe's Hotel, stands at the northwest corner of Market and Front Streets. Thomas Willing in 1731 made a plan for a town on the Christiana, and in 1732 on the site of this hotel the first house within the original limits of Wilmington was built. It was constructed of brick, and the date of its erection and the initials J. W. S. were cut in the marble tablet in the gable wall. The plan for Willingtown made narrow streets, and the front walls of this house stood eight feet further out on Market Street than the present one. It was a tavern during the Revolution, and Eli Taylor kept it. He died of yellow fever, and Eli Sharpe was the next landlord. He owned the building, and in 1825 built the one there, placing the original marble tablet in the gable end of his new house where it may still be seen. Eli Sharpe, who had only one leg, kept this tavern until his death. His widow, Phoebe Sharpe, who as early as 1845 conducted it, is still living over ninety years old. Eli Sharpe, in his early days was a farmer, and came to Wilmington from Pennsylvania. His son George was the first to be interred in Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery. Jesse Sharpe, another son, who was proprietor for a time, became a prominent citizen of Wilmington. He kept this tavern after he left the Lafayette. The old stone barn in the rear of this hotel is nearly a century and a half old. The hotel is owned by the heirs of Eli Sharpe, and has been kept since 1877 by Manuel Richenberger.

THE DELAWARE HOUSE, or rather the building above it, was built by Abijah Dawes immediately after the Revolution. Charles Springer was probably its first host, for he was there in 1797. Eli Lamborn was proprietor for a dozen years. By permission he named it the Bayard Hotel. On the swinging sign in front of it was a large portrait of James A. Bayard, the elder. Eli Lamborn was a man of affairs in the town, and for a time kept the Queen of Otaheite and the Swan. His brother Cyrus kept a store immediately below Clark's jewelry store, and lived to the age of a hundred years. Late in life he moved to Lancaster County, from whence they both came. Many of the Pennsylvania farmers who brought their grain to the Brandywine Mills stopped at Lamborn's tavern, and were well entertained. From 1820 to 1825, the Wilmington and Philadelphia post coaches drawn by four horses were run by Lamborn; one left his tavern at eight o'clock in the morning, and at the same time another left the Indian King, on Fourth Street, Philadelphia. It was a popular line, and the fare was one dollar. He also ran a line of stages to Elkton and Chestertown, Maryland. Henry Steele succeeded Lamborn in 1825 as tavern keeper, and Gibbons Perry was next, coming in 1828 and leaving

in 1830. George Winslow then owned the building. Brooke T. Turner, an Englishman, for a quarter of a century or more was the owner and proprietor. He started first on Shipley Street, and in 1844 built the present house. He was a soldier under the Duke of Wellington in the battle of Waterloo, and it was that event that he most loved to talk about, even to the time of his death on April 6, 1867, at the age of seventy-five years. His career in that memorable engagement with the French was very good. There were other subjects, however, that interested Brooke Turner. He was a noted caterer. He changed the name of his tavern to the Delaware House, and under his management it was known far and near. For his table he bought the best game, the choicest steaks, finest vegetables and the most luscious fruits the market afforded. Daniel Webster dined here after he made his great speech in Wilmington during the "Log cabin," "hard cider," "two dollars a day and roast beef" campaign of 1840. David Paul Brown, the noted orator and eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, when attending court at New Castle came to the Delaware House for his dinner.

The Delaware House was famed throughout the State as the headquarters of the Whigs when their party triumphed in the State and National elections in 1840. The mottoes "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," and "Rough and Ready," and "General Taylor never surrenders," in 1848 were inscribed on banners and streamers that floated in great numbers from the roof and balconies of this noted hostelry. "Charley" Brown, a good-natured colored man, was Turner's man Friday. He was the politest and most popular man of his race in "the town by the Christeen." He learned to be a gentleman years before, when he was employed in a similar position by Patrick O'Flinn at the Happy Retreat, who was himself "the most courteous man in town." Charley Brown was a great whistler, and was bugler for a local military company for seven years. He was an enthusiastic Whig, and when Harrison was elected President in 1840, he spent two whole days traveling through Wilmington announcing the event to every one he saw. In the meantime he rang a bell, whistled his favorite campaign tunes, and blew his bugle. He was a weather prophet with as good a reputation in that line as "old Probs" is to-day, and "what Charley Brown didn't know about hunting in New Castle County, was not worth knowing" was a familiar expression. It was said of him that he never lost his temper, and was always happy even to the day of his death, March 28, 1848.

The Delaware House was bought of the Turner heirs, and has since been owned by Catharine McGrena and her brother.

THE GIBSON HOUSE on the south side of West Fourth Street near Shipley, was for seventy years or more known as the Swan Tavern. John Hadden kept it before 1800 and on June 21, 1805, was succeeded by Isaac Anderson who then started a new line of

stages from his tavern in Wilmington, to the White Horse Inn, Philadelphia, fare \$1.50. Isaac Anderson moved to Philadelphia, conducted a hotel on Chestnut Street but afterwards returned to Brandywine Hundred and finally died in the County Almshouse. Eli Lamborn kept the Swan for several years, moving there from the Indian Queen in 1825. The same year he became proprietor of the United States post coaches, but died September 20, 1825. In 1840 Samuel Hopper went there and in 1852 Allen J. Lemon. Thomas D. Gibson bought it in 1856 and is now (1888) the owner. He kept it from 1857 to 1878 with the exception of four years when it was leased. The proprietors since have been John Dunn, John Dougherty and James Willis.

THE MONUMENTAL INN stood in from the street nearly opposite the present site of the First Presbyterian Church on Market Street. It had in front of it a large display sign on which was painted a monument in variegated colors, but no one can now tell what this monument was to commemorate. It was built before 1800 and removed in 1842 or thereabouts. Farmers from the north of town and market people from the same section patronized it. For a time it was known as the Spread Eagle, with that bird as symbol of patriotism, or something else, painted on the sign with spreading wings. Some of the early circuses were held in the yard around it. Later they were held at the Cross Keys. Jabez Bailey and Caleb Clayton were among its proprietors.

THE LAFAYETTE HOTEL, formerly on the site of the proposed new post-office building, was opened in 1823 under the name of the Black Bear Tavern. Among the early keepers were Joseph Pierson and West, his son. In 1845 James Bradley erected a large building on the site and when Jacob Hopple, Jr., became proprietor it was named the Lafayette. Edmund Conard took charge in 1852.

This was a very popular stopping place for farmers and market people having long rows of sheds around it.

THE WHITE HORSE, at Second and Tatnall, was kept in 1841, by Richard K. Jones, as a temperance house. The better class of the farmers round about were his patrons for many years, and he continued in the business until 1862. John Lemon then became the lessee for three years, and in 1855, the heirs of Theophilus Jones sold it to Caleb Miller, who had been for many years a prosperous butcher, and a regular attendant at the city markets. He lived at the hotel and was its proprietor for seventeen years. He then retired to private life and has since leased it.

CROSS KEYS TAVERN, which stood at the junction of Old King's Road and the Kennett turnpike, near what is now southwest corner of Brandywine Cemetery, was a somewhat noted hostelry. Two immense wooden keys painted yellow and made in the form of a cross was the sign of the tavern, but within the recollection of some persons, the keys had changed

their color. John Washington kept it in 1805, and a dozen years later, Peter Vandever succeeded in 1818, and while keeping the tavern was elected sheriff of New Castle County. He was a butcher by trade and a descendant of Jacob Vandever, one of the earliest Dutch settlers. By him the Cross Keys was many years well kept, and for a time it was the political head-quarters. John Schofield, a large fat Englishman and a spindle maker in the old barley mill on the Brandywine, was next in charge of this public house until his death, when his widow continued the business. It is said by some epicures that the best ale in New Castle County was tapped at this hostelry. A jurist of ability testified to that fact on more than one occasion.

The hand of time worked hard upon "The old Cross Keys" as it was familiarly known for more than half a century, and the march of improvement found that it incumbered the ground and it was removed in 1863 or thereabout; afterwards the property came into the possession of Joshua T. Heald.

THE BLACK HORSE was the stopping place for farmers coming from the west and northwest in early days. It stood on the site of Kent's lumber yard. Thomas Plumly, Jacob Hopple, Joseph Gilbert and Patrick Mellon, each for several years kept it.

THE SIGN OF THE STEAMBOAT, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, was owned by Thomas C. Rodgers in 1829. The Delevan Temperance House was opened on Third Street 1848, by John C. Price. Thomas Rodgers in 1832, kept the tavern at the northeast corner of Fourth and King Streets, which was named "Queen of Otaheite."

One of the first taverns in Wilmington, owned by Johan Wilhelm, a Swede, stood on Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth, afterwards the site of Joseph Scott's bookstore. Craig & Reynolds started the first hardware store close by it.

THE EUROPEAN HOTEL, at the northwest corner of Front and French Streets, was started by T. B. Merritt, who previously had conducted hotels in the lower part of Delaware. He soon made the Wilmington Hotel popular, not only among the citizens of his town, but also with the traveling public generally.

THE OPERA HOUSE HOTEL, on Market Street, opposite the Masonic Temple, is a large and commodious hotel building, owned and conducted by J. A. Boers.

THE UNITED STATES, at the corner of Water and French Streets, was formerly kept by John J. Dougherty.

THE BIRD IN HAND, on Front Street, between Market and King Streets, was one of the earliest taverns in the town. Rachel Montgomery kept it in 1790; Peter Hordon, in 1797; Peter Mercier, in 1803; Joseph K. Robinett, in 1837; and David Shaw 1845. Before 1850 it was discontinued as a public-house.

Some of the other early taverns were the Sign of

the Drover, kept by Jacob Broom, in 1795; the Sheaf of Wheat, by James Plunkett; the City Hotel, on Front, between Shipley and Orange, by George Hoskins, in 1845, and by Oliver Widdoes, in 1853; the Sorrel Horse, by Patrick Christy, in 1845; the Railroad Hotel, by J. J. Thurlow, in 1845, and by Dorcas Wasson, in 1853; the Steamboat, on Water between King and French, in 1845.

THE NEW JERSEY INN, at French and Front Streets, was opened by William Holton in 1829.

Joshua Baker opened a hotel on Water Street near French, in 1849, for the accommodation of Jersey people. Brandywine Village Hotel, previously kept by Jacob Hooten, was bought, April 1, 1849, by William S. Coyle.

THE GREEN TREE INN, in the village of Brandywine, stood on the site of St. John's Church. In 1797 Peter Vandever, the owner, announced that it had been a tavern for many years. John McLean then became its lessee.

THE GRAND UNION, at the northeast corner of Front and French Streets, is owned and conducted by Henry Blouth, who came to Wilmington from Troy, N. Y., and soon thereafter erected the elegant hotel building, which is an ornament to that section of the city.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

EARLY MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

"THE OLD ARSENAL," as it was familiarly called, was built by order of the United States government in an open field west of Wilmington about 1797. Major Cass, with a detachment of the regular army, had charge of it in 1800. The site of the arsenal is now the square west of Washington Street, between Eighth and Ninth, and is now occupied by handsome dwelling-houses. The entire area of land owned by the government was one acre, and the arsenal was a long one-story brick building. During the War of 1812 it was the place of rendezvous for the volunteer military companies of the town and the United States regulars when stationed there. For thirty-eight years after this event it continued to be used for storing rifles, cannon and ammunition by the War Department. In 1846 Secretary of War William L. Marcy, ordered the entire property to be sold if it brought fifteen hundred dollars. It was offered for sale and withdrawn. In 1850, by order of George W. Crawford, Secretary of War, it was sold to William Lea for twenty-four hundred dollars. The building was torn down soon thereafter and dwelling-houses erected.

The Republican Blues, of the Third Delaware Regiment, and the Second Troop, of the Light Dra-

goons, gave a farewell dinner at Cantwell's Bridge on Saturday, November 20, 1802, and then disbanded. Most of the members of these companies were Revolutionary patriots.

VETERAN CORPS (composed of soldiers of the Revolution).—Captain, Allen McLane; First Lieutenant, Edward Roche; Second Lieutenant George Monroe; Third Lieutenant, David Kirkpatrick.

WILMINGTON TROOP OF HORSE.—Captain, John Warner; First Lieutenant, Joseph Stidham; Second Lieutenant, James Gardner; Cornet, N. G. Williamson; privates, forty-three.

WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—Captain, Frederick Leonard; First Lieutenant, Samuel Carnahan; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Porter; privates, fifty-two.

FIRST ARTILLERY.—Captain, C. A. Rodney; First Lieutenant, Archibald Hamilton; Second Lieutenant, Allan Thomson; rank and file, eighty-eight.

SECOND ARTILLERY.—Captain, David C. Wilson; First Lieutenant, Benjamin H. Springer; Second Lieutenant, John W. Robinson; privates, fifty.

MILITIA (two companies).—Captain, William Shipley; First Lieutenant, G. James Wolfe; Ensign, Solomon Beckly; non-commissioned officers and privates, two hundred and fifty.

Captain, Perry Sheward; First Lieutenant, Benjamin Bracken; Ensign, Abraham Tilton; non-commissioned officers and privates, two hundred.

During the War of 1812 the military spirit was very high in Wilmington. Within a few weeks after the declaration of war seven companies were formed in Wilmington.

THE FIRST LEGION OF DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS was organized in 1822, and commanded by Stephen Bauduy, and afterwards by Col. Davis. The Lafayette Guards was a company formed in 1824, a few days before Gen. Lafayette's visit to Wilmington.

A new militia law was enacted in 1827. The dress required by officers, under the law, was as follows: Major-general, blue coat, single-breasted, standing collars, one row of yellow gilt bullet-buttons, ten in number on breast, eight behind, two gold epaulets; brigadier, same coat with one silver star on each strap; infantry coat blue or gray, standing collar and flat or bullet-buttons, white pantaloons and vest, black cockade hat or cap with yellow or white pompon plume; captain to wear silver epaulets on right shoulder.

The field officers of Delaware Militia for New Castle County, appointed under the law of 1827, were: Major-General, William Cooch; Brigadier-General, Richard Mansfield; Majors, James N. Sutton and Benjamin Whitely; Quartermaster-General, Joshua Clayton.

The officers of First Regiment were: Colonel, Thomas Robinson; Major, G. J. Wolfe; Major, John Morris; Adjutant, W. McClung; Surgeon, Allen McLane, M.D.

Second Regiment: Colonel, Henry Whitely; Ma-

jor, Evan Thomas; Adjutant, P. S. Ogle; Surgeon, Dr. Washington Russel.

Third Regiment: Colonel, John Higgins; Major, Alexander Crawford; Adjutant, William Kennedy; Surgeon, Dr. E. S. Green.

The militia of the county was organized at Red Lion April 14, 1827. There were five regiments in the State.

In 1829 the militia law was repealed "because the system as enforced furnished only the caricature of an army. The meetings were periodical nuisances and brought into contempt the military art, and did not bring the least particle of benefit to the State."

THE STATE FENCIBLES was a volunteer company organized in City Hall, Wilmington, in 1827, and the Jackson Guards in 1829, with Jacob B. Robinson as captain.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS, a volunteer company of infantry, was organized February 27, 1827, with seventy-three members. The first officers were John McClung, captain; John Adams, first lieutenant; Archibald Robertson, second lieutenant; Samuel Harker, James A. Sparks, J. Draper and William Kennard, sergeants; J. T. Robinson, William W. Rice, Peter Horn and J. McKee, corporals.

THE WILMINGTON RIFLE CORPS, fifty men, was commanded by William Hemphill Jones in 1841.

THE RIFLE CORPS was organized in 1842 with Spencer D. Eves, captain; Z. B. Glazier and William Griffen, lieutenants; William A. Bird, ensign; William S. Pink, sergeant; and A. S. Clark, corporal.

THE FIRST TROOP OF DELAWARE DRAGOONS was formed in 1844 with the following officers: Captain, Richard H. Bayard; First Lieutenant, John W. Andrews; Second Lieutenant, Richard B. Gilpin; Surgeon, James W. Thomson, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, J. T. Cardeza, M.D. This was an excellent military organization. John W. Andrews became captain in 1845.

THE KEOKUK RIFLE COMPANY, Captain Marshall, was organized in 1846 with forty-six men. Their uniform was like that of a Western hunter, with a loose blouse and turban. The cap had three large ostrich feathers.

Captain Chaytor, in 1846, organized a company which went to the Mexican War; its history is given elsewhere.

THE INDEPENDENT LIGHT GUARDS, a volunteer company, in May, 1846, elected as its first officers the following: Captain, William Edwards; First Lieutenant, James L. Devou; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Griffin; Third Lieutenant, William R. Pennington; Sergeant, T. J. Allison; Quartermaster, Richard Triggs.

THE DELAWARE LIFE GUARDS organized about the same time, with the following officers: Captain, O. S. Tenney; First Lieutenant, M. G. Lofland; Second Lieutenant, John Haddock; Third Lieutenant, Thomas H. Robinson; First Sergeant, Lewis H. Kane; Second Sergeant, James Speakman; Third

Sergeant, John Dixon; Quartermaster, Bernard Bradley.

ARTILLERY COMPANY A, with sixty men, was formed by the Washington Band in July, 1846.

FIRST REGIMENT DELAWARE ARTILLERISTS in 1846 was commanded by Captain William R. Sellars, with George Read Riddle as first lieutenant and Henry G. Banning second lieutenant.

THE DELAWARE LIGHT DRAGOONS in 1846 had the following officers: Captain, James L. Miles; First Lieutenant, George Holtzpecker; Second Lieutenant, Nathan T. Boulden; Sergeant, Thomas J. Moore; Ensign, Alex. B. Crawford; Surgeon, Thomas F. Cullen.

In 1846 New Castle County was divided into eight regiments and sixteen battalion districts, under the new militia system. Governor Maull appointed Nathaniel Young major-general, Richard H. Bayard brigadier-general, William R. Sellars colonel of the First Regiment, John W. Andrews colonel of the Second Regiment, Samuel Canby, M. B. Ocheltree, James L. Miles and James N. Sutton majors of battalions, David C. Wilson brigade inspector, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw surgeon.

Capt. Riddle, in 1846, commanded Artillery Company A, of Wilmington, and Col. Chaytor Company B. Both were volunteer companies.

THE COLUMBIA RIFLE COMPANY in 1859 was composed of sixty men, and the following officers: Captain, J. M. Barr; lieutenants, William E. Hyland and John F. Bogia. Armory was in Central Hall, corner Fourth and King Streets.

THE TAYLOR GUARDS, Capt. Thatcher, was a military company formed in 1848, and named in honor of General Zachary Taylor.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS, a company of volunteers, was commanded by R. B. Gilpin, captain; with Thomas A. Smyth first lieutenant, and Frank McCluskey second lieutenant.

Fort Delaware was destroyed by fire during the night of February 10, 1831. The river was full of floating ice at the time, and it was with difficulty that the one hundred and fifty officers and men garrisoned there escaped with their lives. The flames spread rapidly, and they lost all their clothing and other property. The entire loss was one hundred thousand dollars. It was rebuilt soon after. In 1844 the government appropriated fifty thousand dollars to rebuild it. In 1848 fifty-six thousand dollars more were appropriated.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

SECRET SOCIETIES.

FREE MASONRY.¹—Among the early English settlers of Delaware there were many members of the Ma-

¹ Contributed by Dr. G. W. Marshall, of Milford, Del.

sonic order, and as time passed on they and their successors transferred their membership from the parent organizations in the old country to the new organizations on American soil. The close political connection of the Delaware colony with Pennsylvania had, as one of its features, the merging of the Delaware Masons in the lodges and chapters of Philadelphia. In the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary era the Delaware brethren were attached to the Philadelphia organizations, and it was not until the nineteenth century had become six years old that they thought of setting up for themselves. It is not known with entire historical accuracy when, where or under what circumstances the Free Masons, undoubtedly the most ancient of all secular associations, was first instituted.

Written records and traditions unite in support of the assertion that it has existed for many centuries.

There are, however, evidences of the existence of societies of Masons, who were such by trade and occupation, long before and in the early centuries of the Christian era in Egypt, in India, in Greece, in Italy and in other places. They were chartered and patronized by Kings and Emperors, and they had many privileges granted them.

They were free because they were permitted to govern themselves, and, they could go and come as they pleased in search of work and could demand their own terms.

Their lodges, or places of meeting, were places for instruction in science and the polite arts; hence the figures of the school-men, the globes, the columns, the problems of mathematics, as well as the working tools of operative Masons, are the symbols of Free Masonry.

In the course of time they accepted as members persons who were not operative Masons, and thus the whole body came to be known as Free and Accepted Masons.

In Great Britain we find that in the year 975 all the Masonic lodges of that country were called together in a congress by King Athelstan. A charter or constitution was adopted by them. York was fixed upon as the seat of the Grand Master, and Prince Edwin was chosen Grand Master.

From this assemblage arose the name of Ancient York Masons.

In the year 1666 the great fire in London destroyed a large part of that city. After the rebuilding of the burned district, and particularly after the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, under Sir Christopher Wren, the occupation of operative masons seems to have come almost to an end, and the lodges were almost deserted; and, notwithstanding the favor with which the fraternity was regarded by the King during the latter part of the seventeenth century, the membership decreased to such an extent that there were only four lodges in the city of London.

In order to increase its membership, the Lodge of

St. Paul, in the year 1703, "*Resolved*, That the privileges of Masonry shall no longer be confined to operative masons, but be free to all men, of all professions, provided they are regularly approved and initiated into the Fraternity."

This resolution caused a great increase in the membership and improvement in the government of the society.

Although there was a Grand Master in England at a very early day, there never was a permanent Grand Lodge until 1717.

Occasional Grand Lodges were held by the Grand Master calling the lodges together, for whenever two or more lodges met together, that was a Grand Lodge for the time. But there never was a continuous and permanent Grand Lodge formed until 1717.

This Grand Lodge was called the "Moderns" by their rivals, who succeeded them in 1753, assuming the name of "Ancients," under the name of the Grand Lodge of England, according to the old institutions.

In 1725 a Grand Lodge was formed at York, called the Grand Lodge of All England, and became extinct about 1792.

About 1780 the Grand Lodge of England South of the Trent, which existed but a short time, was formed.

In 1813 the two Grand Lodges of England,—one under the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, and the other under the Duke of Kent, Grand Master,—were united and have so continued ever since. Delaware Masons trace their lineage through two of these Grand bodies, viz., the "Ancient" and the "Moderns."

We have no specific date at which Masonry was introduced into Pennsylvania, the source from whence Maryland drew her Masonry, and Delaware obtained hers both from Pennsylvania and Maryland, but we do know that the fraternity existed in Pennsylvania as early as May 6, 1731, for the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, published by Benjamin Franklin, a Mason, says "there are several Lodges of Freemasons erected in this province."

Although they may have existed before that year, whence they derived their authority is unimportant; but thereafter their authority was derived from the Grand Lodge of England, through Col. Daniel Coxe, Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, who was appointed June 5, 1730, by the Duke of Norfolk, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of England.

On July 10, 1749, Benjamin Franklin was appointed Provincial Grand Master, by Thomas Oxnard, Esq., who held an appointment, as Provincial Grand Master of all North America, from the Grand Master of England, under date of September 23, 1743.

Under this warrant, meetings were held until March 13, 1750, when Wm. Allen, Esq., a former Grand Master, presented a commission from the Grand Lodge of England, appointing him Provincial Grand Master, which was recognized by the Grand Lodge; and Grand Master Allen appointed Benjamin Franklin Deputy Grand Master.

The Provincial Grand Lodge continued to work under the warrant until 1761, when Wm. Ball obtained from the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of England, a charter for the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, issued by Thomas Erskine, Grand Master, and Lawrence Dermott, Grand Secretary, July 14, 1761.

Under this warrant the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania continued to hold Grand Communications and to grant charters for subordinate lodges until the separation from Great Britain, on September 25, 1786, when the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was formed; while the Grand Lodge of Maryland was formed at Easton, Talbot County, June, 1787.

We are, at this late date, unacquainted with any of the workings of the lodge during the Revolutionary War. But we do know that the tenets of the fraternity were promulgated on the tented field, and its condition and situation in the exciting state of affairs (the colonies having declared their independence of Great Britain) were considered in a Masonic Convention of the army lodges, held at Morristown, New Jersey, in December, 1779, at which Colonel Otho Holland Williams, of the Maryland Line, was appointed a member of the committee to represent the Masons in the military line of the State of Delaware, and we are warranted in stating that men of the Delaware Line were initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in the military lodges of the American army; and returning home after the cessation of hostilities, they cherished the memories of dangers encountered, hardships endured, and fellowship formed and cemented, growing out of a common danger and a common purpose, for the benefit of humanity and the enlargement of freedom and patriotism; they participated in the formation of new lodges, there being but three organized in the State previous to the Revolution, and there were five afterwards and before the formation of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

The lodges in Delaware before the formation of the Grand Lodge of Delaware June 6, 1865, were:

No. 5, at Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware; warrant granted June 24, 1765, by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; surrendered and renewed March 5, 1798; warrant surrendered January 30, 1816, to join the Grand Lodge of Delaware, and is now working as Union Lodge, No. 5, at Middletown.

No. 14, Christiana Ferry, afterwards at Wilmington, Delaware; warrant granted December 27, 1769; surrendered and renewed January 22, 1789, and a new warrant granted June 6, 1806, as Washington, No. 1, of Wilmington, by the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

No. 18, Dover, Kent County, Delaware; warrant granted August 26, 1775; surrendered and renewed May 31, 1787. It is now Union Lodge, No. 7, at Dover,—the original charter from the Grand Lodge of Delaware having been granted June 27, 1809, and revived June 27, 1857.

No. 33, New Castle and Christiana Bridge, one

year at one place and the ensuing year at the other; warrant granted April 3, 1780, upon the warm recommendation of No. 5, at Cantwell's Bridge; and the first officers were Joseph Israel, Master; Joseph Killead, Senior Warden; John Clark, Junior Warden. The warrant was surrendered and renewed March 1, 1790, and on June 6, 1806, a new warrant was granted as St. John's, No. 2, of New Castle.

No. 44, Duck Creek Cross-Roads; warrant granted June 24, 1785, to Daniel Cummings, Master; Samuel Freeman, Senior Warden; James Berry, Junior Warden; surrendered and renewed September 6, 1790. For a number of years it ceased work, but is now Harmony Lodge, No. 13, of Smyrna, Delaware.

No. 63, Lewistown; warrant granted May 28, 1794, to David Hall, Master; John Clark, Senior Warden; James Willey, Junior Warden. The charter was vacated April 7, 1806, but now working as Jefferson Lodge, No. 15, Lewes, Delaware.

No. 96, "The Delaware Hiram Lodge," Newark, Delaware; warrant granted December 6, 1802, to George Read, Master; John Macbeth, Senior Warden; Samuel Mateer, Junior Warden. A new charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Delaware June 6, 1806. The charter was vacated after removing to Glasgow, but was revived June 27, 1807, as Hiram Lodge, No. 25, of Newark.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland also granted warrants for lodges in Delaware,—No. 10, Georgetown, Sussex County, September 18, 1792. Its first officers were Jesse Green (of No. 3, Washington Lodge, formerly No. 15, of Pennsylvania Register, at Fell's Point), Master; Thomas Laws (of No. 18, Delaware), Senior Warden; Henry Hooper (formerly of No. 15, Pennsylvania), Junior Warden. This lodge was subsequently known as St. John's Lodge, No. 10, of Delaware, by resolution of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, May 11, 1794, and is the first lodge mentioned as having a distinctive title. The warrant was forfeited by non-attendance upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, but on June 23, 1800, a new warrant was granted to Jesse Green, Master; Amos Laws, Senior Warden; Marian Ball, Junior Warden; to be known as Hope Lodge, No. 31, at Laurel Town, Sussex County.

On June 6, 1806, nine brethren, the representatives of four lodges, a majority of those working at that time,—viz.: No. 14, Wilmington; No. 33, New Castle; No. 96, Newark; and No. 31, Laurel Town,—met in the town hall, in the borough of Wilmington, and resolved unanimously, "That the several lodges of Ancient Masons in the State of Delaware, there represented by deputies properly authorized, consider it as a matter of right, for the general benefit of Masonry, that they ought to form a Grand Lodge within the said State, and do now proceed to form and organize themselves into a Grand Lodge accordingly, to be known and distinguished by the name of the Grand Lodge of Delaware."

A committee of five was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, and to report at nine o'clock next morning, when twelve brethren were present, representing a constituency of about one hundred brethren in the State, when grand officers *pro tem.* were appointed, and "the Grand Lodge of Delaware was opened in due form and solemnity, according to the ancient usages of Masonry."

Warrants were directed to be issued to No. 14, as Washington Lodge, No. 1, Wilmington; No. 33, as St. John's Lodge, No. 2, New Castle; No. 96, as Hiram Lodge, No. 3, Newark; No. 31, as Hope Lodge, No. 4, Laurel Town. Then the members present proceeded to vote for permanent officers with the following results: Hon. Gunning Bedford, M. W. Grand Master; General Jesse Green, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Joseph Israel, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; John Macbeath, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; Edward Roche, R. W. Grand Secretary; Hon. Thomas Stockton, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Gunning Bedford, the Grand Master, and Edward Roche, the Grand Secretary, had taken a prominent part in the Revolution—Colonel Bedford in the field of war—and they had felt the quickening impulse which had so powerful an effect among the American soldiers connected with the Masonic order. That impulse was derived in the first instance from Washington, who was, as is well known, a "bright" Mason, and had great faith in the principles of the order. The establishment of the Grand Lodge of Delaware stimulated the Masonic feeling throughout the State, and to it may be traced the subsequent spread of Masonry throughout Delaware. Colonel Bedford served as Grand Master for three years, and the Grand Masters who succeeded him have been the following:

1809, Jesse Green; 1812, Edward Roche; 1814, John Sellers; 1817, Willard Hall; 1819, James Rogers; 1821, James Derrickson; 1824, Joshua G. Brinkle; 1825, Arnold Naudain; 1828, Josiah F. Clement; 1829, Archibald Hamilton; 1830, John McClung; 1833, E. S. Rickards, M.D.; 1834, Joseph G. Oliver; 1836, Geo. W. Frame; 1838, Geo. Frame; 1839, J. P. Lofland, M.D.; 1842, E. S. Rickards, M.D.; 1845, Alex. Porter; 1848, Richard Clement; 1850, W. T. Read; 1853, James Booth; 1855, Alfred P. Robinson; 1858, John R. McFee; 1860, Daniel C. Godwin; 1862, Allen V. Lesley; 1865, John A. Nicholson; 1866, Daniel McClintock; 1868, Edwin J. Horner; 1870, Rev. John McCabe; 1873, John P. Allmond; 1875, George W. Chaytor; 1876, Thos. N. Williams; 1878, John Taylor; 1880, Jos. W. H. Watson; 1882, John F. Saulsbury; 1884, Thomas Davidson; 1886, George W. Marshall, M. D.

Mr. Roche was Grand Secretary until 1811, since when his successors have been in the following order:

1811, Evan Thomas; 1813, John Nielson; 1814, James Booth, Jr.; 1823, William T. Read; 1828, Samuel Harker; 1831, Augustus M. Schee; 1834, William Clark; 1837, John McClung; 1843, T. Booth Roberts; 1847, Wm. Hemphill Jones; 1848, George

W. Chaytor; 1854, Daniel R. Wolfe; 1857, William S. Hayes; 1862, Benjamin N. Ogle; 1865, Henry F. Pickels; 1866, John P. Allmond; 1873, William S. Hayes.

The other officers have been,—

DATE OF ELECTION.	DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.
June, 1806.....	James Green,	Joseph Israel,
" 1807.....	James Green,	Joseph Israel,
" 1808.....	James Green,	Evan Thomas,
" 1809.....	James Booth,	John Patterson,
" 1810.....	Thomas Stockton,	Evan Thomas,
" 1811.....	Thomas Stockton,	John Sellers,
" 1812.....	Thomas Stockton,	Cesar A. Rodney,
" 1813.....	George Reed,	James Snow,
" 1814.....	James Rogers,	John Patterson,
" 1815.....	James Rogers,	John Patterson,
" 1816.....	James Rogers,	John Patterson,
" 1817.....	John Moody,	James Derrickson,
" 1818.....	James Derrickson,	James Millechop,
" 1819.....	James Derrickson,	Archibald Hamilton,
" 1820.....	James Derrickson,	Archibald Hamilton,
" 1821.....	Archibald Hamilton,	Joshua G. Brinkle,
" 1822.....	Archibald Hamilton,	Joshua G. Brinkle,
" 1823.....	Archibald Hamilton,	Joshua G. Brinkle,
" 1824.....	Arnold Naudain,	Kendall Battson,
" 1825.....	Josiah F. Clement,	Joseph G. Oliver,
" 1826.....	Josiah F. Clement,	John McClung,
" 1827.....	Josiah F. Clement,	James P. Lofland,
" 1828.....	John McClung,	David R. Smith,
" 1829.....	Joseph G. Oliver,	William Nicholls,
" 1830.....	Joseph G. Oliver,	William T. Read,
" 1831.....	Joseph G. Oliver,	William T. Read,
" 1832.....	Joseph G. Oliver,	E. S. Rickards, M. D.,
" 1833.....	John D. Wood,	George Frame,
" 1834.....	George Frame,	William M. Godwin,
" 1835.....	George Frame,	William M. Godwin,
" 1836.....	John D. Wood,	Elisha Huxley,
" 1837.....	Elisha Huxley,	Jas. P. Lofland, M. D.,
" 1838.....	James P. Lofland,	Liston A. Houston,
" 1839.....	Liston A. Houston,	Alexander Porter,
" 1840.....	Liston A. Houston,	Alexander Porter,
" 1841.....	Liston A. Houston,	Alexander Porter,
" 1842.....	Alexander Porter,	W. Hemphill Jones,
" 1843.....	Alexander Porter,	John Guelin,
" 1844.....	Alexander Porter,	John McClung,
" 1845.....	Wm. Burton, M. D.,	G. W. Chaytor, M. D.,
" 1846.....	Wm. Burton, M. D.,	G. W. Chaytor, M. D.,
" 1847.....	Wm. Burton, M. D.,	John McClung,
" 1848.....	E. S. Rickards, M. D.,	Alfred P. Robinson,
" 1849.....	E. S. Rickards, M. D.,	Alfred P. Robinson,
" 1850.....	Alfred P. Robinson,	Abraham Boys,
" 1851.....	John R. McFee,	George Kates,
" 1852.....	John R. McFee,	William H. Jones,
" 1853.....	John R. McFee,	Edward D. West,
" 1854.....	John R. McFee,	Thomas J. Phillips,
" 1855.....	William Graves,	Chas. C. Stockley, ¹
" 1856.....	William Graves,	Elihu J. Morris,
" 1857.....	Edwin J. Horner,	Daniel C. Godwin,
" 1858.....	Geo. W. Chaytor,	James P. Wild,
" 1859.....	Geo. W. Chaytor,	Jacob Moore,
" 1860.....	Allen V. Lesley,	William Marshall,
" 1861.....	James Ponder,	Daniel McClintock,
" 1862.....	James Ponder,	Paynter Frame,
" 1863.....	Wm. N. W. Dorsey,	Paynter Frame,
" 1864.....	Wm. N. W. Dorsey,	John A. Nicholson,
" 1865.....	Daniel McClintock,	Willis Holden,
" 1866.....	Paynter Frame,	J. L. Evans,
" 1867.....	Jacob Moore,	Rev. H. C. Fries, ²
" 1868.....	J. P. H. Shipley,	Peter S. Couper,
" 1869.....	Hiram T. Downing,	John W. Causey,
" 1870.....	Wm. F. Godwin,	J. W. Phillips,
" 1871.....	Wm. F. Godwin,	Isaac C. Pyle,
" 1872.....	Cornelius J. Hall,	John T. Dent,
Oct. ³ 1873.....	Thos. N. Williams,	Charles C. King,
" 1874.....	Joseph E. Lank,	John B. Roberts,
" 1875.....	G. Troup Maxwell,	B. F. Shakespeare,
" 1876.....	Wm. W. Lobbell,	Charles Jones,
" 1877.....	Swithin Chandler,	Wm. J. Stewart,
" 1878.....	Robert Y. Watson,	Charles C. Heister,
" 1879.....	W. L. G. Tull,	John A. Cranston,
" 1880.....	Geo. W. Marshall,	Andrew L. Johnson,
" 1881.....	John F. Saulsbury,	Alfred G. Cox,

¹ Not installed.

² Expelled.

³ Time of meeting of the Grand Lodge changed from June to October, old officers holding over from June to October.

Oct. 1882.....	Winfield S. Quigley,	Benton V. Weldon,
" 1883.....	Geo. A. Maxwell,	William C. Baggerly,
" 1884.....	H. F. Porter,	Elias H. Johnson,
" 1885.....	Lewis H. Jackson,	Thos. H. Melvin,
" 1886.....	F. O. Biberstein,	Geo. L. Stradley, Jr.,
" 1887.....	F. Bellville, M. D.,	E. Clark.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was instituted in 1818, but having suspended labor for many years, a new organization was established by the General Grand High Priest of the United States in 1869.

Royal Arch Masons.—A convention of Royal Arch Masons met at Dover January 20, 1869, when the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Delaware was constituted, and the following officers were elected:

Daniel C. Godwin, Grand High Priest; Willis Holden, Deputy Grand High Priest; Geo. W. Stone, Grand King; Jacob Moore, Grand Scribe; S. A. Hodgman, Grand Treasurer; A. T. A. Torbert, Grand Secretary.

The officers for the year 1887 were Wm. C. Baggerly, Grand High Priest; Wm. H. Cook, Deputy Grand High Priest; Frank Hoopes, Grand King; J. E. Palmatory, Grand Scribe; F. W. Carswell, Grand Treasurer; James H. Price, Grand Secretary.

Long previous to the institution of the Grand Chapter, however, the Royal Arch Masons had an existence in Delaware. Washington Chapter, No. 1, of Wilmington, was constituted on January 24, 1809, with these companions,—Charles Marieguty, John Sellers, Dr. George Monro, Evan Thomas, Dr. James Jefferis and Edward Roche. David Robinson was then admitted as a companion, and John Sellers was chosen High Priest; Evan Thomas, Grand Commander; Dr. George Monro, Scribe.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 6, was instituted August 31, 1826, with Willard Hall as High Priest; R. Clement, Grand King; M. G. Williamson, Grand Scribe. This chapter, on February 6, 1832, united with Washington Chapter, and the combination was christened the Washington and Lafayette Chapter. At the first election of the new chapter Richard Clement was chosen High Priest; William Reeves, King; and Wm. S. Boulden, Scribe. The chapter had in 1887 fifty-five members, and its officers were Wm. H. Cook, High Priest; Geo. T. Aulfrey, King; F. W. Carswell, Scribe; Hugh Johnston, Captain of the Host; David R. Hayes, Principal Sojourner; John B. Fisher, Royal Arch Captain; R. B. Birnie, Master 3d Vail; S. W. Cloud, Master 2d Vail; Alphonso Barton, Master 1st Vail; John Taylor, Treasurer; T. J. Lawson, Secretary; Geo. K. Yates, Sentinel.

St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 14, obtained its charter January 20, 1869. The first officers were George W. Stone, High Priest; Wm. H. Lee, King; Alfred Gawthrop, Scribe; Isaac C. Pyle, Treasurer; George W. Moore, Secretary; and George K. Yates, Sentinel. The charter members were Geo. W. Stone, Wm. H. Lee, Alfred Gawthrop, Arthur McCleary, Jacob F. Mynich, Wm. Q. Moore, Samuel Barkley, T. Benton Craig, Charles C. Hagner, Geo. W. Moore,

James M. Jones, W. H. Todd, Abe Kennan, Wm. Miller, Isaac C. Pyle, Wm. H. Thompson, Wm. T. Springer, Geo. C. Justison, I. B. Porter, Jr.

The officers for 1887 were Dr. H. H. Herbst, High Priest; Jesse K. Hanby, King; Enoch Moore, Scribe; Isaac C. Pyle, Treasurer; William Marshall, Secretary; Charles G. Grant, C. of H.; Thomas Davidson, Pr. Soj.; Allan W. Harting, R. A. C.; Samuel H. Carter, M. 3d V.; James H. Yates, M. 2d V.; Jacob A. Melvin, M. 1st V. The total membership is one hundred and seventy.

Delta Royal Arch Chapter obtained on January 17, 1873, a dispensation for its organization. The dispensation named James H. Cameron, High Priest; William T. Springer, King; and Colin M. Horne, Scribe. The chapter was organized January 22, 1873, with forty-five members. John W. Lawson was chosen secretary and S. A. Hodgman treasurer. The other officers were W. H. Jamar, C. of H.; Alfred D. Warner, P. S.; G. A. Le Maistre, R. A. C.; S. H. Kemp, M. 3d Vail; L. T. Windle, M. 2d Vail; Frank T. Webb, M. 1st Vail; Rev. Fielder Israel, Chaplain; George K. Yates, Sentinel.

The membership for the year 1887 was eighty. The officers then were James H. Price, High Priest; James S. Dobb, King; J. Edward Palmatory, Scribe; Winfield S. Quigley, Captain of the Host; J. Paul Lukens, M. D., Principal Sojourner; J. Parke Postles, Royal Arch Captain; R. Harry Young, Grand Master 3d Vail; Isaac S. Bullock, Grand Master 2d Vail; Mark L. Garrett, Grand Master 1st Vail; A. Gilbert Robinson, Treasurer; Wilmer Palmer, Secretary; George K. Yates, Sentinel.

The Past High Priests of this chapter since its organization have been James H. Cameron, William T. Springer, George W. Stone, E. Arthur Nield, John W. Lawson, Winfield S. Quigley, Joseph A. Bond, Henry Van Gasken, James H. Price.

The Secretaries have been John W. Lawson and Wilmer Palmer.

Knights Templar.—St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, was instituted in 1868, with S. A. Hodgman as Eminent Commander, and George W. Moore as Recorder. In 1871, Mr. Moore was succeeded by J. K. Baylis, who served until 1887, and was then followed by James H. Price. The officers in that year were: Eminent Commander, W. S. Quigley; General, James S. Dobbs; Captain-General, Samuel M. Knox; Treasurer, A. Gilbert Robinson; Recorder, James H. Price. There are one hundred and eighty members of the Commandery.

Temple Lodge, No. 11, was organized on the 12th of September, 1816, with Archibald Hamilton, W. M.; John Springer, S. W.; Benjamin H. Springer, J. W.; Thomas A. Sterrett, S. D.; William Clarke, J. D.; Joseph Day, Tyler; Samuel Harker, Secretary; John Mountain, Treasurer; and held meetings under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge until February 22, 1817, when it was duly constituted by John Sellars, Grand Master, under a charter dated

January 20, 1817. It has now one hundred and four members, and its present officers are George A. Hoopes, W. M.; Lewis B. Morrow, S. W.; Samuel M. Knox, J. W.; W. Stewart Almond, S. D.; Garrett J. Hart, J. D.; James McComb, S. S.; Grant S. Rupp, J. S.; Owen W. Errett, Secretary; Isaac C. Pyle, Treasurer.

Washington Lodge, No. 1, A. F. A. M., at Wilmington, was established by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1789 as Lodge No. 14, and was re-chartered by the Grand Lodge of Delaware, as Washington Lodge, No. 1. Among its earliest members were,—

John Sellars, John Patterson, James Tilton, Wm. W. Clark, Abiah Sharpe, Frederick Leonard, Archibald Hamilton, Thomas Stockton, Jared Chesnut, Wm. Pluright, Wm. McClarey, Christopher T. Bennett, John Hedrick, Wm. Clark, Edward Roche, Joseph Dutton, J. W. Ball, David Bush, Jacob Derickson, D. Walker, David Roe, E. H. Till, John Elliott, C. A. Rodney, Peter Jaquett, Isaac Stephenson, A. Moria, John Willy, Robert Tarleton, Wm. W. Harvey, Wm. Milner.

The first officers under the charter obtained in 1806, from the Grand Lodge of Delaware, were: Thomas Stockton, Worthy Master; John Hedrick, Senior Warden; Archibald Hamilton, Junior Warden; William Clark, Senior Deacon; Jared Chesnut, Junior Deacon; William Pluright, Secretary; David Robinett, Tyler.

The officers for 1888 are: John P. Edwards, Jr., Worthy Master; Wm. C. Walters, Senior Warden; Wm. J. Quigley, Junior Warden; Benjamin F. Taylor, Senior Deacon; Charles F. Morford, Junior Deacon; John Otto, Jr., Treasurer; Henry McNeal, Secretary; George K. Yates, Tyler. Jesse K. Baylis was secretary of this lodge from 1866 to 1886. The present membership is one hundred and fifteen.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, was constituted January 17, 1825, and was named in honor of the eminent Frenchman, who, on his second visit to America, spent a few days in Wilmington and affixed his signature to the lodge charter. Some of the early members were Victor du Pont, Willard Hall, John Gordon, Nicholas G. Williamson, James Tilton, William Huffington, Gideon Jaques, Allen McLane, Irvin Shubrick, James Wolf, James Latimer, Thomas M. Rodney and Louis McLane. The officers for 1887 were Jesse K. Hanby, Master; Benjamin F. Bartram, S. W.; J. H. Yates, J. W.; Thomas Davidson, Treasurer; W. A. Reynolds, Secretary; Enoch Moore, S. D.; M. Taylor, J. D.; George W. King, S. S.; Elmer F. Green, J. S. The membership of the lodge amounts to two hundred and ninety.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 20, was organized June 27, 1861, with the following charter members: Joseph Teas, Martin Johnston, Josiah Sibley, David Woolman, George Stearns, William Stearns, A. J. Barrett, Frederick Bowker, George W. Houseman, Joseph Hyde, Alexander Kelley and N. R. Benson. It has now one hundred and ten members and its officers

elected in 1887 were Jno. B. Book, W. M.; F. W. Fahlgren, S. W.; George W. Beatty, J. W.; William L. Crossan, Treasurer; and William Marshall Secretary.

Oriental Lodge was instituted in 1871 with H. B. McIntyre as Worshipful Master; Senior Warden, William Miller; Junior Warden, Jacob F. Meyers. The officers in 1887 were: W. M., William K. Johnson; S. W., George F. Gill; J. W., Francis L. Carpenter; Treasurer, D. P. Curlett; Secretary, James H. Price. The membership was one hundred and fifteen.

Eureka Lodge, No. 23, was chartered June 27, 1867. The charter members were William S. Hayes, George H. Walter, William H. Thompson, Joshua Maris, J. B. Porter, Jr., Solomon Townsend, J. R. Tatum, L. Kittinger, William D. Pickels, Alfred Gawthrop and William Q. Moore. The first officers were William S. Hayes, W. M.; George H. Walter, S. W.; William H. Thompson, J. W.; Alfred Gawthrop, Treasurer; J. B. Porter, Jr., Secretary. Officers for 1888 are Robert A. Justice, W. M.; J. Paul Lukens, S. W.; J. Edwin Palmatary, J. W.; Mark L. Garrett, Treasurer; R. Henry Young, Secretary. Present membership, one hundred and forty-eight.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of Delaware of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted June 27, 1831, P. G. John Scott being elected Grand Master. In less than three months the charter was forfeited by the Grand Lodge of the United States because the membership had been reduced below a quorum, but on March 4, 1833, the latter body was petitioned for a restoration of the charter. On June 6th, in the building at 309 Market Street, Grand Sire Wildey reinstituted the Grand Lodge of Delaware with these officers: James S. White, Grand Master; Joseph S. Hedges, Deputy Grand Master; Jacob K. Higgins, Grand Secretary; Thomas Hill, Grand Treasurer; Jacob M. Garretson, Grand Warden; and Simon Robinson, Grand Representative. In 1843 the Grand Lodge moved to Temperance Hall, Fourth Street, between Market and King Streets, and, in 1849, to Odd Fellows' Hall. During the first year of its existence charters were granted for three new lodges, making five in all, but, at the end of ten years, the five lodges then existing had but one hundred and twenty-nine members, and an annual income of nine hundred dollars. The second decade is marked as the most prosperous that the Grand Lodge ever experienced. The report for the year ending 1853 gave twenty-three lodges, nineteen hundred and seventy-five members, with an annual income of seven thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars. At the end of the third decade four lodges had been added to the roll, with a membership of sixteen hundred and eighty-two. The fourth decade witnessed another increase, the lodges numbering thirty-two, and the membership, twenty-six hundred and seventy-six. This seems to have been the zenith of prosperity. The fifth decade, ending in 1883, showed a slight decrease in member-

ship, the number of lodges being the same, with a membership of twenty-five hundred and forty-eight. There is scarcely a village or hamlet in this jurisdiction without an Odd Fellows' lodge.

During the fifty odd years embraced in the existence of Odd Fellowship in Delaware, ten thousand persons have been made acquainted with the mysteries of the initiatory degree, and there has been expended for sick benefits and donations the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In the ten years ending with 1883 the relief committees of the jurisdiction had charge of 3100 sick brothers and 475 widowed families received pecuniary relief; \$87,220 were paid for sick benefits, \$31,293 for funerals, \$5042 for relief of widowed families, and \$2000 for other purposes, the total outlay being \$125,555. Nearly every lodge in the jurisdiction owns the building in which it meets, and the invested capital of all the lodges is estimated at \$126,000. The semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge was celebrated in 1884, when Isaac W. Hallam prepared and read a history of the order, from which the information given is obtained. The officers in 1887 were: G. M., Samuel T. Smith; D. G. M., John M. Whitford; G. W., George W. Hughes; G. S., Isaac W. Hallam; G. T., A. G. Robinson; G. R., G. L. Alexander.

The Right Worthy Grand Encampment was instituted August 12, 1848. Most Worthy Grand Sire Horne B. Kneass presided on that occasion, when the following officers of the Grand Encampment were elected and installed: M. W. G. P., Henry F. Askew; M. E. G. H. P., Robert B. McDonnell; R. W. G. S. W., F. H. Reynolds; R. W. G. J. W., William M. Sink; R. W. G. S., John A. Willard; R. W. G. T., Joseph String; W. G. I. S., Edward McIntire; W. G. O. S., George Gill.

On August 12, 1858, the tenth anniversary of the institution of the Grand Encampment, it had so far failed to support it that it appealed to the Grand Lodge of the United States for financial assistance. At that time measures were pending in the latter body for the merging of the Patriarchal with the other branch of the order, and upon the defeat of these measures the Delaware Grand Encampment surrendered to the Grand Lodge of the United States its charter and properties. The charter was restored on March 22, 1865, in consequence of the petition of several of the subordinate encampments of Delaware. Under this reorganization J. J. Foulk was elected Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Revived Grand Encampment of Delaware, the officers of which, in 1887, were: M. W. G. P., Isaac J. Wootten; M. E. G. H. P., Wm. Quigley; R. G. S. W., R. E. Lyons; R. W. G. S. W., Edgar C. Pierce; R. W. G. S., Edwin Hirst; R. W. G. T., E. H. Spencer; R. W. G. R., Edwin Hirst.

Delaware Encampment, No. 1, was instituted June 20, 1831, with John Scott, C. P.; James S. White, H. P.; Simon Robinson, S. W.; and James McNeal,

Scribe. The other early members were Joseph H. Hedges, William Ford, Zenas B. Glazier, Dr. Henry F. Askew, Bryan Blest, Jacob M. Garretson, Robert McConnell, Frederick M. Rice and Gideon Tindall.

The original meeting-place was in the old academy on Market Street. This encampment was reorganized November 1, 1843. It celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in June, 1881, with interesting exercises.

Reynolds Encampment, No. 3, was instituted June 26, 1847. On June 8th of the same year, cards of withdrawal had been granted by Delaware Encampment, No. 1, to William M. Sink, Levi H. Springer, Curtis Roberts, Charles F. Grant, William H. Lear, Oliver S. Williams, Enos H. Jefferson, Lewis Mason, Jacob Hopple and William Stamm, who became the former encampment's charter-members. The officers in 1887 were,—C. P., T. J. Jones; S. W., George C. Guthrie; H. P., J. M. Collins; J. W., William G. H. Scott; S. W., H. Foulk; Treas., Edward H. Spencer.

Canton Delaware, No. 1 (Patriarchs Militant), was instituted February 15, 1886, under a warrant granted by John C. Underwood, and was mustered into service by Lieutenant John J. Gallagher, with the following charter-members: C., B. F. Shakespeare; L., J. M. Whitford; E., A. R. Fell; C., Alexander Guthrie; A., Edwin Morrow, David Downs, J. A. Cloud, J. C. Massey, L. W. Palmer, W. B. Cole, H. A. Roop, E. C. Moore, George Turner, R. Burton, Jr., G. C. Nailor, J. P. Wiley, J. H. Seal, Thomas Mitchell, D. S. Truitt, J. C. Brisin, William Murphy, J. M. Collins, H. G. Robinson, W. D. Taylor, H. S. Christy, J. B. Sanguay, P. J. Isaac, G. C. Morton. The officers in 1887 were,—Captain, Benjamin F. Shakespeare; Lieutenant, John M. Whitford; Ensign, Alonzo R. Fell.

Delaware Lodge, No. 1, is the oldest in the State, having been instituted May 27, 1830. The charter members were George McFarlan, James McNeale, Thomas Hill, Simon Robinson, John Scott, Joseph Smith, James Platt, Nelson Ball, I. Manchester. John Scott is Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Delaware. The officers in 1887 were,—N. G., W. G. Winner; V. G., Lewis W. Lenderman; R. S., John B. Ritchie; P. S., G. W. Duffield; Treas., Peyton G. West. One hundred and fifty-six members are enrolled.

Jefferson Lodge, No. 2, received its charter from the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, September 5, 1831, the members being John W. Patterson, J. S. Hedges, Zenas B. Glazier, James S. White, Jacob M. Garretson, William Ford, Jesse Sharp. The officers in 1887 were,—N. G., G. K. Greenwood; V. G., George Gilling; R. S., Daniel R. Dallas; P. S., James F. Price; Treas., John G. Yates. David Downs, of this lodge, is P. G. P. of the State of Delaware, and P. G. R. of the Sovereign Lodge. The Jefferson has ninety-eight members.

Mechanics' Lodge, No. 4, was instituted July 31, 1833, by charter members,—Thomas Hill, John Scott, James Platt, John B. Monckton, William Wilson.

Officers for 1887: N. G., Duffus Wright; V. G., William D. Barnett; R. S., A. D. Pyle; P. S., Edward McIntire; Treas., David Ireland. Edward McIntire is now the oldest living Past Grand Master in the State. Ninety-four members are enrolled. James Wilkins, the oldest living Odd-Fellow in Delaware, was initiated into this lodge January 3, 1835.

Fairfax Lodge, No. 8, was instituted January 8, 1846, with the following charter members: Jacob Barr, Charles McCall, Charles Devon, John Simms, Abraham Boys, Simon Devou, John Stidham. These are the officers for 1887: N. G., John C. Whitehouse; V. G., Winter D. Taylor; R. S., G. C. Guthrie; P. S., A. R. Lewis; Treas., E. C. Pierre. Membership, one hundred and thirty-nine.

Hope Lodge, No. 21, instituted May 14, 1849, has a membership of two hundred and seventy-five. The charter members were Joseph Richardson, Jr., Wm. J. Gallagher, Jacob Richardson, Talbot Turner, Fred. Watson, John P. Springer, James Scott, John Taggart, Samuel Murphy, Robert McFarlin, James Stroud, Peter Turner, James McGill, Milton Lackey. Officers for 1887: N. G., Wm. H. Gorman; V. G., W. S. H. Scott; R. S., F. R. Lear; P. S., Hubert A. Roop; Treas., J. D. Patton.

Asylum Lodge, No. 23, was instituted March 12, 1850, by M. W. Grand Master Dr. Henry Ford Askew, assisted by the grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. The following were the first officers: John McClung, N. G.; Joshua S. Valentine, V. G.; George Kates, R. S.; Elbridge Sibley, P. S.; James P. Hayes, Treas. John Appleby, P. G., aged seventy-six years was initiated into this lodge April 23, 1850. He was elected permanent secretary December 26, 1854 and continued in that office until December 26, 1871, since which time James H. Appleby has held the office. Officers for 1887: John Palfrey, N. G.; Harry E. Williams, V. G.; Alexander Hudson, R. S.; James H. Appleby, P. S.; Charles P. Marony, Treas.

Columbia Lodge, No. 26, was instituted January 18, 1856, the charter members being Henry Eckel, William B. Wiggins, John H. Britton, Samuel W. Hollingsworth, William Hare. In 1887 the officers were: N. G., M. E. Jester; V. G., John Higgins; R. S., W. D. Sedgwick; P. S., William K. Johnson; treasurer, John M. Clarnan. Membership, forty-four.

Herrmann Lodge, No. 29 (German), was instituted June 6, 1859, the charter members being John Greiner, William Gatta, Jacob Keinley, Charles Somers, Christian Krouch, Andrew Dettling, Gotlieb Rehfuß and Henry Pretzschner. Officers, 1887: N. G., Charles Shuster; V. G., Charles Ischan; R. S., Henry Roesch; P. S., Christian Spoerl; treasurer, Martin Schneider. Membership, 112.

Eden Lodge, No. 34, was instituted in 1867. The first officers were: N. G., Richard H. Ewbanks; V. G., William H. Cloward; R. S., A. B. Gillespie; P. S., William H. Cornbrooks; treasurer, A. G. Robinson. The officers in 1887 were: N. G., Edward W.

Pyle; V. G., Dr. J. Paul Lukens; R. S., William G. Hagee; P. S., John M. Whitford; treasurer, A. Gilbert Robinson.

Naomi Lodge, No. 3, Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Wilmington December 9, 1884, by Grand Master Joseph H. Seal, accompanied by the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. There were twenty-five charter members, fifteen of whom were females and ten males. The first officers were: N. G., I. P. Naylor; V. G., Sarah J. Bennett; R. S., Rosanna M. Burton; F. S., Arabella M. Wright; treasurer, Tamer E. Allott. Officers for 1887 were: N. G., Georgiana Worth; V. G., Mary E. Hoffecker; R. S., Rosanna M. Burton; F. S., Arabella M. Wright; treasurer, Mary A. Pierce. Sisters Sarah J. Bennett and Georgiana Worth are the first and only female Past Noble Grands of the Degree of Rebekah in the State.

THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—*The Great Council of the United States*,—Improved Order of Red Men, was founded in Baltimore, in March, 1847, and the first report of Grand Chief of Records submitted April, 1848. The order was introduced into Delaware at Wilmington, December 31, 1847, by the institution of Delaware Tribe, No. 1, with the following chiefs: Sachem, Edward McIntire; Senior Sagamore, William H. Gear; Junior Sagamore, Curtis Roberts; Chief of Records, Henry Mitchell; Keeper of Wampum, Joshua Chandler. The other charter members were Wm. M. Sink, James G. File, Jacob Karsch, Jacob Hipple, Jr., John A. Willard, William D. Chestnut, Oliver S. Williams, James Elliott, Robert S. Harris and Lewis Mason. The chiefs in 1887 were: P., Bernard Rau; S., Hermann Fredrich; S. S., Andrew Wilhelm; J. S., Frederick Bryner; C. of R., Christian Spoerl; K. of W., Andrew Dettling.

Keokuk Tribe, No. 3, was instituted November 15, 1853, by Past Sachem W. H. Gear, and incorporated January 26, 1875. The charter members were Jos. W. Pyle, S. S. Hazel, Aaron S. Hutton, Samuel L. Rodgers, Wm. McGlaughlin, Geo. Wright, Wm. W. Wallace, Richard Bicking (who died in Andersonville prison during the late war), Chas. Evans, Samuel Barkley, Isaac Stephens. Among the present members are P. G. Incohonee Joseph Pyle, P. G. Sachems Sylvester Rianhard, Edwin Hirst and Geo. K. Yates.

The chiefs for 1887 were: P., S. N. Smeltz; Sachem, S. A. Zebbley; S. S., Andrew Dixon; Jr. S., John T. Young; C. of R., Edwin Hirst; K. of W., Robert H. Hanna. In 1863 the order in Delaware had decreased to five active members, all of whom belonged to this tribe, and four of them favored the surrender of the charter. Edwin Hirst, the fifth man, persistently refused to acquiesce, and a revival soon took place and the membership rapidly increased. Stephen Burgess, the oldest living Red Man in the United States, is under the care of this tribe, having been initiated as a member of Logan Tribe, of Baltimore.

Cherokee Tribe, No. 4, was instituted November 15, 1855, the charter officers being: W. S., W. L. Coun-

tiss; S. S., Israel Tomlinson; J. S., John B. Johnson; C. of R., Chas. T. Moore; K. of W., Leonard C. Fuller; P., Robt. J. Donalson. This tribe worked with success for four years, when its council fire became extinct. A number of the members united with Keokuk Tribe, but subsequently applied to the Great Council for the restoration of their charter, which was granted, and under which they again organized. The chiefs in 1857 were: P., W. E. Dudley; S., W. H. Taylor; S. S., Chas. Derr; J. S., John B. Bratton; C. of R., Wm. L. Countiss; K. of W., Augustus Hilger. It has forty-five members.

The Great Council of Delaware, I. O. R. M., was instituted December 19, 1856, its charter being granted by the G. C. of U. S.—Joseph Pyle, V. G. Incohonee presiding—to Past Sachems Dan W. Carter, S. N. D. Ford, John Taylor, Samuel L. Rodgers, John W. Carter, Joseph Pyle, Leonard C. Fuller, Levi H. Springer and John L. Chiffens. The first officers were: G. S., Daniel W. Carter; S. S., Joseph Pyle; J. S., Leonard C. Fuller; P., Chas. T. Moore; C. of R., Edward McIntire; K. of W., Wm. H. Gear. The following are the present chiefs: G. P., Joseph Pyle; G. S., Wm. A. Moore; G. S. S., Wm. H. Boyce; G. J. S., B. F. Sheppard; G. C. of R., T. H. Messinger; G. K. of W., Jas. S. Moore; G. G. of W., John Palmer, Jr.

Lenape Tribe, No. 6.—The fagots of the first council fire of Lenape Tribe, No. 6, were kindled March 21, 1868, when a petition was forwarded to the Great Council of the order, requesting that a charter be granted the newly-organized tribe. At Red Men's Hall, Twenty-eighth Sleep, Worm Moon, the council fire was kindled in due form by the W. G. Chiefs of Delaware, the charter members being: P., Geo. Walter; W. S., Geo. C. Maris; S. S., Ferdinand F. Borgia; J. S., Edwin A. Van Trump; C. of R., David E. Spear; K. of W., Joseph E. Booth; G. of W., Geo. Thompson, John B. Porter, James J. Wyatt. The chiefs in 1887 were: P., R. B. Armstrong; S., Webster Richardson; S. S., C. A. Frismuth; J. S., P. S. Johnson; C. of R., E. A. Van Trump; A. C. of R., G. G. Byron; K. of W., W. H. Kramer. The tribe has on its roll one hundred and forty-nine members.

Minqua Tribe, No. 8, instituted May 6, 1871, had twenty-seven applicants at the first meeting. The charter members were: S., Wm. Kelly, Jr.; S. S., Thomas Scott; J. S., Chas. Stevenbank; C. of R., John F. Taylor; K. of W., Daniel W. Carter; P., James G. Meredith. Chiefs for 1887: P., Joseph Dunham; S., J. H. Moyer; S. S., R. F. Bromwell; J. S., E. D. Richards; C. of R., H. T. Sergeant; K. of W., Samuel Johnson, Jr. This tribe has two hundred and one members.

Hopokohaeking Tribe was instituted May 1, 1879, with fourteen applicants, the first chiefs being: S., Wm. Woodward; S. S., Thomas Hildebrand; J. S., James Clayton; P., F. E. Gallagher; C. of R., H. T. Martin; K. of W., Thomas Dorsey. The chiefs for 1887 were: P., D. H. Steele; S., C. M. Graff; S. S., G.

A. Brooks; J. S., Wm. Ward; C. of R., J. H. W. Follansbee; K. of W., W. W. McElroy. Its members number fifty-three.

Manitou Tribe, No. 18, was instituted April 13, 1883, with the following chiefs: P., Wm. P. Young; S., W. A. Williams; S. S., W. C. R. Colquhoun; J. S., John M. Bogts; C. of R., Dr. John Palmer; K. of W., R. H. McCartney. The chiefs for 1887 were: P., Alfred Lewis; S., Wm. Yates; S. S., John A. Smith; J. S., Thomas Stoddard; C. of R., Josiah Berry; K. of W., John S. Benson. The number of members is forty-seven.

Mattahoon Tribe, No. 11, was instituted August 12, 1872, there being one hundred and thirty-seven applicants. The first chiefs were: S., Wm. Yonkers; S. S., Elias Chambers; J. S., Geo. Ellis; C. of R., Alexander Mason; K. of W., C. R. Ellis; P., Isaiah H. Thomas. The chiefs for 1887, were: P., John Williams; S., Samuel Galt; S. S., J. M. Boozer; J. S., John Lain; C. of R., T. H. H. Messinger, Jr.; K. of W., Thomas Munn.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The order of Knights of Pythias was organized during the Civil War in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864. Justis H. Rathbone, who prepared the ritual at his home in Egg Harbor, Mich., is the founder and first Worthy Chancellor of the order. It was introduced into Delaware by the organization of Washington Lodge, No. 1, January 13, 1868. A preliminary meeting had been held December 20, 1867, of thirty-six persons, thirty of whom were members of Keokuk Tribe of Red Men, for the purpose of considering the organization of a lodge of the new order. Edwin Hirst was delegated by this meeting to go to Philadelphia to make application for a charter. At the next meeting, held at 504 Market Street, January 6, 1868, he explained the nature and objects of the order. On January 13, 1868, at an election conducted by the grand officers of the Provisional Supreme Lodge, who were present, the following were chosen officers of Washington Lodge: Venerable Patriarch, Lewis Zebbley; Worthy Chancellor, Edwin Hirst; Vice-Chancellor, Samuel Shepherd; Recording Scribe, William H. Brady; Financial Scribe, Ralph Rigby; Treasurer, Ferdinand F. Bogia; Guide, E. C. Alexander; Inside Sentinel, William C. Scott; and Outside Sentinel, Frederick W. Taylor. At this meeting eighty-one members were initiated, and the new order started with the most favorable prospects. Edwin Hirst was appointed Deputy Grand Chancellor of Delaware, obtaining his commission February 13, 1868.

Officers for 1887: P. C., Walter T. Simmons; C. C., Frederick Keiser; V. C., Allan L. Sharp; P., Howard O. Moore; K. of R., Titus P. M. Griffith; M. F., W. G. Baugh; M. C., Lewis Zebbley. Ninety members are enrolled in this lodge.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 2, was instituted February 15, 1868, by D. G. C. Edwin Hirst, assisted by officers of Washington, Lodge, No. 1, and the following were

chosen the first officers of this new lodge: V. P., J. E. Reynolds; W. C., John Wright; V. C., Robert White; R. S., A. Nebeker; F. S., S. K. Cloud; W. B., A. P. Baily; W. S. G., H. M. Lewis; I. S., Jerome B. Clark; O. S., Ferdinand Chairs.

This lodge reported in 1887 a membership of one hundred and two. The officers then were: P. C., H. H. Campbell; C. C., John Dunbar; V. C., John Call; P., H. T. Finney; M. of E., W. H. Everett; M. of F., J. L. Morrison; K. of R. S., William J. Hume.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, was instituted by D. G. C. Edwin Hirst, assisted by officers of Washington Lodge, February 11, 1868. The first officers were: V. P., Thomas H. Challenger; W. C., Frank A. Taylor; B. C., S. S. Southard; R. S., A. M. Keithler; F. S., Andrew Carey; W. B., R. E. Hayes; W. G., J. M. Dunn; I. S., William Green; O. S., William Forrest. The officers for 1887: P. C., Thomas Taylor; C. C., Robert Davis; V. C., H. Bothum; P., Samuel Johnson, Jr.; M. of E., John B. Martin; M. of F., A. J. Shrack; K. of R. S., William K. Johnson. This lodge has a membership of one hundred and eighty-six.

Clayton Lodge, No. 4.—The growth and prosperity of the Knights of Pythias in Wilmington encouraged the organization of a third lodge within the space of three months from the time of the introduction of the order in the State. On the 2d of April, 1868, Clayton Lodge was instituted by D. G. C. Edwin Hirst, assisted by the officers and members of the three lodges already established in Wilmington. The first officers were: V. P., R. P. Garey; W. C., E. L. Seely; V. C., H. S. Truitt; R. S., R. G. Moody; F. S., D. Whitsall; W. B., J. Mancill; G., H. R. Davis; I. S., A. Chairs; O. S., R. F. Stewart. The officers for 1887 were: P. C., William T. Lincoln; C. C., Calvin Hazel; V. C., James Yates; P., D. Montgomery; M. of E., William H. Shull; M. of F., George S. White; K. of R. S., John C. Jones. One hundred and forty-six members are enrolled.

Champion Lodge, No. 6, was instituted September 2, 1868, by G. C. James P. Hayes, who installed the following officers: V. P., Wm. H. Crow; W. C., H. C. Snitcher; V. C., J. A. Rusling; R. S., J. F. Casperson; F. S., E. C. Stotsenburg. The officers for 1887 were: P. C., Benjamin H. Ennis; C. C., Wm. O. Connor; V. C., M. F. Hutton; P., Thomas M. Moore; K. of R. S., Mark L. Garrett; M. of E., James D. Carter.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 7, was instituted September 4, 1868, by G. C. James P. Hayes. There were forty-three applicants for the charter, the first officers being: P. C., R. P. Greenleaf, M.D.; W. C., Samuel Curry; V. C., Gilpin B. Underwood; R. S., Frank B. Danby; F. S., Thomas R. McAllister; W. B., Estrange Gould; W. G., Hiram D. Cloud. The officers in 1887 were: P. C., H. T. Clark; C. C., John Vanwinkle; V. C., Fred. R. Banks; L. P., George B. Thompson; M. of T., William J. Moreland; M.

of E., Charles Paxson; K. of R. S., Charles Zeb-
ley.

Oriental Lodge, No. 13, was organized October 18, 1871. The charter members were Harry S. Truitt, John M. Miller, C. L. Stevenbrooks, H. Ovenshine, Isaac S. Short, James Quinn, Sr., George W. Hepborn, Wm. Harrison, Wm. H. Peeney.

The first officers were: Ven. P., J. H. Miller; W. C., Harry S. Truitt; V. C., C. L. Stevenbrooks; R. S., H. Ovenshine; F. S., Isaac S. Short; B., James Quinn; G., George W. Hepborn; I. S., Wm. Harrison, O. S., Wm. H. Peeney.

The membership is sixty-seven, of whom twenty-one are Past Chancellors. The officers for 1887 are: P. C., Robert Erricson; C. C., Abram Pierce; V. C., Wm. R. Milliken; P., John P. Edwards; K. of R. and S., Wm. T. Whitworth; M. of V. S., Thomas Marine; M. of E., John E. Grubb; M. at A., Anton Benson; I. G., William Whitehead; O. G., Thomas McBride.

WILMINGTON DIVISION UNIFORM RANK, was organized May 9, 1873, with twenty charter members, officered as follows: C., Joseph C. Jones; 1st L., Samuel L. Rodgers; 2d L., Wm. F. Thompson; S., A. R. Hollingsworth; Treasurer, Jacob De Wolfe. This branch of Pythian Knighthood is relative to that held by Knights Templar in Freemasonry.

The Uniform Rank was adopted and promulgated September 16, 1879. Previous to this date it held the title of Uniform Degree Lodge.

September 22, 1879, by virtue of Supreme authority of the order, it was re-organized under the first named title, with twenty-eight members, officered as follows: S. K. C., W. J. Jeffries; S. K. L., J. H. R. Morris; H., Williams Simmons; S., George K. Larison; G., John Keinle; S., W. T. Lincoln.

The officers of Wilmington Division for 1887, were: S. K. C., Samuel M. Wood; L. K., William Simmons; H., Thomas Mullin, Jr.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM is a beneficiary order organized in Massachusetts, June 23, 1877. Its object is to extend all moral and material aid, in its power, to its members and those dependent upon them. There are now in the United States and Canada, one thousand and forty-eight councils of this order, whose aggregate membership is sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty-seven.

Christiana Council, No. 664, was instituted in Wilmington, March 30, 1882, by Deputy Supreme Regent F. F. Cummings and Past Regent Edward F. Cummings, both of Polaris Council, No. 617, New York City. The following were its charter members: Dr. Smith Cooper, Dr. J. M. Curtis, Joseph H. Jones, P. T. E. Smith, Rev. A. N. Keigwin, E. F. James, Geo. C. Maris, W. E. Hawkins, C. A. Lippincott, W. A. Reynolds, Henry Baird, H. H. Ward, Chas. H. Smith, R. H. Ewbanks, Joshua Maris, T. F. Quigley, James Eglington, Jr., S. T. Ford, H. C. Conrad, W. D. Pyle, M. F. Davis, Melville Gambrill, J. F. Wood. The officers for 1887 were: Regent, J. M. Winner,

D.D.; V. Regent, Millard F. Davis; O., Henry C. Conrad; P. R., C. A. Lippincott; S., H. H. Ward; C., Chas. H. Smith; T., Henry C. Taylor; Chaplain, Wm. A. Smith.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY was organized for the relief of the poor, on the 6th of February, 1800, at the home of Rebecca Martin. It is still in existence, being the oldest charitable society in Delaware. The persons present at the first meeting were Rebecca Martin, Ann Ferris, Hannah Martin, Ann White, Jr., Gertrude Gilpin, Orpha Hewes, Rachel Wood, Mary Jones, Ann Spackman, Ann Sipple, Rachel Hayes, Jr., Margaret Canby, Fanny Canby, Mary Canby, Edith Ferris, Jr., Deborah Bringhurst. Although the founders of the society have long since passed away, their children and grandchildren have labored in its service, and the descendants of some are still among its members. Deborah Bringhurst was the first secretary, and Ann Ferris treasurer.

The object of the society was not only for the relief but the employment of the poor, of any race or color, and promote industry by furnishing employment to such as may be able to work.

Flax was purchased, hackled and prepared for spinning, and, when this was done, weighed and distributed to the spinners, and when returned by them it was "sorted, counted and valued," and paid for in produce, provided for the purpose. The revenue of the society in 1801 was \$30.814, and the expenditures, \$137.66; in 1804 the sales of yarn and manufactured goods amounted to \$683.19; the sum paid for flax was \$305. Soon after the organization of the society it received as a bequest from Ebenezer Cresson, through one of its members, quoted as follows: "I do give and bequeath to my friend Margaret Canby (daughter of Samuel) 200 Spanish milled silver dollars, to be distributed among the poor, according to her judgment." The Board of Health in the winter of 1800 gave the society six cords of wood to distribute, and the next season sent fifty dollars for its use. Dr. John Vaughan offered his professional services gratuitously to visit the sick. A bequest of six hundred and eighty dollars from Jacob Broome induced the members to procure an act of incorporation. The interest on it was first paid in 1813, but the bequest was not secured until 1827.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY of Wilmington was organized in 1812, the object of which was "the recovering from apparent death by drowning, suffocation by burning charcoal or other noxious vapors, drinking cold water, strokes of the sun, damps of wells, light-

ning or other similar casualties." Ten dollars reward was offered to any one who would take out of the water the body of a drowned person; and two dollars to any one who received into his house the body of a drowned person. The first officers of this society were John Reynolds, president; Evan Lewis, secretary; Joseph Grubb, treasurer; John Dixon, John Jones, Edward Tatnall and Merrit Canby, inspectors; and Drs. George Monro, William Gibbons and Allen McLane, medical assistants.

THE MECHANICAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY, of Wilmington, was organized in Town Hall, January 31, 1814, through the efforts of George Jones, David French, Esau Cox, John Springer, James Wilson, Samuel Askew, George Whitelock, David C. Wilson, Samuel Wollaston and Carson Wilson. Many of the persons named and others interested in this society employed a number of workmen, for whose benefit it was formed.

THE DORCAS SOCIETY, composed of thirty females of different churches, was formed in 1850. It continued several years, and met in an upper room of the Academy on Saturday afternoons, where the members made garments, which were distributed gratuitously among the poor of the town and neighborhood.

A society was formed, in 1829, in the interest of civil and religious liberty in Ireland. The officers elected were Allen McLane, M.D., president; James S. White and John McClung, vice-presidents; John McLearn, secretary; and James Gardiner, treasurer. The society had an active existence for ten years.

In 1829 an association which advocated the discontinuance of carrying and opening mails was formed in Wilmington. The members were William Seal, Henry F. Askew, M.D., Samuel S. Grubb, Samuel Harker, Henry Wilson, Joshua Harlan, Wilson Pierson, W. W. Baker, M.D., William McCaulley, William P. Richards, John F. Gilpin, Benjamin Webb and Edward W. Gilpin.

THE SONS OF WASHINGTON, the only beneficial association of the same name in the Union, was formed in Wilmington, in 1849, with seven members. The next year it had one hundred members.

DELAWARE ABOLITION SOCIETY.—A public debate on the abolition of slavery took place in Wilmington January 10, 1802, under the auspices of the Wilmington Lyceum, with William Darlington, president, and W. B. Shields, secretary. The Abolition Society of the State of Delaware was organized in Wilmington on January 15th following, at Samuel Ford's school-house, on Shipley Street above Seventh. Rev. Francis A. Latta was chosen president, John Reynolds vice-president, Zachariah Jess secretary, Edward Gilpin treasurer, Eli Mendenhall, John Dixon, David Chandler, Hezekiah Niles, Edward Gilpin and Francis O'Daniel executive committee. This society did some aggressive work the first year of its history. Colonel Allen McLane, then collector of the district of Delaware, was president in 1803.

It existed for a period of ten years, during which time many of the most prominent citizens of Wilmington were its supporters. In 1827 the society was reorganized and the following officers and directors chosen: President, John Wales; Vice-President, Edward Worrell; Secretary, Samuel Hilles; Treasurer, William Seal; Thomas Garrett, William Chandler, Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Benjamin Webb and Samuel Grubb. The first delegates from Delaware to the National Convention of Abolitionists were John Wales and Thomas Garrett in 1827. The *Delaware Abolitionist* was the title of an anti-slavery paper started in Wilmington December 12, 1847, under the management of James H. Brook.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The American Colonization Society was organized in Washington in 1817, soon after the accession of James Monroe to the Presidency, who advocated the colonization of freed slaves. Through the efforts of this society and its auxiliaries the Republic of Liberia was founded by the United States government on the west coast of Africa in 1819. Its capital was named Monrovia in honor of the President. Liberia was intended as a colony "for any free persons of color who may choose to go there." Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Colonel Allen McLane in 1820, said, "Free colored people going from a nation like ours, with all the useful arts, might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa and thus carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization." Daniel Webster advocated the cause of this society and Henry Clay was its president for several years.

THE WILMINGTON UNION COLONIZATION SOCIETY, an auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, was formed in the Episcopal Church September 30, 1823. The officers elected were Rev. Ralph Williston president, Colonel Allen McLane and John Potts vice-presidents, James Sparks secretary, and Edward Worrell treasurer. The managers were John Patterson, Dr. John R. Brinckle, Joseph Scott, Dr. Robert Porter, George Jones and Thomas Young. Willard Hall was president of the society in 1828, Colonel Allen McLane and Rev. J. H. Coyt vice-presidents, James Sparks secretary and Allan Thompson treasurer. The managers were John Patterson, George Jones, Thomas Young, Rev. E. W. Gilbert and Albert Wilson. Willard Hall was one of the vice-presidents of the American Colonization Society in 1842.

Hon. J. B. Pinney, Governor of Liberia, in January, 1847, delivered two lectures in Hanover Street Presbyterian Church on the colonization of blacks in Africa.

THE STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY was formed May 29, 1843, in Hanover Street Church. The officers elected were, President, Willard Hall; Vice-Presidents, Moses Bradford, Martin W. Bates, S. M. Harrington, J. B. Spottswood, David Hazzard and Dr. H. F. Hall; Secretary, Rev. S. B. Wynkoop; Treasurer, George Jones; Managers, Rev. M. J. Reese, Dr. L. P. Bush,

J. B. Lewis, George W. Sparks, Ed. G. Bradford, Rev. S. Prettyman, Dr. A. Naudain, Dr. James Couper and Dr. Worrell.

The Wilmington society had the following officers and managers in 1850: Willard Hall, president; J. C. Howe, secretary; Moses Bradford, Kensey Johns, Rev. J. C. Rockwell, Hon. M. W. Bates, Samuel Hilles, Rev. S. R. Wynkoop, George C. Jones, David C. Wilson, J. B. Lewis, L. P. Bush, M.D., Samuel Bates, James Rice, Thomas C. Alrichs, Thomas Young, R. R. Porter, M.D., Matthew Kean and Charles I. Du Pont, managers.

The colonization societies of Delaware contributed liberally to the colonization of free negroes in Liberia through the parent society in Washington.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The cause of temperance has had earnest advocates in Wilmington from the date of the founding of the town to the present. Some of the societies organized had but a brief existence, and little is known of them.

The Temperance Society of Wilmington was organized December 8, 1827, with John Bullock as president; Robert Porter, secretary. The other directors were Willard Hall, Benjamin Webb, Dell Noblit, Robert Porter, Andrew Taylor, Eli Hilles, J. F. Vaughan, John Sebo, T. C. Alrichs and Dr. W. W. Baker.

The New Castle County Temperance Society and the Wilmington Society were active and efficient organizations for nearly thirty years.

The Jefferson Temperance Society, in 1842, was an efficient organization with Samuel Allen, president; John Johnson, vice-president; Jonas Pusey, treasurer; James B. Morrison, secretary. The executive committee were James Smith, Dr. Joseph R. Hayes, Lewis Wilson, John E. Smith, Joshua L. Pusey, Abraham Shrader, Jacob M. Garretson. The society had a reading-room in Temperance Hall.

The Sons of Temperance had several societies in Wilmington between the years 1840 and 1880.

The Wilmington Female Temperance Society was organized in 1843, with Mrs. R. McClung president; E. Pusey, secretary, and twenty-six charter members. Six hundred citizens of Wilmington signed the temperance pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. The society existed for many years and exerted a great influence in the cause of temperance. *The Temperance Standard* was established in Wilmington June, 1844, by Dr. Henry Gibbons. In 1845, under the name of the *Temperance Herald*, it was owned by Washington Lowe, and two years later by H. W. Gwinner. It was ably edited.

The Temperance Hall Company was chartered in 1842. The following were the original directors: Jonas Pusey, Asa Poinsett, Samuel McCaulley, James Hollingsworth, Jacob M. Garretson, George Lobdell, Thomas Baynes, Robert McDowell, John Johnson, David Pinkerton, Joseph Willis and Thomas McCallister. As a stock company they erected Temperance Hall on the south side of Fourth Street, near Market

Street. It was dedicated December 9, 1842, when addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Gerry and Hogarth and Dr. Gibbons.

In 1844 the officers were Jacob M. Garretson, president; J. S. Valentine, secretary; Daniel C. Wilson, treasurer; John A. Duncan, Jonas Pusey, George Craig, Lewis Curlett, Thomas Allen, William Simmons, Thomas Dixon, Samuel Allen, directors. In 1848 the following new directors were chosen: Joseph C. Seeds, Robert McDowell, John A. Brown, John C. Brison, Edward P. Robinson and John Morrow.

A number of later societies have done effective work in the cause of Temperance.

THE DELAWARE BIBLE SOCIETY was organized in Wilmington November 22, 1813, by members of different religious denominations, "for the distribution of the Holy Scriptures among the destitute of the State."

Its original members were residents of New Castle County. At the preliminary meeting, Rev. John E. Latta was chairman, and John Rumsey secretary. Revs. Samuel Dodge, William Pryce, John E. Latta, Samuel Henderson, Samuel Hilles, Robert Porter and Mathew Kean were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and an address to the public. Revs. Dr. Thomas Read, Rev. William Pryce, Daniel Dodge, John E. Latta, James C. Couper, Dr. George Monro and Robert Porter were appointed a committee on publication. An adjourned meeting was held December 21, 1813. Among the new members were Dr. William McKee, Richard Bassett, John Hagany, James M. Broom, Gideon Farrell, Alexander Draper, Hugh Gemmill, Samuel Taylor, Jared Chestnut, Andrew K. Russell, Samuel Bell, David Sebo and Leonard Vandegrift. Rev. John E. Latta was elected the first president, and John Rumsey secretary. December 13, 1813, this society was presented with twenty-five English Bibles and the same number of Testaments, by the Bible Society of Philadelphia. At the same time the society ordered fifty copies of the Bible and New Testament from the stereotyped impressions of the Philadelphia society. On January 31, 1814, friendly greetings were received from the New York Bible Society, which proposed to print the Bible in French, for the French people in Louisiana. This society contributed one hundred dollars towards the work.

Twenty-five Bibles and the same number of Testaments were presented to a new Bible society at Snow Hill, in Maryland, and twelve Bibles to a local society at Georgetown. Official communication was opened with the British and Foreign Society, "which, February 24, 1815, tendered its friendly congratulation and grateful acknowledgments," and further sent a contribution of one hundred pounds sterling. When the American Bible Society was formed, in 1815, the Delaware society donated to it two hundred and fifty dollars. Among the new members in 1816 were Nicholas Van Dyke, Dr. David Stew-

art, Kensey Johns, Jr., and Dr. James Couper. In 1818, Rev. E. W. Gilbert, pastor of Hanover Street Presbyterian Church, became a member. He served as secretary of this society for twenty years. By October, 1819, according to the minutes, one thousand five hundred and sixty Bibles and Testaments had been distributed by this society in the State.

In 1828 the society determined to distribute copies of the Bible among all the destitute of the State. In 1829 auxiliary societies were formed in White Clay Creek, Lower Brandywine, Pencader, St. George's and Newark, and the work greatly encouraged. In 1830 this society gave three hundred dollars to the American Bible Society in its effort to distribute the Bible to all the poor in the United States within the succeeding two years. In 1835, Richard H. Merriken, a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, distributed in the State, within ten months, eight hundred Bibles and nine hundred and seventeen Testaments. In 1842, Revs. Wyncoop and Hogarth and Judge Willard Hall were appointed a committee to prepare a circular, which was sent to all pastors in the State, to revive an interest in the work of the society. In 1844, Rev. J. P. Knox, one of the agents of the American Bible Society, visited all the churches of the State for the Delaware State Society. He received at this time several encouraging contributions. Joseph Gregg was employed in 1845 to make the second distribution of Bibles in New Castle and Kent Counties, and Rev. Mr. Mustard in Sussex; they all did efficient work. Rev. T. P. McColley, of Sussex, for many years rendered valuable services to the cause.

At the annual meeting held at Dover in 1859, the State Society recommended that County Societies be formed, and Hon. C. L. Layton from Sussex, Rev. Dr. Cook from Kent, and Rev. George F. Wiswell from New Castle, were appointed to take measures for their organization. Within a year Kent and Sussex each formed a County Society. In 1860 the third distribution of Bibles was made by the State Society in New Castle County.

In 1861 the soldiers of Delaware in the Civil War were supplied with copies of the New Testament. In 1869-70 the fourth distribution was made in New Castle County. In 1879 and 1880 Miss Eunice Holt distributed in New Castle County one hundred and sixty-eight Bibles and three hundred and twenty-six Testaments. She found sixty-five white and one hundred and forty-five colored families without Bibles in the county. Distribution was made in 1882 by Rev. J. F. McLaughlin, and in 1885 by John and William L. White. In 1884 this society sent one hundred dollars to the American Bible Society and two hundred dollars in 1887.

Dr. L. P. Bush has been president for a quarter of a century. Edward T. Taylor was treasurer from 1847 to 1878, when Charles W. Howland was elected. Rev. Thomas F. Plummer and George W. Sparks

each filled the office of secretary. Rev. H. D. Lindsay now holds the office.

The pastors of all the Protestant Churches in the State are members of the society, with the following citizens: W. P. Lodge, Hon. C. S. Layton, Peter F. Causey, Solomon M. Curtis, Dr. William T. Collins, A. G. Cox, J. F. Williamson, D. L. Dunning, Charles W. Howland, Alex. Kelly, Hon. N. B. Smithers, Robert L. Houston, D. C. Ridgway, E. T. Taylor, John R. McFee, Dr. L. P. Jump, George H. Bates, J. Taylor Gause, Dr. William Cummins, William D. Waples, L. V. Aspril, Thomas P. Belville, E. G. Challenger and Edwin R. Paynter.

THE FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY, of Wilmington, was organized at the residence of Miss Margaret Johnson, December 22, 1839, as an auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Reverend Richard D. Hall, representing the last-named society, made an address to a number of ladies present at the first meeting. The first officers and managers elected were the following: president, Mrs. C. M. Ellbert; vice-presidents, Mrs. L. M. Gilbert and Mrs. E. Bently; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. M. Macmullan; recording secretary, M. Rumsey; treasurer, M. Johnson. Directors: Mrs. Bannard, Miss J. Black, Miss E. Brinton, Miss E. Brobson, Mrs. E. Bryan, Miss J. Cochran, Mrs. R. Green, Mrs. M. Harris, Miss M. Hamilton, Miss A. Hamilton, Miss L. Harbeson, Mrs. J. Hedrich, Miss M. A. Hendrickson, Mrs. E. Jaquett, Miss S. McAllister, Miss R. McClung, Mrs. C. A. McLane, Mrs. C. M. McLane, Miss McNeal, Miss A. Moffett, Miss E. Montgomery, Miss E. Moore, Miss E. Physick, Miss M. C. Smith, Miss H. Y. Warren, Miss A. B. Warrington, Mrs. S. Robinson, Mrs. E. Simpson, Mrs. A. Talley, Mrs. E. Walker.

The society began work with one hundred and ten members. Every member is required to pay one dollar a year. A contribution of ten dollars entitles the person to life membership. Miss S. H. Adams, in 1839, was the first life member. The surplus funds of this society are sent to the American Bible Society. Under the management of this society the city was divided into districts, and each member, at intervals of two years, makes a careful canvass of the district assigned. The poor who do not have Bibles are provided with them. The same practice is still continued, and in addition the society employed Miss Margaretta Barr for five years as a Bible-reader. She went from house to house and visited such as needed attention, read the Bible to them and supplied them if they were without it. During the past three years two Bible-readers are employed ten months of each year. They are Mrs. Annie Irwin and Miss M. C. Meteer. These ladies, by means of their zealous interest and well-directed efforts, have accomplished much good. A charter of incorporation was obtained by the society in 1855, which was renewed in 1875. Anne Brinckle, who served for many years as president of the society, died in 1887. The other officers and managers are: vice-president, Miss A. Semple; recording secretary,

Mrs. R. P. Johnson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. C. Jones; treasurer, Mrs. T. Darlington. Managers: Mrs. G. Chandler, Mrs. T. C. Alrich, Mrs. J. T. Gause, Miss L. M. Clark, Miss Louisa Gordon, Miss Maria Capelle, Mrs. J. H. Adams, Mrs. Ed. Moore, Mrs. B. Elliott, Mrs. James Morrow, Mrs. C. W. Howland, Mrs. H. B. Seidel, Miss C. Broome, Mrs. Sarah Bringhurst, Mrs. L. C. Bootes, Mrs. S. W. McCaulley, Mrs. M. E. Stroud, Mrs. J. H. Nixon, Mrs. P. Quigley, Mrs. Wm. Gause, Mrs. C. Bissell, Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. S. Sherman, Mrs. G. S. Capelle, Mrs. H. F. Pickels, Miss Anna Porter, Miss C. Bradford, Miss M. S. Hilles, Miss S. C. Bowman, Miss I. Warner, Miss H. Hayes, Mrs. C. E. Murray, Mrs. E. Cronham, Mrs. A. E. Perkins, Mrs. J. Taggart, Miss Susan Brinckle, Mrs. G. Lincoln, Mrs. J. Bellah, Mrs. S. A. Pierson, Miss S. Howland, Miss L. McCorkle, Miss L. Taylor, Miss M. Barr, Mrs. Van Kleeck, Mrs. C. M. Curtis.

THE WILMINGTON FOUNTAIN SOCIETY.—On the 19th of May, 1870, upon the invitation of Ferris Bringhurst, a few persons met at his residence, No. 808 West Street, to confer upon the feasibility of forming a Fountain Society, "similar to those which proved so useful in some other cities to man and the dumb animals." At a meeting held on the 24th of May succeeding, the following officers were elected: President, Ferris Bringhurst; Vice-President, Rev. George A. Latimer; Secretary, William M. Canby; Treasurer, Samuel Floyd; Managers, Philip Garrett, Edward Bringhurst, William Y. Warner, William Canby, Charles W. Howland, Dr. L. P. Bush, Mrs. Samuel Canby, Miss Hannah Shipley, Miss Anne Semple, Mrs. Charles W. Howland, Mrs. William Canby, Mrs. Gilbert Robinson.

The society was authorized by the City Council to erect public drinking fountains at its own expense. The number of managers was increased by the selection of the following: Samuel Hilles, Margaret H. Hilles, Edward Bringhurst, Sarah Bringhurst, James Bradford, Rev. George A. Latimer, Mrs. George A. Latimer, Hannah Shipley, Sarah Shipley, Thomas B. Smith, Rev. T. G. Littell, Charles W. Howland, Gulielma M. Howland, Mrs. Agnes C. Norris, Wm. Canby, Ferris Bringhurst, Mary W. Bringhurst, Wm. Y. Warner, Howard M. Jenkins, Wm. M. Canby, Dr. L. P. Bush, Hetty Ann Bellah, Anna T. Canby, Samuel Floyd, Mrs. Samuel Floyd, Philip Garrett, Samuel Canby, Miss Anne Semple, J. Taylor Gause, Mrs. J. T. Gause, Elizabeth B. Hilles.

In 1870 six fountains were erected, one at each of the places named: In front of City Hall, the gift of Sarah and Hannah Shipley; on French Street above Water, the gift of Edward Bringhurst, Sr.; on Delaware Avenue near West Street, the gift of E. Bringhurst & Co.; on Second Street in front of the Second Street market, by the society; a trough fountain on Church Street above Seventh, by the society; and a trough fountain on Madison Street below Third, by the society. The water was turned into these fountains March 8, 1871.

On February 19, 1871, a charter of incorporation was obtained as "a public act free of expense."

The president of the society, Ferris Bringhurst, on the 11th of March, was injured by the explosion of an iron retort while preparing oxygen gas to illustrate a lecture to be delivered before the Workingmen's Institute. He died from the results of this accident, on the 16th of the same month, and Edward Bringhurst, Sr., was elected to succeed him as president.

On June 5, 1871, Dr. L. P. Bush was chosen second vice-president, and Edward Betts, T. D. Webb, Thos. B. Smith, Mrs. J. F. Vaughan and Mrs. George A. Latimer were elected managers.

In 1871 a fountain was erected at the southeast corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets, the gift of Samuel



MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

Hilles; another, an "H" fountain with three basins, on King Street near Seventeenth, the gift of Miss Elizabeth B. Hilles; a trough fountain, the gift of Samuel Hilles, on French Street north of Eleventh.

In 1872, a fountain was erected at the foot of Market Street, at a cost of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, mainly by E. Tatnall Warner and Charles Warner & Co., since removed to Middle Depot and one on Front Street near West, supplied with spring water. J. Taylor Gause and wife presented a deed for the site of a memorial fountain dedicated to the first president of the society, Ferris Bringhurst, at Delaware and Pennsylvania Avenues. It was placed in position in June, and on July 1, 1872, the water was for the first time turned on.

This beautiful tribute of the society to Ferris Bringhurst, has a base of gray granite, column of red Aberdeen granite polished. Capitol of gray granite surmounted by an urn of red polished Aberdeen granite.

Fountains have since been erected by the society at Front and Madison Streets, at Twenty-second and Market, and a trough fountain at the foot of Fourth Street.

HEALD'S HYGEIAN HOME was planned by Dr. Pusey Heald and built under his direction, and opened with one patient January 1, 1871, under the direction of Dr. P. and M. H. Heald. The home was rapidly filled with invalids and during the fifteen years of its continuance there were over seven thousand patients treated, representing all the States in the Union except two; and from South America, Canada and Europe.

WILMINGTON HOSPITAL. — An account of the Soldiers' Hospital in the city during the Civil War, is given elsewhere in this work. A charter was obtained February 22, 1871, to found the Wilmington Hospital, with the following named corporators:

Lewis P. Bush, M.D., William G. Gibbons, M.D., Henry F. Askew, M.D., George W. Bush, William H. Swift, John K. Kane, M.D., John P. McLearn, William R. Bullock, M.D., Jesse Sharpe, D. W. Maull, M.D., William S. Hilles, John P. Wales, M. D., C. P. Johnson, J. A. Draper, M.D., William P. Porter, H. B. Seidel and R. R. Porter, M.D.

The object of this charter was never carried into effect owing to the passage of another act authorizing the City Council to appropriate twenty thousand dollars for the purchase of a building on Franklin Street. It was used for a hospital for a short time, and then sold for seven thousand dollars.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—Efforts were made in Wilmington during the last few years to establish a free hospital, but with poor success, until the liberal offer of J. Taylor Gause, in November, 1887, made it possible.

An organization composed of ladies favoring the homœopathic practice, was perfected, and to the lady managers on the 26th of November, 1887, Mr. Gause offered the use of the property at the northwest corner of Shallcross Avenue and Van Buren Street, known as "Heald's Hygeian Home" for hospital purposes. The offer was accepted and by slight effort subscriptions to a considerable amount were obtained, and on the 26th of November, the lady managers elected Dr. A. Negendank as medical director, Dr. Leonard Kittenger, physician in charge of the maternity department, and Dr. J. M. Curtis as surgeon.

The building is of brick, three stories high, and contains twenty-three rooms, all of which are heated by steam.

THE HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, at the corner of Gilpin and Harrison Streets, is an excellent, benevolent and useful institution. It was founded under an act of the Legislature passed January 30, 1855, as

the "Female Society of Wilmington for the Relief and Employment of the Poor."

The incorporators were: Hannah E. Gilpin, Sarah Bringhurst, Rebecca Gibbons, Eliza T. Canby, Mary Betts, Sarah R. Mendenhall, Martha Cochran, Elizabeth Kean, Mary Latimer, Sarah T. Seal, Lydia Webb, Elizabeth P. Grubb, Hannah Bailey, Maria Chandler, Martha Jones, Fanny E. Askew, Maria Busby, Elizabeth Clark, Olivia Cannon, Henrietta O. Jones and Mary Jack. Mrs. Rebecca Gibbons, who took an active interest in the organization of the society, was elected its first president. A building at No. 509 Shipley Street was purchased for two thousand dollars, and in it the society furnished worthy poor women with employment and compensated them for their work. Those who desired the clothing they made were furnished it at cost. The other clothing made was sold for the benefit of the society. Food was also supplied to the helpless. The society, after continuing its work ten years, decided to change its name, and, in 1864, made it a "Home for Aged Women," and the year following an adjoining building was bought for thirty-five hundred dollars. A charter of incorporation, under the present name, was obtained on January 31, 1866. The officers then were: Mrs. Sarah R. Mendenhall, President; Mrs. Gregg Chandler, Vice-President; Mrs. Emily G. Wollaston, Secretary, and Miss Anne Semple, Treasurer. The object of the Home is to protect and care for women who have reached the age of sixty years, and who have been two years a resident of New Castle County. Inmates, upon entering the Home, are required to pay one hundred dollars. The first inmate, in 1864, was Elizabeth Kemp, and she is still there. In 1869 the society bought a lot of James Bradford for twenty-four hundred and twenty-five dollars, and in 1872 erected the handsome three-story brick building now owned, at a cost of sixteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars. This worthy institution is supported entirely by private contribution and interests on investments made by the managers of certain bequests left by philanthropic individuals. The late Sarah Shipley, loaned three thousand dollars to the society when the present building was being erected, and the succeeding year generously cancelled the mortgage. A number of other individuals have bequeathed amounts from one hundred to five thousand dollars. This excellent institution is at present and has always been managed entirely by ladies. Dr. Henry F. Askew, Dr. C. Harlan and D. Kittinger have given their services to the society free of charge.

The Board of Managers in 1887 were Mrs. M. L. Chandler, president; Mrs. Emily Moore, vice-president; Miss E. A. Stroud, secretary; Miss Anne Semple, treasurer. Mrs. M. L. Chandler, Miss A. Phillips, Miss A. E. Stroud, Mrs. A. Lobdell, Mrs. A. K. Pusey, Mrs. B. Thomas, Mrs. M. Grant, Mrs. S. P. Moore, Mrs. S. Hilles, Mrs. C. W. Masters, Mrs. E. Kittenger, Mrs. L. Wollaston, Mrs. A. Rumford,

Mrs. M. A. Adams, Miss A. Porter, Miss A. Semple, Mrs. C. McClary, Mrs. E. Moore, Mrs. H. B. Brown, Miss T. Richardson, Mrs. S. C. Jackson, Mrs. M. L. Spruance, Mrs. G. Howland, Mrs. L. Poole and Mrs. H. Phillips.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN was originated as a private charity by Mrs. J. Taylor Gause soon after the opening of the civil war. There was then a number of children in the city whose fathers had entered the army and whose mothers were left without sufficient means for their support. This induced the founder of this institution to take under her care and direction some who most needed assistance and protection. Her philanthropic efforts resulted in great good. The institution was opened in a dwelling-house at 412 King Street, and within a few months fifty children were under its fostering care. The need of such an institution soon became apparent and other citizens joined her in the benevolent work. A charter of incorporation was obtained March 5, 1863. It provides for the election of twelve male trustees to serve three years and these elect annually a Board of Managers composed of not less than thirty ladies who look after the interests of the children, provide for their wants and see that they are educated and trained to work. The trustees manage the finances of the institution and superintend the buildings. Children under fourteen years of age can be admitted, if voluntarily surrendered by their parents, or those having them in custody, or committed by the judge of any court in the State or by the mayor of Wilmington, on the ground of vagrancy, exposure, neglect or abandonment. They are allowed to remain in the Home during their minority. Some, after being trained and educated, are bound to trustworthy persons, though, while under age, are looked after by the managers. Some learn trades or are otherwise profitably employed. The institution is supported by voluntary contributions from interests accruing from bequests made at various times by philanthropic individuals. During 1887 the income from the first source was one thousand eight hundred dollars and from the second three thousand nine hundred dollars, all of which, together with the appropriation annually of five hundred dollars by the Levy Court, is needed in the management of the Home. In 1877 the Legislature exempted the building from taxation and in 1883 the charter was renewed.

The first annual report made in 1864, states that up to that date eighty-five children had been admitted and forty-eight were then in the Home, forty-two of whom were the children of soldiers and sailors. Up to 1887, about eight hundred have been trained and educated, and the average number is sixty. The good work of the Associated Charities of late years has diminished the annual number of admissions to this Home.

The building on King Street was used until March, 1865, when the trustees bought of Rev. T. M. Cann, a building at Adams and Ninth Streets, erected a few years before as a boarding-school for girls. The price

paid was \$21,000, of which \$1000 was contributed by the previous owner. The amount of \$15,000 was at once raised by subscription. Within the year 1887, a site for a new and more commodious building was purchased by the trustees, opposite Riverview Cemetery.

The following were the incorporators and the first board of trustees: J. Taylor Gause, president; William S. Hilles, secretary; Merrit Canby, William Aikman, Charles B. Lore, Charles Warner, Daniel M. Bates, Samuel Harlan, Jr., Mahlon Betts, James S. Dickerson, William Tatnall, George W. Bush. Wm. H. Billany, was chosen first treasurer; John N. Carswell, is now treasurer.

The first managers were: Mrs. J. Taylor Gause, president; Mrs. William Aikman, vice-president; Miss Anna M. Ferris, secretary; Mrs. John W. Tatum, Mrs. E. S. R. Butler, Mrs. Israel Pusey, Mrs. John T. Robinson, Mrs. Gilbert Robinson, Mrs. Mahlon Betts, Miss Martha Jones, Miss Eliza Lea, Mrs. Susan Woolston, Mrs. Philip Quigley, Mrs. Daniel M. Bates, Mrs. Thomas Darlington, Mrs. Thomas B. Rice, Miss Eliza Duncan, Mrs. S. Harlan, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Canby, Mrs. Tamar McCaulley, Miss Edith Newlin, Miss Lucy Smyth, Mrs. William Tatnall, Mrs. William Canby, Mrs. Elijah Hollingsworth, Mrs. George D. Armstrong, Mrs. Elizabeth Porter.

The trustees at present are: Thomas McClary, president; J. A. Richardson, secretary; J. T. Gause, Geo. W. Bush, Charles B. Lore, William Canby, Edward Betts, George S. Capelle, Washington Hastings, Edward Bringham, Jr., Alfred D. Warner, A. G. Robinson.

The managers are: Mrs. J. Taylor Gause, president; Miss Edith Newlin, vice-president; Miss Anna Ferris, secretary; Mrs. Mahlon Betts, Mrs. Tamar McCaulley, Mrs. William Canby, Mrs. Israel Pusey, Mrs. Thomas Darlington, Mrs. Horace A. Conant, Mrs. Samuel Floyd, Mrs. Samuel N. Pusey, Mrs. N. R. Benson, Mrs. Benj. Nields, Mrs. C. B. Smyth, Mrs. H. B. Seidel, Mrs. Geo. S. Capelle, Mrs. William H. Morris, Mrs. Samuel Middleton, Mrs. C. N. Trump, Mrs. Ferris Bringham, Mrs. J. R. Philips, Miss Lucy Smyth, Miss Martha Jones, Miss Mary Dixon, Miss R. J. Warner, Miss Rosalie P. Bye, Miss Edith N. Gawthrop, Miss Sarah C. Spruance.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.—Those of the citizens of Wilmington, who had long been interested in benevolent work, seeing the failure of the indiscriminate methods of almsgiving, determined to organize the charities of the city after the manner of similar organizations in other cities. Accordingly, after a number of preliminary meetings addressed by Mr. Charles G. Ames and Dr. Jas. W. Walk of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, and others, a general committee was designated to further the enterprise. At a public meeting held October 20, 1884, a special committee composed of J. N. Bennan, D. W. Taylor, Mrs. Kate Hastings, Mrs. Sarah W. Smith, Mrs. Gertrude W. Nields and Mrs. A. D. Warner, was

appointed to prepare a plan of operation. Their report was subsequently presented and adopted. At a meeting held November 17, 1884, the following ladies were appointed as representatives from the various wards or districts, according to the proposed plan: Mrs. Joseph Bellah, Mrs. Mary B. Pyle, Mrs. H. R. Bringham, Mrs. E. M. Holcomb, Mrs. Margaret C. Pyle, Mrs. Dr. H. Herbst, Miss Mary D. Siason, Miss Margaret S. Hilles, Miss Maggie Barr and Miss R. J. Warner. These, with the following gentlemen elected by them, constituted the central board of managers: John H. Adams, J. Taylor Gause, William G. Gibbons, Geo. W. Bush, Geo. S. Capelle, A. D. Warner, Jas. Bradford, L. C. Vandegrift, T. Allen Hilles, Daniel W. Taylor and Edward Betts. A permanent organization was effected December 1, 1884, at which the following officers were elected: President, John H. Adams; vice-president, Mrs. A. D. Warner; secretary, Daniel W. Taylor; treasurer, Edward Betts.

Having secured rooms at Seventh and Market Streets and elected a superintendent, the office was opened for the reception of applicants December 22, 1884. The associated charities of Wilmington became a chartered institution March 19, 1885.

It has been in successful operation ever since and has very materially reduced vagrancy and pauperism within the city. The officers for 1888 are: President, William M. Canby; vice-president, Mrs. A. D. Warner; secretary and treasurer, D. W. Taylor; superintendent, John Massey.

THE DELAWARE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS was organized by act of the State Legislature, in 1873, and has been in active operation fourteen years.

It is governed, under its charter and by-laws, by a Board of Managers consisting of twenty members, elected at the annual meeting held in January of each year.

The president and secretary of the society are, ex-officio, president and secretary of the Board of Managers, who meet quarterly, and to them is entrusted the powers and duties of carrying out the purpose of the organization.

The headquarters are in Wilmington, where they occupy an office and employ an agent.

The late Edward Bringham was elected the first president, which office he held at the time of his death.

The officers elected for 1888 were: President, William Canby; Secretary, Willard Hall Porter; Treasurer, Anne Semple; Attorney, Walter H. Hayes.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, Post No. 1, was organized at the office of Col. A. G. Grimshaw, M.D., in Wilmington, February 11, 1866, with the following officers: Post Commander, James Lewis; Senior Vice-Commander, D. H. Kent; Junior Vice-Commander, E. C. Jeffries; Adjutant, F. A. Taylor; Quartermaster, R. E. Hayes; Surgeon, A. D. O. Meara; Chaplain, Joseph E. Booth. The post went under the name of Encamp-

ment No. 1, until July 19, 1869, when the present name was adopted. It started with good prospects, and its membership gradually increased until 1871, and then for several years no regular meetings were held.

A meeting of veterans who had served in the late war was held in Wilmington, in November, 1879, when it was determined to reorganize the Grand Army of the Republic in Delaware. This work was delegated to General Louis Wagner, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvania. He performed this duty on January 14, 1880. Gen. Thomas A. Smyth Post was immediately reorganized, and has since had a prosperous existence. The membership is three hundred and seventy-seven.

The officers for 1888 are P. C., Samuel Lewis; S. V., Jacob B. Sliffer; J. V., John Spencer; Surgeon, Thomas Heap; Chaplain, Joseph E. R. Montgomery; Q.-M., James D. Grimes; O. of D., Amos Arthur; O. of G., Ferdinand Chairs; Adj., Sylvester Solomon.

The Post meets every Monday evening, at the corner of Third and King Streets.

Soon after the reorganization of the G. A. R. in Delaware, W. S. McNair was chosen Department Commander for the State.

S. F. Du Pont Post, No. 2, at Wilmington, obtained its charter, and was mustered in on Saturday evening, February 14, 1880, in the McClary Building, by W. Scott Post, No. 114, of Philadelphia, of which Dr. Joseph Furgeson was commander. It was an interesting occasion to the veterans present, who were, that evening, formed into a Post with the following list of officers: P. C., J. P. Wales, M.D.; S. V. C., S. R. Smith; J. V. C., C. E. Evans; Adj., S. S. Johnson; Q.-M., E. H. Gregg; Surgeon, Linton Smith, M.D.; Chaplain, John W. Luke; O. of D., William McCrea; O. of G., William O'Conner; Sergt.-M., James L. Hawkins; Q.-M. S., John R. Gallagher; I. S., William J. Blackburn; O. S., George H. Conner.

Chas. Sumner Post, No. 4, *G. A. R.*, composed of colored veterans, was instituted October 11, 1880. The first officers were: Com., L. F. Fisher; S. V., Simeon Hood; J. V., Nero Backus; Sergt., John W. Wiggins; Chaplain, Thomas Chambers; Q.-M., Edward Hogans; O. D., Philip H. Burton; O. G., William E. Rain; A. J. T., P. H. Boyd; S. M., Raymond Trusty; Q.-M. S., Samuel Dill. The officers for 1888 are: Com., William G. Hays; S. V. C., Theodore Anderson; J. V. C., Isaac Wilson; Surgeon, William Myers; O. D., Allen H. Anderson; O. G., William Banks; Q.-M., L. J. Dale; A. J. T., P. H. Burton; S. M., Simeon Hood; Q.-M. S., L. F. Fisher; Chaplain, Elijah Williams; Trustees, Simeon Hood, David Murray, James Harman. The membership one hundred and three.

Place of meeting, G. A. R. Hall, Tenth and Shipley Streets. Time of meeting, every Monday evening.

Sumner Circle, No. 16, Ladies G. A. R., connected with Sumner Post, was instituted September 16, 1888. First officers—President, Sarah Bostic; S. V. P. India Boyd; J. V. P., Julia Craig; Treas., Susan Murray; Con., Araminta Dumpson; Chap., Mary Leonard; Sec., Araminta Hays; Guard, Margaret Grinly; Present officers: Pres., India Boyd; S. V. P., Araminta Dumpson; J. V. P., Elizabeth Elbert; Chap., Henrietta Fisher; Con., Mary E. Fisher; Guard, Ella Price; Treas., Susan Murray; Sec., Araminta Hays; place of meeting, G. A. R. Hall, Tenth and Shipley Streets; time of meeting, every Thursday evening.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Post No. 13, Department of Delaware, G. A. R. Nineteen comrades withdrew from S. F. Du Pont Post, No. 2, and organized Gen. U. S. Grant Post, which was chartered and installed October 22, 1885, with the following officers: Post Commander, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw; Senior Vice, Patrick Neary; Junior Vice, W. J. Farra; Adjutant, Francis McClosky, who served to January, 1886, when the following were elected: P. J. Donnelly, Post Commander; Patrick Neary, Senior Vice; H. P. Simpson, Junior Vice; F. McClosky, Adjutant, who served until January, 1887, when the following were elected and served until January, 1888: Wm. O'Connor, Post Commander; H. J. Simpson, Junior Vice. The present officers are: Commander, Jas. Brown; Senior Vice, E. L. Smith; Junior Vice, Jos. Bair. Present membership, ninety.

CHAPTER XL.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF WILMINGTON—The initiatory steps toward the establishment of a library in the borough of Wilmington, for the benefit of the public, was taken in 1787. On the 12th of December of that year, a notice appeared in the *Delaware Gazette* calling for a public meeting in the Town Hall. At this meeting held December 15, Charles H. Wharton, Nicholas Way, Jacob Broom, James Lea, Jr., and Thomas Lea, were appointed a committee to prepare a plan for the contemplated association. Their report which also presented a constitution was read and adopted at the meeting held on January 5, 1788. The name selected was "The Library Company of Wilmington." The constitution provided that each member should pay forty shillings current money in the State of Delaware, and afterwards one dollar per annum. On January 9th the directors chosen were: Patrick Murdock, Peter Brynberg, William Poole, James Robinson, Jr., William Hemphill, Joseph Warner, John Hayes, John Ferris and James Lea, Jr. Jacob Broom was elected treasurer. Books to the value of £29 14s and 1d were bought March 25th.

The library was located in the Town Hall, and on April 14th, opened for the use of members, and regularly thereafter on Saturdays from 3 to 5 P. M., in summer, and 5 to 7 P. M., in winter.

A charter was obtained June 11, 1788, and under it the first election for officers was held on the first Monday of December following, when John Hayes was chosen president; Jacob Broom, treasurer; Isaac Stanton, Patrick Murdock, Joseph Capelle, William Poole, George Clark, Isaac Henderson, Peter Brynberg and Joseph Warner, directors. In 1790 Robert Coram was appointed librarian, and the library removed to his school-house, on Fourth Street, between Market and King.

In 1793 the number of books was eight hundred and ninety-one, and there were fifty-four members of the association. In 1797 a present of twenty-eight pounds was made by a society called the Friends of Justice. In 1803 William Poole, in behalf of the "Amicable Society, lately abandoned," presented the library with \$8.50, and in 1805 Governor John Dickinson gave it five shares of Spring-Water Company stock.

On March 23, 1816, the library was returned to a room in the Town Hall by permission of the Council. An attempt was made in 1817 to sell Rees' "Cyclopædia" from the library to liquidate a debt, but the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends advanced a loan of two hundred dollars, which was not paid until some time after.

In 1822 Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia, took the "Cyclopædia" in exchange for other books.

The Franklin Lyceum, in 1846, was merged into the Library Company, and the books, valued at five hundred and fifty dollars, and philosophical apparatus, costing four hundred dollars, were transferred to the Library Company, with the understanding that each member of the Lyceum should receive a share of stock in the Library Company.

In 1851 the library was removed from the room occupied since 1816, in the City Hall, to the building owned by the Athenæum Company, over the market-house at Fourth and Market Streets. The amount of one thousand dollars was borrowed to pay off all debts. It was then decided to have the library open every evening from seven to ten o'clock.

In 1853 the books of the Botanical and Horticultural Societies were placed in the Wilmington Library. In 1855 it was decided to allow any one the use of the library by paying two dollars a year.

The first attempt to unite the Wilmington Library Company and the Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement was made in 1856 and completed December 15, 1857.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT was instituted September 22, 1855, and incorporated February 10, 1857, and occupied rooms in a building on Third Street a few doors west of Market.

It was the offspring of a literary society, organized

in 1847. Any person could become a member by the payment of one dollar admission fee and three dollars annually. Its membership increased very rapidly, soon numbering three hundred and fifty, and during a short independent existence displayed great vigor and energy. It had a reading-room in which were placed the leading magazines and newspapers of America and England; had regular courses of lectures, given by distinguished Americans, and obtained the privilege of using the Wilmington Library. In 1857, under the presidency of T. Clarkson Taylor, an attempt was made to form a stock company to build a large public hall. John Wales, C. W. Howland, J. R. Latimer, D. M. Bates, Joseph Shipley and W. Tatnall were appointed a committee to present a plan for a hall. About this time negotiations were entered into which resulted in a union with the Wilmington Library Company, under the name of the Wilmington Library and Young Men's Association. This association agreed to pay and cancel the bond of one thousand dollars against the Library Company. The members of the combined associations of four hundred and fifty members have equal privileges in the library of four thousand five hundred volumes.

WILMINGTON INSTITUTE.—The Wilmington Library and Young Men's Association, formed in 1857 by the union of the two associations, was changed to the Wilmington Institute, the name which it now bears, under an act passed by the Legislature, and approved January 27, 1859. The title, chosen at the time of the union and embodying the names of both the organizations out of which it was formed, was declared to be too long and cumbersome. At the same time a seal was procured containing the date of incorporation and the design of a lighted torch presented by one hand to another extended to receive it, with the legend "Per Manus Lampus Traditur." Misses Mary and Sarah Hamilton, Hon. James A. Bayard, Hon. William G. Whitely and the heirs of James Canby each presented to the library a valuable collection of books in 1859, and the same year nine hundred and twenty-eight new volumes were purchased. The entire library then had over five thousand volumes.

The first officers of the Wilmington Institute were as follows: President, Joshua T. Heald; Vice-Presidents, William S. Hilles and George W. Bush; Recording Secretary, William D. Dowe; Corresponding Secretary, Edward T. Taylor; Treasurer, William H. Billany; Directors: Harris Stewart, Charles W. Howland, Hanson Harman, Alexander Kelley, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, Joshua L. Pusey, William Canby, T. Clarkson Taylor, John P. McLearn and Dr. Wm. R. Bullock.

A definite move was now set on foot to procure an eligible site and upon it erect a large building. A committee, of which William Canby was chairman, purchased the property on the corner of Eighth and Market Streets, for thirteen thousand dollars, and the corner-stone of Institute Hall was laid on Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

The members of the building committee, who superintended the erection of Institute Hall, were William Tatnall, William S. Hilles, Charles W. Howland, George W. Bush, William Canby and James Bradford.

It is eighty-seven and one-quarter feet front on Market Street, one hundred and eighteen feet on Eighth Street to Shipley. The original library-room was thirty-six by fifty feet, and adjoining it on the same floor was a scientific lecture-room, now part of the library-room. The main audience-room up-stairs is seventy-three by seventy-eight feet and thirty-one and one-half feet high, with seating capacity for twelve hundred persons. The entire cost of site and the erection of the hall was fifty thousand dollars; of this, seventeen thousand dollars was raised by voluntary subscription. S. D. Button, of Philadelphia, was the architect, and Henry F. Dure, carpenter. There were at this time six hundred members, and the certificate of membership was fixed at forty dollars each.

The hall was dedicated January 31, 1861. Samuel Biddle, the president, made the opening speech; Rev. G. F. Wiswell, of Central Presbyterian Church, delivered an address; and was followed by Daniel M. Bates. The Amateur Glee Club furnished the music for the occasion.

A course of lectures was given the next winter by Bayard Taylor, Wendell Phillips, John B. Gough, John S. C. Abbott, Schuyler Colfax and E. L. Youmans.

In 1860 the circulation of books of this library was 18,000; in 1870, 26,904; 1880, 28,640; 1886, 30,410; and in 1887, 32,331. The total number of members is six hundred and twenty-four.

Thomas K. Porter is corresponding secretary; Mark M. Cleaver, recording secretary; J. A. Richardson, treasurer; Mrs. M. A. Resag, acting librarian; and Miss Lucy Barnes, assistant.

The following is a list of those who have been president:

1859. Joshua T. Heald.	1874. Mahlon M. Child.
1860. William Canby.	1875. Rev. T. Gardner Littell.
1861. Samuel Biddle.	1876. Howard M. Jenkins.
1862. William S. Hilles.	1877. William S. Auchincloss.
1863. George W. Bush.	1878. John C. Cole.
1864. Dr. Wm. R. Bullock.	1879. Samuel A. Macallister.
1865. Dr. J. F. Vaughan.	1880. Henry C. Conrad.
1866. John H. Adams.	1881. Frederic H. Robinson.
1867. John P. McLearn.	1882. David W. Harlan.
1868. S. M. Harrington.	1883. Stansbury J. Willey.
1869. Daniel W. Taylor.	1884. George A. Elliott.
1870. William H. Swift.	1885. T. Allen Hilles.
1871. Anthony Higgins.	1886. Dr. Charles R. Jeffers.
1872. William M. Canby.	1887. Isaac T. Johnson.
1873. George H. Bates.	

THE FRANKLIN LYCEUM.—The Young Men's Library and Debating Society was founded by enterprising young men of Wilmington in 1834. The name was subsequently changed to the Franklin Lyceum. It was an organization which prospered for many years. At one time it had a library of eight hundred volumes and philosophical apparatus which

cost four hundred dollars. Interest in the association ceased, some of the books were lost, and in 1846 a union was formed with the Wilmington Library Company, to which organization all the books and apparatus were transferred, with the proviso that each member of the Lyceum be granted a certificate of stock in the library company.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE was organized May 31, 1864. The executive committee of Wilmington Institute took the initiative step by calling a meeting of prominent persons for organization and inviting the attendance of a committee from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. At this meeting Hon. Willard Hall was chosen chairman and W. D. Dowe, secretary. A committee composed of Hon. John M. Read, LL.D., Hon. Oswald Thompson, LL.D., Colonel J. Ross Snowden and Horatio Gates Jones was appointed by the Pennsylvania Historical Society to be present at the organization of the Delaware society, and to express the interest of the society they represented in its institution. These gentlemen, except Mr. Thompson, were present. Hon. John M. Read spoke in behalf of the Pennsylvania society and Colonel Snowden delivered an address on the history of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The society organized by electing Hon. Willard Hall, president; W. T. Read, of New Castle, Hon. Samuel M. Harrington, of Dover, and Governor William Cannon, of Sussex County, vice-presidents; Rev. Leighton Coleman, corresponding secretary; W. D. Dowe, recording secretary; J. Franklin Vaughan, M.D., librarian; W. S. Hilles, treasurer; Henry F. Askew, M.D., Wilmington, Rev. George Foot, Glasgow, Major John Jones, Middletown, Hon. J. W. Houston, Milford, Charles M. Cullen, Esq., Georgetown, directors. The original members of this society were Hon. Willard Hall, Daniel M. Bates, Rev. Charles Breck, Right Rev. Alfred Lee, Rev. Leighton Coleman, Rev. William Aikman, Rev. George Foot, Major John Jones, Jacob B. Vandever, Dr. Henry F. Askew, William D. Dowe, Esq., Dr. J. F. Wilson, Samuel Biddle, William T. Read, Esq., Samuel E. Thompson, Daniel Lamot, John C. Cole, Francis Vincent, John P. McLearn, Alfred Nones, Dr. William R. Bullock, Charles B. Lore, Esq., H. Robert Penington, Governor William Cannon, Chancellor Samuel M. Harrington, Hon. John W. Houston, Charles M. Cullen, Esq., and William L. Hilles. The society now owns and, through the work of the present librarian, carefully arranged in the rooms of the old Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, a very valuable collection of historical material. It is composed of rare books, newspaper files, manuscripts, documents, portraits, relics, etc., of great historical interest.

The following is the list of officers: President, Leonard E. Wales; Vice-Presidents, Thomas F. Bayard, Charles C. Stockley and Chief Justice Comegys; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. L. P. Bush; Recording

Secretary, George W. Bush, Jr.; Treasurer, Henry R. Bringham; Librarian, Dr. R. P. Johnson; Historiographer, Dr. Horace Burr; Directors, Christian Febiger, John P. Wales, M.D., Willard Hall Porter, George H. Bates, Esq., and William A. La Motte.

THE FEMALE HARMONY SOCIETY was organized in 1814 in the Hanover Street Presbyterian Church, "for mutual instruction and Christian labor." This society in the same year started the first Sunday-school in Wilmington in the old Stone Church, corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. The first superintendent was Miss Anna M. MacMullan (afterwards Mrs. George Jones). She was succeeded by Miss Mary Harbison. A charter was obtained from the State Legislature January 28, 1817, for the establishment of Sunday-schools and charity school. The persons named in the act were Mary Read, Ann Porter, Maria Smith and Lydia Monro. The operations of this society originated the State law of 1822, appropriating money to Sunday-schools and for the teaching of poor children. In 1818 this society erected a building for Sabbath-school purposes on Fifth Street adjoining the old church.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, which had for its object the study of sacred music, was organized in 1814 in the old academy on Market Street, where an upper room was fitted up with platform and raised benches. So successful was this society that in 1816 it was composed of four hundred members of the town and vicinity. Each member paid fifty cents a quarter of twelve weeks. Several teachers were employed. Monthly concerts were given and large audiences were in attendance. Instrumental music was introduced into the town largely through the influence of this society. There were a few pianos in the town as early as 1800.

THE FEMALE HOSPITABLE SOCIETY was organized in 1835 to furnish food and clothing and secure employment for the worthy poor of the city. Among its members then were Mrs. John McLearn, Mrs. A. M. Jones, Mrs. Willard Hall, Mrs. George Jones and Miss Jane Cochran. For many years it was instrumental in accomplishing much good.

THE ATHENÆUM was a building erected over the east end of the Fourth Street Market in the year 1830 by a literary society of the same name, organized in 1828 in a two-story brick building on Shipley Street, east side, above Fifth. The officers and directors by whom it was built were Charles T. Grubb, president; John A. Duncan, secretary; D. A. Upham, Edwin A. Wilson, Dr. Henry Gibbons, John B. Porter, Dr. Henry F. Askew and John L. Hadden. The Wilmington Library for several years was kept in one of its rooms, and many public meetings and exercises of Literary societies were held in it. From a balcony at the east end of it some eminent speakers addressed political meetings, among whom were Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln, the latter when a member of Congress in 1848. The Franklin Lyceum held its meetings at this place in

1842, and took charge of the building. It was removed with the market-house in 1843.

A BOTANICAL SOCIETY was organized January 16, 1842, with Samuel Hilles, president; Edward Tatnall, vice-president; J. H. Barkley, secretary; Edward Bringham, treasurer; Edward Tatnall, Jr., W. S. Hilles and Dubre Knight, curators. The object of this society was "to arouse and sustain an interest in the study of botany, the most pleasant of all the natural sciences." It had an active existence for nine years.

THE CICERONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY, organized in 1840, for many years held its meetings in a building on Orange Street, between Sixth and Seventh. Colonel H. S. McComb, Edward Betts, Pennock Pusey, Carson H. Adams, Hanson Harmon, George W. Bush and William Silver were some of its early members. "*Aballibooz abangan arribonean Mokuna*" was the name of a literary society, organized in 1847, by a number of intelligent young men. Any person who could 'pronounce the name correctly was entitled to membership. In 1849 it is said an applicant choked in the attempt, which caused the society to disband.

THE WILMINGTON SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY gave its first concert in St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Thursday evening February 23, 1849. It was composed of members of several churches. This society entertained an audience composed of the "beauty and fashion of the city," Thanksgiving day, 1849. Mr. Marsh was its leader.

SHIELDS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, in the city of Wilmington, was founded by eight young men, on May 4, 1863. It is named in honor of Gen. James A. Shields, a distinguished officer of the war with Mexico, and of the Civil War. The names of the founders are Robert Elliot, James Sweeny, M. H. Ryan, J. Kane, John Kelley, John McElwee and William McMonagle. They organized by electing James Sweeny, president; J. Kane, secretary; Robert Elliot, librarian. The first place of meeting, and where the library was kept, was in the Mount Vernon House, 308 King Street. Better quarters were next secured in the large building, southeast corner of Fifth and Market Streets. In this place the association regularly met until December 13, 1881, when the building, including the books, furniture and pictures of the library, amounting to nine hundred dollars, were destroyed by fire. The association then met by invitation in the engine-house of the Water Witch Fire Company, until the present beautiful and commodious hall was obtained in the Saville building, southeast corner of Sixth and Market Streets. A charter was obtained January 25, 1869, and renewed February, 1885. The library has a collection of six hundred and fifty well selected books. A large number of the standard daily and weekly newspapers and monthly periodicals are regularly received. The membership is three hundred and fifty seven, each of whom pay five cents a week membership fee. The officers for 1887 were Frank

P. Phalen, president; M. F. Keogh, {vice-president; John A. Carberry, secretary; and Thomas J. King, treasurer.

THE GERMAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION was organized March 12, 1873, by Henry Miller, Frederick V. Bourdon, Andrew Wilhelm, Sebastian Burkhardt, Anthony Hauber, and Kassimer Abberger. The library was first kept in the house of Andrew Wilhelm, at 411 Shipley Street, and continued there until 1880, when a charter of incorporation was obtained, and the library removed to Hertman's building, on Fourth Street, below Market Street. In 1884 the German Library Association, in connection with the Delaware Saengerbund, purchased the large hall which they now (1888) own, on East Sixth Street, between Washington and French Streets, formerly the Wesleyan Female College. The library has since been in that building. It contains eleven hundred well-selected volumes printed in the German language, and five hundred in English. The officers for 1887 were: President, William Cloos; Secretary, Dr. Emil Hertel; Treasurer, Frederick Bourdon.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB, whose handsome headquarters are at No. 810 King Street, Wilmington, was organized on July 9, 1880, in the Garfield campaign. Its membership soon increased to eight hundred of the leading young Republicans in the city. Six hundred of its members, under the command of Colonel Samuel M. Wood, First Regiment, Delaware National Guards, were in uniform, and marched with the precision of veterans. The organization was formed by the election of Frederick E. Bach, president; David C. Chalfant, vice-president; George F. Smith, secretary; Elwood C. Jackson, treasurer; and Samuel M. Wood, marshal.

In December, 1880, the club was reorganized and placed upon a permanent basis. The officers were re-elected, and, in December, 1881, were again re-elected. In the mean time the organization had established itself in commodious quarters. In December, 1882, Thomas W. Heisler was elected president, and Nathaniel R. Benson, Jr., secretary. During the following spring the club obtained a charter, the members named therein being Francis W. Heisler, Nathaniel R. Benson, Jr., Henry C. Conrad, Francis H. McCaulley, Jacob Eldridge Pierce and Frederick E. Bach. The charter brought renewed prosperity to the club. Secretary Benson was elevated to the presidency in the following December, and T. Jackson Shaw was chosen secretary. In the campaign of 1884 the club took an active part in the election of delegates to the National Convention. Later in the canvass, General Logan, the candidate for Vice-President, visited the city as the guest of the club, which gave him a brilliant reception in the Opera-House. In December of that year Captain Edmund Mitchell, Company A, Delaware National Guards, was unanimously elected president and Harry F. Triggs, secretary. In the spring of 1885 the club purchased the building on King

Street, Wilmington, which it now occupies. Elwood C. Jackson was chosen president in December of that year, and Mr. Triggs was re-elected secretary. The club has two hundred active members. The officers elected for 1888 are Edward Mitchell, president; Samuel M. Knox, vice-president; Harry F. Triggs, recording secretary; Henry C. Pickels, corresponding secretary; Lewis B. Morrow, financial secretary; J. Eldridge Pierce, treasurer; and Thomas Holt, marshal.

THE WASHINGTON CORNET BAND, one of the first musical organizations of its kind in Wilmington, was formed at the Washington Hotel, September 2, 1834. It flourished for nearly twenty years. In 1846 it joined artillery Company A, of the city. The Independent Band was formed in 1847, and the Wilmington String Band soon afterward.

DELAWARE SAENGERBUND dates its origin back to March 17, 1853, and has since had a prosperous and active existence. The first members were G. Huber, L. Roeder, L. Grieb, John Henry Mulhausen, John Fehrenbach, Solomon Brill, C. Keiser, Andrew Witz, Reinhart Reinhold, Henry Baker, A. Hilger, John O. Krauch, Jacob Stuck, Valentine Walter, John Boadhog and A. Hiller.

It organized with G. Anton, musical director; William Bopameyer, president; J. H. Mulhausen, secretary; H. Bleyer, treasurer; and J. Fehrenbach, librarian. The object of this society was the study of the musical productions of the best German composers.

The present membership is one hundred and twenty. Daniel Maier is president; Henry Zimmerman, treasurer; Henry Koehler, financial secretary; and Albert Ampriester, secretary. George B. Metzner was secretary for several years. The Saengerbund and the German Library Association conjointly, about 1883, purchased a large building, formerly part of Wesleyan College, on Sixth Street between French and Tatnall, for \$7500 and expended \$4000 in improvements. In this commodious building the Saengerbund and the German literary and beneficial societies hold their meetings.

THE MILLARD CLUB was organized January 15, 1875. The original twelve members were Dr. Howard Ogle, J. H. Lewis, W. W. Lobdell, C. B. Rhoads, George W. Stone, W. D. Kavanagh, Dr. A. B. Mitchell, W. D. Pickels, J. H. Cameron, Henry Baird, Julius Hess and Bradley James. Mr. Rhoads was chosen musical director. The club met for practice on Monday evenings at the homes of members, and gave the first concert in West Presbyterian Church June 17, 1875. By July of that year the membership was increased to twenty-one by the election of L. Curran, B. Q. Saville, John W. Todd, D. McClosky, J. Kavanagh, F. Fullmer, M. A. Kelley, William Hamilton and Huxley Harvey. George W. Stone was president. The centennial rehearsal was given June 27, 1876. On "Delaware Day" the club visited the Centennial Exhibition and sung

"Comrade in Arms" in front of the Delaware building, to an immense concourse of people. W. W. Lobdell was elected president in 1877. In March, 1878, the club gave a concert in the new court-room at Dover. May 31st, of same year, it gave the first "Floral Concert;" the Mendelssohn Quintette, of Boston, rendered the music, assisted by Miss Ella Lewis. On September 23, 1878, a concert was given for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers in Louisiana and seven hundred and ten dollars was sent for that purpose by this club. Harrison Millard and Miss Beese, of New York, were present and sung on this occasion. In 1879 George W. Stone was president; an executive committee was then elected, composed of Dr. J. M. Curtis, W. W. Lobdell, C. B. Rhoads, George Stone and Dr. Howard Ogle. It was then decided to admit ladies to membership and the name was changed to the

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, which was formed with the following fifty-six members: Sopranos, Mrs. J. P. Wales, Mrs. J. N. Cooling, Mrs. S. A. McAllister, Mrs. M. A. Taylor, Miss Addie Connor, Miss Eva Crouch, Miss M. Monaghan, Miss Etta Springer, Miss M. Horn, Miss Louisa Schmidt, Miss Eva Zebbley, Miss Sallie Lowry, Miss Mary Connor, Miss Eva Cooling. Altos—Miss Virginia Connor, Miss Agnes Ogle, Miss Mamie Connor, Miss Alice Lobdell, Miss R. Gallagher, Miss Agnes Monaghan, Miss Ida Carswell, Miss Julia Huffington, Miss Rose Megary. Tenors—W. W. Lobdell, S. Curran, J. L. Robeson, Thomas Tucker, Joseph Coley, H. P. Rumford, Samuel McC. Barber, S. F. Osbourn, James H. Cameron, J. Hess, T. Allen, W. H. Sincok, N. B. Danforth, John Cannon, J. M. Curtis, T. D. Gambrill, E. H. Booth. Basses—A. B. Mitchell, F. Fullmer, George W. Stone, C. T. Howell, H. Baird, Howard Ogle, J. H. Lewis, Joseph H. Jones, John Ripperger, J. H. Blyer, W. J. Fisher, W. D. Pickels, Fred Weyl, W. A. Blyer, Alexander Nurick. C. B. Rhoads was musical director. The new society, after singing other music for a time, took up "Trial by Jury" and presented it to the public with the following cast: Judge, George W. Stone; Plaintiff, Mrs. M. A. Taylor; Counsel, James H. Cameron; Defendant, W. W. Lobdell; Usher, C. T. Howell; Foreman, J. H. Jones; Director, C. B. Rhoads; Pianist, F. Fullmer; Stage Manager, Dr. J. M. Curtis. It was repeated before an audience of fifteen hundred people.

Nov. 28, 1879, "Pinafore" was rendered with this cast of characters: Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., C. T. Howell; Captain Corcoran, George W. Stone; Ralph Rakestraw, W. W. Lobdell; Dick Deadeye, W. J. Fisher; Bontswain, N. R. Benson, Jr.; Josephine, Miss Clara J. Rau; Buttercup, Miss Eva Crouch; Hebe, Miss Ida Carswell. The Philharmonic Society continued an organization for several years and was composed of members who possessed rare musical talent.

THE TUESDAY CLUB, composed of ladies and gentlemen, is the most proficient musical organization

that Wilmington has yet produced. Its members come from the higher circles of society in the city, and many of them are trained musicians. This club since its organization has exerted an elevating and ennobling influence in the community, and is a happy illustration of what can be done when the best musical talent of a community in which there is intelligence and refinement associate themselves together, for further improvement in the highest of all the fine arts—music. It was in the fall of 1884 that Charles T. Howell, organist and leader of the choir in Grace Church, himself a skilled musician, began to train his choir of a dozen members on Tuesday evenings to sing a variety of sacred music of classic selection, and during the succeeding winter gave three public rehearsals or praise services in the audience-room of Grace Church. The next year the membership increased and they began, then, to hold their Tuesday evening meetings for practice in Baynard's music-room, corner Fifth and Market Streets. In June, 1886, Mr. Howell removed from Wilmington, and, of necessity, severed his connection with his society, at that time composed of forty members. It was then decided to form a permanent organization. The members elected N. R. Benson, Jr., president, with power to choose other persons, who, with himself, constituted a committee to formulate rules for the government of the body and to select a musical director. As a permanent name, "Tuesday Club" was then decided upon and N. R. Benson, Jr., was elected president; James H. Cameron, vice-president; Henry Baird, secretary; W. N. Hamilton, Jr., treasurer; J. T. Clymer, librarian; and John T. Craig, pianist. The first meeting of the club under its present name was on the first Tuesday of October, 1886, and the membership soon thereafter increased from forty to one hundred. D. H. Morrison, of Philadelphia, was chosen the musical director, whose knowledge of classical music and ability as a leader won the confidence of the members of this club and exerted a beneficial influence in increasing the popularity of the organization. The oratorio of "The Creation" was taken up and rendered with a chorus of eighty-four voices before a large audience in the opera-house January 12, 1887. The success of this presentation established the reputation of the Tuesday Club. In May, 1887, this club repeated "The Creation" with the Memorial Choral Society, of Philadelphia, in the Memorial Baptist Church of that city, and in the latter part of the same month gave a very successful concert of miscellaneous music in the Wilmington Opera-House. In October, 1887, the Tuesday Club began to hold its meetings in the Unitarian Church, on West Street, and took up the oratorio of "Elijah." The officers for 1888 are,—President, N. R. Benson, Jr.; Vice-President, Henry Baird; Secretary, H. R. Triggs; Treasurer, W. N. Hamilton, Jr.; Librarian, James H. Cameron; John T. Craig is pianist.

THE CHORAL CLUB, an active and progressive musical society, was organized with sixty-five mem-

bers in the month of April, 1887. Its membership has since increased to ninety. The first board of directors were W. J. Fisher, president; N. D. Cloward, secretary; Fred. Weil, treasurer; Frank Kane, John Braunstein, William Gibbons, Samuel McAdams. Mayor C. B. Rhoads, who has for many years been an able and popular instructor in music, and musical director in Wilmington, is the leader of the Choral Club, which first learned the cantata, "Joseph's Bondage," and made two public presentations of it in the Opera-House before a large audience during the summer of 1887. The club next took up the "Chimes of Normandy," under the same musical director. T. Lesley Carpenter is the accompanist, and J. M. Clayton stage manager, and John M. Braunstein chorus master.

The Choral Club is a co-operative organization, and divides the proceeds of its public entertainments equally among its members. It is doing an excellent work in stimulating young people who possess good voices to improve themselves in the art and science of music without cost.

The officers for 1888 are,—President, Frank Kane; Secretary, N. D. Cloward; Treasurer, Fred. Weil.

SHIPLEY STREET THEATRE.—A theatrical troupe appeared in Wilmington in 1833, and presented several plays in a large room of the Bayard Hotel. An admission of fifty cents was charged. A few months later a hall was fitted up at the corner of Front and Orange Streets, and a number of Shakespeare's best plays was presented to enthusiastic audiences. Great interest was taken in the histrionic art about this time in the newly incorporated city.

The Wilmington Theatre Company obtained a charter in 1834, and the same year erected a building at the southwest corner of Sixth and Shipley Streets, seventy-eight by forty-three feet, twenty-six feet to the dome, with an audience-room to seat six hundred persons. The architect was John Wisdom, of Philadelphia. The scenery and decorations were executed by James Carr. The opening performance was given December 22, 1834, by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, with good support, by the presentation of a comedy, "The Soldier's Daughter." Admission to "boxes 75 cents, pit 37½ cents, gallery 25 cents. The performance began at seven o'clock sharp." This company played one week "to houses of the best kind with unbounded applause." It was invited to remain two weeks longer. A large number of the citizens of Wilmington shook their heads in dismay, and said the whole town was destined to go to ruin if so many of their friends and neighbors patronized "so wicked a thing as a theatre." It brought forth some lively newspaper correspondence. The character of the performances at this little theatre seems to have been good, and it continued to prosper the first season. In 1835 James R. Hall became manager, and secured good talent for that year. F. C. Wemyss leased it in 1837. The building was used as a theatre until 1839; in the mean time its ownership passed

from the hands of a company, and was bought by William W. Baker, M.D.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL was erected by a company chartered by the General Assembly, February 10, 1847, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, in two thousand shares of ten dollars each. The company elected its first officers January 24, 1848, when Jesse Sharpe was chosen president; Edward McInall, secretary; William Campbell, treasurer; and William R. Sellars, Henry C. Banning, William Morrow, James Elliott, J. Fleming Smith, Zenas B. Glazier, William Thatcher, John H. Stidham, Delaplaine McDaniel and Jacob Barr as curators. Considerable feeling arose in regard to the location of the building; one faction advocated the purchase of a lot at the northwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, and the other the lot on which the hall now stands, at the northwest corner of Third and King Streets. The corner-stone was laid with the usual ceremonies and a fine display of the order. Among the distinguished guests present were Horne R. Kneass, Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Prof. Patterson, of Philadelphia.

The interesting ceremonies of dedication took place May 28, 1849. It was a public holiday in the city, and thousands of people were on the streets to witness the display of the order with its glittering regalia and gorgeous banners. Hon. H. M. Ridgely on this occasion delivered an eloquent oration in Asbury Church. Odd Fellows' Hall was then the largest building in the State.

The lecture-room was opened by the Germania Society, a musical organization from Prussia. David Paul Brown, the great Philadelphia orator, lectured in this hall in 1849. J. R. Scott, an American tragedian, followed in "Othello"; and an Italian opera company also appeared in it soon afterwards.

This room was refitted in 1865, and in 1878 it was thoroughly remodeled at a cost of two thousand dollars. Other improvements have since been made. The officers of the company since its organization, in addition to a board of nine curators, have been: Presidents—Jesse Sharpe, twenty-six years; Dr. Henry F. Askew, two years; Daniel Farra, four years; John G. Yates, seven years. Secretaries—Edward McInall, one year; Wm. Hemphill Jones, four years; C. P. Johnson, nine years. Treasurers—William Campbell, John McClung, William Graves, Robert R. Robinson, James L. Morrow, Wm. H. Talley and Joshua Maris, served respectively from one year to six years, until the year 1868, when the office of treasurer was merged with that of the secretary, since which time the present incumbent, Henry Eckel, has been continued in the office, making his term of service as secretary and treasurer cover a period of twenty-six years. Mr. Eckel

is the oldest living officer now remaining in the service.

The assets of the company are forty thousand three hundred dollars; liabilities, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE AND OPERA-HOUSE.—Efforts had been made at various times to secure the erection of an appropriate building in which the Masonic lodges could hold their meetings. In 1867 a committee, with representatives from each of the lodges in the city, was appointed, and on January 28, 1869, the Masonic Hall Company was chartered with a



MASONIC TEMPLE AND OPERA HOUSE.

capital of one hundred thousand dollars, in five thousand shares of twenty dollars each.

On March 22d of that year the following officers were elected: George G. Lobdell, president; James Scott, vice-president; John P. Allmond, secretary. The other directors were Jesse Sharpe, Sr., James H. Beggs, T. M. Ogle, Philemma Chandler, John Taylor, William G. Gibbons, J. H. Simms, Joseph E. Miller, Henry English, Dr. Jacob Derrickson, William S. Hayes and David Woolman.

On the 26th of February, 1870, the company purchased the lot, ninety-two by two hundred and twelve feet, upon which the Masonic Temple and Opera-House

now stand, from the heirs of John Gordon for thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars, and the same year the erection of the building was begun. The corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies April 20, 1871, A. I. 5871, Most Worshipful Master Rev. J. Collins McCabe, D. D., officiating. Representatives from the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware and the Governor of the State were in attendance. Thomas M. Ogle was chief marshal of the procession.

The Building Committee were James H. Beggs, J. P. Allmond and Thomas M. Ogle; and the Finance Committee were Jesse Sharpe, Sr., James Scott, John Taylor, William Gibbons and George G. Lobdell. Thomas Dixon, of Baltimore, was the architect. The ceremonies of dedication were held April 18, 1872, in the presence of a vast assemblage of people, including a number of prominent persons.

The building is ninety-two by two hundred and eleven feet, four stories high, surmounted by a mansard roof. The entire front is iron. The front rooms are used for stores. The building is faced with iron painted white, and very rich in mouldings and ornaments. The auditorium, on the first floor back, is praised for its acoustic properties. It has dress-circle, parquet-circle and gallery. In all there are fourteen hundred and four chairs and four proscenium boxes. It was opened December 25, 1871, by the Caroline Richings Bernard Company, with a drama entitled "Daisy Farm" in matinee, and "Rob Roy" at the evening performance. During the same season Madame Parepa Rosa sang in concert. E. A. Sothorn (the comedian), Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, John B. Gough, E. L. Davenport, Lucille Western, Barney Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Florence, Edwin Forrest and the American Opera Company have since appeared in this opera-house. Jesse K. Baylis has been manager of it since 1874.

The Masonic fraternity, who own the building, have elegantly-furnished apartments in it.

The officers for 1888 are George G. Lobdell, president; James Scott, vice-president; Isaac C. Pyle, W. S. Quigley, Joseph Gould, James Parke, James H. Beggs, J. D. Winslow, H. S. Hodgman, William Baxter and J. Winfield Scott, directors.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In 1884 James H. Shoemaker and Lewis P. Buck purchased a lot, and the same year erected on it the Academy of Music, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The building has a frontage of fifty feet on Delaware Avenue and extends back one hundred and twelve feet. It was completed January 1, 1885, and on the 11th of that month was opened by the Boston Ideal Opera Company, which played one week. The proscenium arch is twenty-eight by twenty-eight feet and the stage thirty-five feet deep by forty-six feet wide and fifty feet high. The drapery is made of silk velvet plush and the chairs are covered with mohair cloth. Turcoman and silk velvet plush is used throughout the room. The ceiling has been frescoed. The entire seating capacity

of parquet, balcony and gallery is thirteen hundred persons. This place of amusement was managed with varied success from the time it was built until March, 1887, when it was leased to F. F. Proctor, who is the lessee of several other similar buildings throughout the country. He has completed his arrangements to have performances twice every day for forty weeks of the year.

CHAPTER XLI.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

CEMETERIES.

OLD SWEDES' BURIAL-GROUND.—As the earliest settlers upon the Delaware brought with them the animosities and contentions of their native lands, and besides fighting out in their new homes the ancient grudges of England, Holland and Sweden, often shouldered arms to save themselves from being driven into the sea by the Indians, the establishment of cemeteries, an attendant of peace and civilization, was not a primary object with them. But when the Swedes set up their church at Crane Hook, south of the mouth of the Christiana Creek, they had a burial-place attached to it, and upon the erection of Old Swedes' (now Trinity) Church, in 1698, they laid out a plot of surrounding earth to receive the bodies of their dead. It was then far-distant from any settlements, and interments must have been attended with the expenditure of much time and trouble. The earliest graves in this cemetery are unmarked. The following are the inscriptions on some of the oldest tombs and monuments: William Vandever, born 1656, died Nov. 1719; Breta Cock, died 1726; Catharine, her sister, two days later. Alice, wife of Samuel Kirk, died 1732, aged 63 years. Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Stidham, 1737, aged 42 years. Peter, son of Hance and Mary Smith, 1747, aged 27 years. John, son of Israel and Susannah Stalcup, 1747, aged 26 years. Ingeborg Stidham, daughter of Peter and Ingeborg Jaquet, born 1690, married Lucy Stidham 1715; died 1748.

Mary Smidt, born 1697, went to Sweden 1714, returned 1721; died Nov. 19, 1750.

Casparus, son of Cornelius and Mary Jaquet, died 1755, aged thirty-five years.

Jesper Poulsen, died 1763, aged seventy-three years.

Henry Colesbury, died 1760, aged fifty-eight years.

Peter Hendrickson, died 1761, aged fifty-five years.

William Hedges, died 1765, aged thirty-eight years.

Morton Justis, died 1765, aged seventy-seven years.

William Derickson, died June 1, 1766, aged sixty-two years.

John Linam, died 1768, aged forty-six years.

Ingebar Robinson, died 1768, aged sixty-four years.

William Tussey, died 1771, aged sixty-six years.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Colesbury, died 1771, aged sixty-two years.

Lydia, wife of Thomas Gilpin, daughter of Evan Rice, died 1775, aged twenty-eight years.

Gabriel Springer, died 1781, aged thirty-one years.

Ann Justis, died 1781, aged thirty-one years.

Anna Maria Tussey, died 1786, aged seventy-eight years.

Mary Justis, wife of Swen Justis, died 1785, aged fifty-four years.

Swen Justis died Jan. 19, 1792, aged sixty-six years.

Peter Abraham Girelius, died Sept. 18, 1786, aged nineteen days. This was the son of Lawrence Girelius, the last Swedish minister of the Old Church.

Elizabeth Justis, wife of John Justis, died 1795, aged forty years.

John Justis, died 1805, aged fifty-five years.

Major Peter Jaquett, an officer of the Revolution, born April 6, 1755, died at Long Hook Farm, near Wilmington, September 13, 1834. Elizabeth P. Jaquett, his wife, born November 25, 1769, died May 5, 1834.

Brooke T. Turner, born in Manchester, England, 1792, died 1867. Elizabeth, his wife, born in Pennsylvania, 1802, died 1884.

Jonathan Saville, died 1849, aged seventy-eight years; Harriet, his wife, 1859, aged eighty-six years.

Captain John Gallagher, (U. S. Navy), died 1842, aged fifty-eight years.

Rebecca B. Justice, born 1789, died 1867.

Th. Jenifer Adams, born 1796, died 1865; Isabella, his wife, died 1857, aged fifty-five years.

Cornelius Derrickson, born 1812, died 1881.

John A. Banning, died 1854, aged sixty-four years; Elizabeth, his wife, died 1861, aged sixty-seven years.

Cloud Elliot, died 1824, aged thirty-seven years; Eliza, his wife, died 1872, aged eighty-four years.

Benjamin Elliot, died 1854, aged seventy-six years; Mary, his wife, died 1836, aged sixty-two years.

John Paulson, Esq., died 1838, aged sixty-four years.

Dr. Richard Colegate Dale, died 1818, aged forty-seven years.

James Ashton Bayard, born 1799, died 1880; Anna Francis, wife of James A. Bayard, born 1802, died 1864.

Thomas R. Brinckle, M.D., born in Kent County, 1804, died in Philadelphia, 1853. These words are inscribed on the tall granite shaft: "In memory of one whose blameless life was passed in the constant practice of good deeds. A man eminently just, upright and sincere in purpose and action, loyal, devoted, faithful, unselfish and generous in all his relations. This monument is erected by his friends."

Jacob Derickson, died 1840, aged sixty-nine years; Sarah, his wife, died 1847, aged seventy-six years.

Jacob Derrickson, born 1781, died 1851, aged seventy years.

Perrine Victore Virginie Canchois, a native of St. Domingo, died 1828, aged thirty eight years.

Florenio Andre Verrier, born in St. Domingo, 1799, died at Eden Park, Wilmington, 1860; E. M. Garesché, his wife, born 1814, died 1858.

William Hamon, of St. Domingo, born in France, died in Philadelphia, 1816, aged sixty years.

Cora Margaret Garesché, born 1820, died 1838.

Helen Cruon Bauduy, wife of J. B. Bauduy, of St. Domingo, died 1815, aged sixty-five years.

Ferdinand Bauduy, died 1814, aged twenty-five years.

Maria Francisca Regina Joubert, wife of Col. Louis Tousard, one of the Society of Cincinnati, died July 20, 1794.

J. Garesché du Rocher, born in St. Domingo, 1740, died in Wilmington, 1801.

Elizabeth Garesché, died 1803, aged forty-three years.

Alfred Francis, died at Philadelphia, 1842, aged twenty-seven years.

John James Ullmann, born 1754, in Strasburg, France, died 1811.

John Payon, born in Jamaica, died 1799, aged forty-four years.

William H. Keating, born in Wilmington, 1799, died in London, 1840.

Isaac Stidham, Esq., died 1824, aged sixty years.

John Stidham, born 1760, died 1839.

David Stidham, died 1838, aged sixty-nine years.

William Gayley, died 1848, aged seventy-eight years; Stena, his wife, 1849, aged eighty-one years.

John Elliot, died 1849, aged eighty-two years.

John Hedges, born 1776, died 1865.

Urban D. Hedges, M.D., born 1809, died 1865.

Solomon Sharp (surgeon in United States Navy), born 1806, died 1870.

George Stevenson, died 1829, aged sixty-nine years.

John Baptist Bretton Deschappelle, born in Leogane, in the Island of St. Domingo, died in Wilmington, January 19, 1795, aged thirty-six years; his daughter, Elulalia Keating, died 1805, aged twenty nine years; John Keating, died in Philadelphia, 1824, aged twenty-five years.

Elizabeth Parlin, daughter of Rev. Peter Tranberg and wife of Rev. Olove Parlin, died 1802, aged seventy-two years.

John Gordon, died 1847, aged sixty-four years. Ann, his wife, born 1787, died 1869.

John Armond Monges died at Matagorda, Texas, 1840, aged fifty-nine years.

Francis O'Daniel, born 1768, died 1827. Isabella, his wife, born 1777, died 1812.

William F. O'Daniel, born 1807, died 1862. Sarah, his wife, born 1810, died 1862.

Timothy Jackson, died 1812, aged sixty-two years.

Henrietta M. Allmond, died 1844, aged thirty-two years.

Ann Maria Griffin, wife of George Griffin, died 1824, aged twenty-four years.

John Allmond, died 1832, aged seventy-one years. Beulah, his wife, died 1852.

John G. Allmond, born 1796, died 1830. Jane, his wife, born 1803, died 1881.

Solomon Higgins, M.D., born 1839, died 1881.

William Derickson, died 1766, aged sixty-two years.

Captain Hugh Montgomery, "associated with the Continental Congress to import arms and ammunition, sailed from Wilmington on the perilous enterprise, and in the harbor of St. Thomas hoisted the first flag of Independence." He died 1780, aged thirty years.

Rachel Montgomery, died 1825, aged seventy-five years.

Elizabeth Montgomery, died February 25, 1863, aged eighty-four years. She was the author of the "Reminiscences of Wilmington."

John Elliott, 1849, aged eighty two. Rebecca, his wife, 1836, aged sixty-two years.

William Derrickson, died 1766, aged sixty-six years.

Rev. Charles Ewbank McIlvaine, born 1839, died 1876.

Rev. C. A. Spooner, born 1798, died 1883. Mary Collins, his wife, born 1816, died 1882.

Julia White, wife of Alfred Lee, born 1811, died 1868.

William Kirk, died 1811, aged forty-seven years. Susannah, his wife, died 1837, aged sixty-eight years.

William Donman, born 1789, died 1828.

William Hedges, died 1765, aged thirty-eight years.

Mary James, died 1833, aged eighty years.

Harry Sharpley, born 1846, died 1886.

Dr. William Horsey, died 1807, aged twenty-four years.

Samuel White, Esq., died 1809, aged thirty-four years.

Margaret S. Barker, wife of Joseph Barker, daughter of Judge John Laws, of Sussex County, died 1819, aged forty-three years.

Joseph Eugene Capelle, M.D., died 1796, aged twenty-nine years.

Ann Magdaline, wife of Rev. Ralph Williston, died 1825.

Joanna, widow of Rev. Arthur Hamilton, died 1807, aged sixty-seven years.

Joseph Springer, 1832, aged ninety-two. Anna, his wife, 1824, aged seventy-seven.

James Grimshaw, M.D., died 1853.

William Peach, died November, 1880, aged eighty years. John Peach, September, 1860, in his eighty ninth year.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Niell, died May, 1779, aged twenty-three years.

Marcia Patterson, died 1786, aged forty-five years.

Jane Morris, died December, 1794.

Samuel Little died 1814, aged sixty-four years.

Christopher Tennant, died 1840, in his sixty-fifth year.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY, at the corner of Market and Tenth Streets, dates back to the erection of the old church on that site in 1740. There is a large number of handsome monuments and other mortuary memorials. The following are among the names and inscriptions:

Gunning Bedford, born in Philadelphia, 1747, graduated at Nassau Hall, New Jersey, 1771; Attorney-General of Delaware; one of her Delegates to Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States; first Judge of District Court of the United States, in the district of Delaware.

Jane Ballareau, wife of Gunning Bedford.

Samuel Erwin, Sr., died of yellow fever, August 30, 1798, aged forty-six years.

John Erwin, May 30, 1797, aged seventy years.

Allan Thomson, born 1788, died 1884.

William Hemphill, born 1743, died 1823.

John Boyd, died December 8, 1837, in his seventieth year.

William S. Boyd, born 1805, died 1886.

John McKinley, M.D., born in Ireland, 1721, died in Wilmington, 1796. He settled in this country early in life and engaged in the practice of medicine. He was the first President of the State of Delaware under its first Constitution, and after the Declaration of Independence.

Susan, wife of Caesar A. Rodney, and daughter of Captain John Hunn, born 1775, died 1839.

Captain John Hunn, died April 22, 1810, aged sixty-four years.

Captain Henry Geddes, died 1833, aged eighty-four years. He was an officer in the Revolution. His wife, M. Latimer, died at the age of eighty-five.

James Latimer, died 1807, aged eighty-seven years.

Henry Latimer, M.D., born 1752, died 1819.

Robert White, a native of Ireland, died 1820, aged sixty.

James Gardner, a native of Ireland, 1844, aged sixty-eight.

John Hyndman, March 1, 1850, aged eighty years.

Benjamin Chandler, born 1781, died 1856.

Alexander H. Hamilton, died 1838, aged thirty-four years.

Archibald Hamilton, Esq., October 4, 1841, aged fifty-nine years.

Lydia Monro Gilbert, daughter of Dr. George S. Monro, and wife of Rev. E. W. Gilbert, President of Delaware College.

George Monro, M.D., born 1760, died 1819.

Jemima Monro, daughter of Colonel Haslet, who fell at the battle of Princeton, and wife of Dr. Monro, died July 19, 1824.

Robert Frame, born 1800, died March 19, 1847.

Jennette M. Clayton, wife of Robert Frame, born 1805, died 1848.

Samuel Harrison, a native of Ireland, died 1831, aged eighty-four.

John Fleming, died 1827, aged seventy-four years.

Joseph Hamilton, July 25, 1850, aged sixty-six years.

John Long, October 15, 1813, aged sixty-three years.

Isabella Wigton, died 1850, aged seventy-eight years.

Colonel Thomas Kean, died of yellow fever, 1802, aged fifty-five.

Mary Kean, wife of Thomas Kean, died 1817.

Theophilus Jones, 1864, in his eighty-fifth year.

John H. Barr, born December 25, 1801, died 1879.

John B. Dauphin, died December 26, 1810.

Joseph Thomas, M.D., died November 28, 1835, aged thirty-one years.

John Simpson, July 21, 1816, aged sixty-three years.

Joseph Miller, Esq., 1798, of yellow fever, aged thirty-three.

Rev. John Martin Connell, a victim of the railroad tragedy at Burlington, New Jersey, August 29, 1855, born in 1819.

Rev. Thomas Read, D.D., pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, died 1823, aged seventy-eight years. He was a minister of the

gospel for over fifty years, and the first Presbyterian missionary in Southern Delaware. His wife died at eighty-five.

Thomas Wallack, December 17, 1786, aged seventy-seven years.

Samuel Stewart, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, died in Brandywine Hundred, 1773, aged sixty-six. Margaret, his wife, died at eighty-two.

John Brown, born in County Down, Ireland, died 1857, aged seventy-seven.

James Brown, died 1864, aged eighty-two years.

Valentine McNeal, native of Ireland, 1834, aged seventy-five. Margaret, his wife, 1845, aged eighty-two.

George Cleland, native of Ireland, 1827, aged forty-four years.

John Cleland, born in Ireland, 1787, died 1852.

Mark Elliott, died 1788, aged seventy-eight years.

Ebenezer A. Smith, M.D., died May 5, 1815, aged sixty-one years.

Robert S. Smith, M.D., his son, 1825, aged thirty-six.

Captain Patrick O'Flinn, died July 7, 1818, in his seventieth year.

Andrew McKee, died aged seventy-seven years, and Mary, his wife, aged seventy-two years.

Andrew McKee, died October 3, 1793, aged seventy-five years, and his wife, Isabella, June 24, 1781, aged sixty-one years.

BAPTIST CEMETERY.—The names, dates of death and age of persons interred in this cemetery noted are:

Rev. Thomas Ainger, died 1797, in his forty-third year.

Abigail, his wife, February 28, 1793, aged fifty-five.

Thomas McKim, Esq., 1784, aged seventy-four.

Rachel, wife of Henry Hewitt, 1795, aged thirty-seven.

Henry Hewitt, August 28, 1796, aged fifty-one.

Jane, wife of John N. Harker, 1839, aged twenty-five.

Mrs. Allmond Dennison, 1842, aged eighty.

Captain Henry Read, January 2, 1837, aged forty-seven.

Ann, wife of Charles Yates, 1815, aged twenty-three.

Job Robinson, October 1, 1797, aged fifty-five.

Sarah Giffen, 1811, aged seventy-one.

Jane, wife of Paul McGinn, 1842, aged eighty-four.

Samuel Riley, April 30, 1836, aged fifty.

Jared Chestnut, 1837, aged sixty-three.

William Baldwin, August 13, 1845, aged seventy-five.

Thomas Crozer, 1830, aged fifty-one.

Jonathan Zebley, November 19, 1849, aged seventy-four.

Hannah, his wife, December 20, 1839, aged sixty-two.

Captain Augustus Scout, January 14, 1845, aged fifty-eight.

Ann, his wife, January 6, 1830, aged forty-nine.

Richard Poole, 1828, aged forty-six.

ASBURY CHURCH CEMETERY was laid out about the time the church was founded, in 1785. Among those interred in this burying-ground are the following :

Rev. Robert Gerry, twice pastor of Asbury Church, born Jan. 30, 1799, died May 9, 1856.

Rev. Solomon Prettyman, first president of Wesleyan Female College in Wilmington, born in Sussex County, died at Louisville, Kentucky, May 9, 1856.

Dr. Allen McLane died February 14, 1845, aged fifty-five.

Samuel McLane, died 1831, aged twenty-seven.

George Read McLane, M.D., died in Wisconsin, 1855, aged thirty-four.

John Hagany, for many years a zealous and useful local preacher, died May 25, 1845, aged sixty-eight.

Rev. Samuel Wood, 1851, aged eighty-two.

John D. Moore, 1858, aged sixty-five.

Allen McLane, "distinguished in the War of the Revolution, from its commencement to its close, as a gallant officer and a devoted patriot. He was for many years an officer in the State and National Government," born in Philadelphia August, 1746; died in Wilmington, May 29, 1829, in his eighty-third year.

Allen McLane, born in Kent County, 1750, died in Wilmington, 1807, "a devout Christian uniformly exemplary in the performance of his duty."

Benjamin M. Barron died July 25, 1859, aged fifty-six years. For thirty-five years he was a pilot on the Delaware River for the "Pilot," "Robert Morris," "Ohio" and other steamboats.

Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, a local preacher, born 1813, died 1877.

Philip Chapelle died October 19, 1795, aged sixty.

Enoch Moore, the ship-builder, died October 12, 1822, aged fifty-three.

John Moore died August 22, 1832.

William Jones, tomb covered by marble slab with inscription erased.

James L. Hawkins died May 17, 1858; Susanah, his wife, April 21, 1846.

George W. Johnson, born 1809. For thirty years was sexton of church.

Rebecca, wife of Dr. Edward Worrell, born 1780, died 1851.

M. Dawson, died February 18, 1812, aged seventy-one. Sarah Dawson, his wife, 1823, aged seventy-seven.

Rev. John Jarrell died May 22, 1796, aged forty.

Isaac Solomon died September 1, 1842, aged eighty.

Anna M. Simmons died June 14, 1844, aged forty.

Thomas Titus, born 1808, died 1870; was many years a prominent member of Asbury Church.

John Williams, born 1775, died 1847.

John Hardy died February 27, 1853; aged fifty-eight.

WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE CEMETERY.—In 1843 Samuel Wollaston began to lay off a tract of land of ten acres and fifty-nine perches on Delaware Avenue into lots for a cemetery. The project met with public favor and February 14, 1842, a meeting of citizens was held in City Hall, where it was determined to form a cemetery company, so that each lot-holder would be a proprietor. Wollaston had already disposed of two hundred lots. On March 12, 1844, the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery Company was organized with the following officers: Willard Hall, president; Jonas Pusey, secretary; John A. Duncan, treasurer; David C. Wilson, Samuel Wollaston, William Lea, George Craig, Henry F. Askew, M.D., James Canby, Richard H. Bayard, Miller Dunott, directors. A charter of incorporation was obtained February 6, 1845. The grounds then included the Wollaston tract, lying on the north of Delaware Avenue, and east of old King's Road, and an additional tract of five acres and one hundred and nine and a half rods on the north, bought of James Canby. The company afterwards bought adjoining lands of Bishop Lee, of the estate of Dr. Gibbons, and of Isaac Chamberlain, making the present area of the cemetery twenty-three acres, one hundred and fifty-two and one-half rods. George Read Riddle was employed to make a draft or plan of the cemetery, which was adopted May 7, 1844. The remains of George Sharpe were the first to be interred in the grounds on August 12, 1844. The entire number of interments to September 27, 1887, was nine thousand six hundred and nine. Miller Dunott, one of the first directors, was buried here May 9, 1845.

At the time of the decease of Samuel Wollaston the board placed the following on record in the minute-book: "Our esteemed townsman, Samuel Wollaston, deceased October 15, 1875, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. With him originated in 1844 the plan, and through his efforts was mainly achieved the establishment of the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery. At first conceived and entered upon by him individually, he was eventually joined in the project by many of his fellow-citizens. Thus at that early day did his wise foresight anticipate a requirement in this city which later experience has caused to be adopted throughout the country. Through the long period since the organization of the company, he continued to take an active interest,

and was a valuable member of this Board, rarely being absent from its meetings. He was an active, useful and upright citizen. We record this short memorial as a testimony of the respect and reverence entertained by us for him."

Samuel Wollaston, the only son of Joshua Wollaston and Catharine Kirk, his wife, was born at Wilmington, Del., May 25, 1786, and in 1811 married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Esther Fussell.

He was an active, exemplary member of the religious Society of Friends at Fourth and West Streets, Wilmington, Del., and for many years he occupied a prominent position in that body.

In 1838 and 1839 he devoted much time and thought and was greatly interested in the culture of silk, and in the growing of *morus multicaulis* trees for feeding the silk-worm, and he built upon his own place a coconery with racks, etc., for the purpose.

Mr. Wollaston, like a long line of ancestors, was a farmer.

His farm was known as Windsor Farm, upon which a large part of the western part of Wilmington now stands, and also a portion of that occupied by the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery.

Mr. Wollaston, in 1844, planned and originated the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, individually conducting and managing the same for some time. Afterwards he was joined by many of his most prominent fellow-citizens.

At that time few similar institutions existed in this country, and in the then small community did his wise forethought anticipate a requirement which later experience has caused to be adopted throughout the land.

The enterprise proved a success, and during the long period of his life he was an active and valuable member of the board of directors of that corporation.

To other sterling qualities of head and heart were added the tender ties of family and home.

He was always regular, methodical and very abstemious, to which, no doubt, he owed his long life and good health.

He loved his friends, was cheerful, indulgent to his children, kind to those who served him and hospitable to strangers.

He was dignified in manner, modest and retiring in disposition.

As the evening of his life drew on, he became gentle and lovely as a child, yet to within a few hours of his death he retained his mind clear and faculties bright, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

He died October 15, 1875, at his place, 613 Washington Street, Wilmington, Del.

Samuel Wollaston was the son of Joshua Wollaston and Catharine Kirk, his wife.

Joshua Wollaston was the son of Thomas Wollaston and Hannah Johnson, his wife.

Thomas Wollaston was the son of Jeremiah Wollaston and Catharine Robinson, his wife.

Jeremiah Wollaston was the son of Thomas Wollaston and Martha, his wife, who came to Delaware and settled, purchasing in 1667, '68, '69 land in New Castle County, White Clay and Mill Creek Hundreds, Delaware.

The cemetery company are constantly improving and making more attractive their beautiful burying-place, and a large number of imposing and costly monuments have been erected. It is systematically laid off into plats and drives, and distributed through the grounds are fifteen artistically planned flower-beds, as well as trees of many kinds and varieties, the latter furnishing delightful shade.

Judge Willard Hall was president of the cemetery company from 1844 to 1875, when William Canby was elected to succeed him.

Jonas Pusey served as secretary from 1844 to 1847. On June 27, 1847, Albert W. Smith was elected secretary and treasurer, and served in that position to December 12, 1881, at which date Arthur H. Smith was elected.

The present board of directors are: William Canby, president; Jacob F. Sharp, John Jones, Ellwood Garrett, Albert W. Smith, Edward Tattall, George W. Bush, W. R. Bullock, William M. Canby. Samuel C. Penrose is superintendent of the cemetery.

It has been the aim and purpose of the directors to create a fund from year to year, increasing the same (after making all needful improvements and managing and conducting the affairs of wages and expenses), so that by the time all the lots shall be sold, the fund will be large enough to keep the cemetery in good order, without taxing the lot-holders. The directors have every reason to think that they will be able to accomplish this, as the fund now amounts to forty thousand dollars.

Among the beautiful monuments in the cemetery are those erected to the memory of the following:

Commodore Jacob Jones, U. S. N., born in Smyrna, Del., 1768; died, 1850. He was in the navy 52 years, relinquished the practice of medicine, entered the navy at thirty years of age. His remains were removed to the cemetery by act of Legislature.

John Ferris, born Ninth Month 2, 1801; died Ninth Month 2, 1882.

James Tilton, M.D., born 1745, graduated Doctor of Medicine in the first medical school in this country; settled in Dover in 1776; entered the Revolutionary War as surgeon in 1777, and remained in the service until its close; member of Congress in 1782; first president of the Delaware Medical Society; died August 14, 1822.

Joseph Scott, born in England, 1796; died in Wilmington, 1856.

Captain Anthony Christy, died September 17, 1862, aged 105 years.

Felix Gustave Gwinczowski, an exile from Poland, died Oct. 9, 1849.

John Ross, chief of the Cherokee nation, was first interred in this cemetery, and his remains were afterwards removed to his own people. Mary B. Stapler, wife of John Ross, born in Wilmington, 1825; died in Philadelphia, 1865. Her remains lie here.

Samuel Harlan, Jr., born March 6, 1807; died Feb. 6, 1883. Susan P., his wife, born April 5, 1816; died Dec. 3, 1877.

Thomas A. Smyth, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, born Sept. 9, 1832; died April 9, 1865, from wounds received at Farmville.

Enoch Moore, the ship-builder, born Aug. 12, 1803; died Sept. 16, 1884.

Henry Lea, son of James and Elizabeth Gibson Lea, born Sept. 16, 1803; died Jan. 5, 1881.

Edward Bringham, born Fifth Month 22, 1809; died Second Month 8, 1884.

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William Lea, died Dec. 28, 1876, aged 72 years.

Commodore John P. Gillis, United States Navy, born 1791; died 1873.

James Canby, born Jan. 30, 1781; died May 24, 1858.

Captain David H. Porter, nephew of Commodore Porter, born in New Castle County, Feb. 9, 1805, entered the naval service of the Mexican Government; when in command of the brig of war "Guerra," Feb. 28, 1828, was attacked by a Spanish brig, "Leopold," and killed by a grape-shot while in the effort of raising the colors after having been shot away.

Charles Bush, Aug. 2, 1805; died Oct. 4, 1855.

George Bush, June 27, 1797; died Sept. 22, 1863.

Captain Henry B. Nones, U. S. R. M., born 1804; died Aug. 25, 1868. He did valiant service in the Mexican War.

Washington H. Nones, U. S. N., born 1827, died 1853.

Lieutenant John M. Nones, U. S. R. M., born 1834, died 1859.

Colonel Henry Simpson McComb, born June 28, 1825; died Dec. 30, 1881.

J. Norris Robinson, born Jan. 8, 1831.

Daniel Lamotte, May 10, 1753; died May 2, 1872.

Charles Eugene Lamotte, Colonel Sixth United States Veteran Volunteers, Brevet Brigadier-General, Aug. 20, 1839; died May 24, 1887.

T. Clarkson Taylor, a prominent teacher, born Sixth Month 24, 1825; died Tenth Month 25, 1871.

James Hemphill Jones, Colonel United States Marine Corps, born May 6, 1821; died at Boston, Mass., April 17, 1880, was in the service forty years.

Samuel Wollaston, born Fifth Month 25, 1786; died Tenth Month 15, 1825.

John Wales, born 1783; died Dec. 3, 1863.

Edward W. Gilpin, born July 13, 1803; died Aug. 23, 1876.

Colonel S. B. Davis, born at Lewes, Delaware, Dec. 25, 1765; died at Delaware Place, Sept. 6, 1854.

William S. McCaulley, born Jan. 17, 1777; died Sept. 22, 1883.

William E. Hawkins on July 9, 1881, after the death of his father, Daniel T. Hawkins.

CATHEDRAL CEMETERY was opened by the Catholic Churches of Wilmington in June, 1876. It is situated one and a half miles west of Market Street, on the Lancaster pike, just without the city limits. Its area is forty acres, ten of which are inclosed. To October 15, 1887, there were two thousand three hundred and sixty interments, not including a number of removals from other burial-places.

MONTEFIORE CEMETERY, a burial-place for persons of the Jewish faith, is situated at Silver Brook. An act of incorporation was obtained February 2, 1883, by Manuel Richenberger, Bernhard Wolfsom, Jacob De Wolf, Julius Cobe, Max Ephraim, George Jacobs, Louis Fellheimer, Kaufman Sondheimer, Max Fellheimer, Charles Itale and Meyer Meyers. The officers of the cemetery company are Nathan Lieberman, president; Morris Faber, secretary; and Louis Fellheimer, treasurer.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO MANUFACTURING CHAPTER.

PRINTING.—The firm of H. & E. F. James, composed of Hickman and Edward F. James, was established in 1867, at the present location of the Delaware Printing Company. After a few years Hickman James retired and Frank T. Webb took his place, the firm becoming James & Webb. The James & Webb Printing and Stationery Company, incorporated in 1883, purchased the plant and continued the business until October 5, 1888, when the present concern, the Delaware Printing Company, became the proprietors. The officers are, President, E. F. James; Secretary and Treasurer, Warren H. Farra.

The firm occupy the large five-story building, 224 Market Street, and extending through to Webb Street. In this busy hive every branch of the job-printing and book-binding business is conducted. The concern has an established reputation for the excellence of their work, and at present turn out more work than any other one establishment in the city. In connection with the other branches of the business, a complete stationery-store is annexed. Employment is given to forty hands.

The other printing houses in Wilmington are Mercantile Printing Company, W. H. Kramer, Hubert A. Koop, S. A. Booth, Thomas Rossiter and Arthur K. Taylor & Company, and the Republican Printing and Publishing Company.

JOHN J. GIBSON & Co.—This firm was started by John J. Gibson and his sons John and James, in October, 1883. In addition to these gentlemen, the only workmen at that time were three other sons of John J. Gibson. The building is located at 225 Adams Street, and originally was seventy-nine by ninety feet. An addition of forty-eight by ninety feet has been added. Thus the business from a very

RIVERVIEW CEMETERY is situated on the Philadelphia pike, in Brandywine Hundred, near the city limits. It comprises twenty acres, in the form of a quadrangle, systematically laid out into lots, and ornamented with trees, shrubs and flower-beds. It originated with the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. All religious denominations are permitted to inter their dead therein. The first officers of the company, elected February 12, 1872, were John G. Baker, president; Benjamin Murgatroyd, vice-president; Joshua Maris, secretary and treasurer. Philemma Chandler held the property, as trustee, until February 19, 1873, when the charter was obtained. Under it the following representatives from various lodges of the orders named were made trustees: Abner P. Bailey, John G. Baker, Robert Carswell, Philemma Chandler, Richard H. Ewbanks, Henry Grebe, William B. Hyland, A. Newlin Keithler, Joseph C. Jones, Joshua Maris, Charles P. Maroney, Henry McNeal, Thomas Mitchell, Benjamin Murgatroyd, Uriel Pierce, Samuel Marshall, Jeremiah Mahoney and Thomas Vance. John Thompson was appointed first superintendent of the grounds, and was succeeded by Samuel C. Penrose. The first interment were the remains of Elizabeth Warren, on July 5, 1872. Since that date to September 24, 1887, there have been issued two thousand seven hundred and thirteen permits for interments. In 1876 Edwin C. Moore was elected vice-president. Jeremiah Mahoney was chosen president to succeed John G. Baker, February 3, 1879; John J. Gallagher, February 2, 1880; and Charles P. Mahoney, February 7, 1887.

Daniel T. Hawkins was elected secretary July 5, 1876, upon the resignation of Joshua Maris, and

moderate beginning has grown to be one of the leading concerns of the city. Thirty men are employed, and Dongola and all the various varieties of morocco are manufactured.

ALEXANDER KELLEY & COMPANY.—The old building at the northeast corner of Third and Orange Streets was, until its purchase by Frank T. Clymer, the site of the first soap manufactory in Wilmington. The building was established by — Hicks, in the early part of the present century. He was succeeded by George W. Spangler, and later by the firm of Moore & Company. The last-named firm continued until the purchase by Alexander Kelley & Company, in 1881. This latter firm had succeeded John M. Kelley, who had in 1879 started the manufacture of fine laundry soaps, at the southwest corner of Third Street and Railroad Avenue. In 1881, Alexander Kelley and George W. Pierson formed the present co-partnership and purchased the plant of John M. Kelley, continuing the manufacture at the old stand and using the office of the old soap-works as the office of the firm. The latter was shortly afterwards removed to the factory.

The firm manufacture a fine line of laundry soaps, in a large building which has a capacity for turning out fifty-five thousand pounds of soap monthly. An excellent article of Borax Linen Soap is the specialty of the business. Employment is given to seven hands. G. Krautter has, for a number of years, conducted a soap-works on West Front Street, near Madison. Fine bath and laundry soaps are manufactured.

WILMINGTON BASKET AND CRATE COMPANY.—Wilmington had never engaged in this industry to any extent until the formation of this company, July 11, 1887. J. H. Hoffecker, Jr., Alfred S. Elliott, Daniel W. Taylor, Franklin B. Colton and Nathan Fitch obtained a charter on the date mentioned and secured the large building on the south side of Market Street Bridge, formerly occupied by S. D. Paschall for the manufacture of carriages. Work was commenced on the 15th of October, the company having previously organized with Samuel Canby, president; vice-president, Nathan T. Fitch; secretary, William Ferrie, Jr.; directors, Major Samuel Canby, Frederic H. Robinson, Jacob S. Beetem, J. H. Hoffecker and Nathan T. Fitch.

The plant embraces two large buildings, two stories in height, the front building one hundred and twenty-five by sixty feet, and the rear building thirty-five by one hundred and seventy-five feet. The baskets are manufactured by the Huey patents, which greatly facilitate the production and cheapen the cost. Two engines of forty-five and twenty-five horse-power, by which six thousand baskets per day are manufactured. Employment is given to fifty men. The firm also manufactures, in large quantities, barrels and kegs.

JESSE SHARPE, for half a century a prominent and influential citizen of Wilmington, was born May 20, 1809, and died December 29, 1873. He was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of John Sharpe,

a native of Yorkshire, England, who emigrated to America and settled in the territory now embraced in Chester County, before the Province of Pennsylvania was conveyed to William Penn. John Sharpe originally was a member of the Church of England, but became a convert of the Quaker faith in his native country through the teachings of George Fox. Upon the arrival of Penn in America, John Sharpe obtained from him a title for a large tract of land in London Grove township, Chester County. It was afterwards divided and subdivided among successive generations of his descendants, the old homestead with all its hallowed associations being still in possession of members of the Sharpe family. The entire tract, at the death of John Sharpe, was inherited by his son Joseph, who accompanied him to America.

Joseph Sharpe married Mary Pyle, by whom he had five children,—Joseph, Abigail, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Samuel. Joseph, the eldest of these children, married and in 1754 emigrated to Iredell County, South Carolina, where his descendants now live. Abigail married a Palmer and they settled upon a tract of land near the present limits of Lancaster, Pa. Elizabeth married a Jennings and moved to Hillsboro', North Carolina.

Samuel married Mary Flowers, widow of Isaac Starr, and succeeded his father in the ownership of the homestead and the lands taken up by his first American ancestor, John Sharpe, in Chester County. By this marriage were born six children, four of whom grew to advanced ages. Abigail the eldest, married James Jones and moved to Harford County, Maryland. Isaac married Margaret Bennett Johnson, of Wilmington, Delaware. By this marriage twelve children were born. Mary died unmarried. Joseph, the youngest of these children, became very proficient in mathematics, a talent for which science nearly all of the Sharpe family inherited. He was a very skillful surveyor and assisted in running the boundary line between Virginia and Kentucky. He died unmarried.

Samuel Sharpe was a man of mark in his day and was chosen one of the delegates to represent Chester County in the Continental Congress. A number of interesting and valuable relics and documents, procured by Samuel Sharpe while a member of Congress, are now in the possession of his lineal descendant, Miss Sarah E. Sharpe, of Wilmington.

Benjamin Sharpe, the second son and third child of Joseph Sharpe and his wife, Mary Pyle, was an intelligent and progressive farmer of Chester County. His son, George Sharpe, married a Nichols, and resided in what is now New Garden Township, Chester County, on a part of the original Sharpe tract. They had two children, Samuel and Thomas. A few years after the death of his first wife, George Sharpe married Sarah Chambers, widow of George Gregg. The children of his second marriage were Abiah, Jesse and Eli, the last two being twins.

Abiah Sharpe, the eldest son of George Sharpe and



Wm. L. G. L.



Sarah Chambers, his wife, at the age of nineteen went to sea on one of the vessels of his ancestors, who were prominent shipping merchants at Wilmington. Later, he engaged in trade on an extensive scale. He prospered in the business, became one of the most famous sea captains of his day, and moved to the City of Philadelphia. He was then half-owner of the "Pacific," one of the largest ships engaged in the East India trade. He subsequently visited every open port in the world at that time, and at the age of thirty-five years retired from a seafaring life, having amassed a fortune. He continued to own his ships. Captain Abiah Sharpe married Ann Taylor, daughter of George Taylor, of Wilmington. Her grandfather was a farmer, owning lands in Brandywine Hundred. The children of this marriage were George, Edward, Catharine, Williams, Lawrence, Ann and Charles Abiah. The five eldest died unmarried.

Of Abiah Sharpe's family, George, the eldest son, finished his scholastic course at an early age, acquiring three or four languages, in which he was so proficient that he could talk as fluently as a native. An intimate friend of his father, a French gentleman, desired to place his son in a position to acquire a competency. So they leased a silver mine, within a three days' journey from the city of Mexico, and established their sons in it. George remained until he was required to return home after his father's death, between 1833-34, to allow a settlement of the estate; his brother Lawrence having gone to Mexico sometime previous to assume his interest in the mine, during his brother's absence. Before his return a general revolution occurred, which made it dangerous for foreigners to remain in the country. Lawrence embarked for home from Vera Cruz, was stricken with yellow fever, and died when he was within one day's sail of the port of New Orleans, his body being interred in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. George died unmarried in 1856. William, another son of Abiah, was a talented and prosperous physician, having studied under Dr. McClellan, and he died unmarried in 1868. Their sister Catherine, a most estimable and generous woman, after her mother's decease, spent the greater part of her time abroad with a younger sister, Ann, who had married, early in life, Samuel Stockton Horner, of New Jersey, and resided twenty-two years in Paris. After her husband's death in Paris they both returned home, Catherine dying in 1876. Charles Abiah was the youngest and only married son, and died in 1868, he having previously married Marianna Shreve, of New Jersey. There are two surviving children, Annie and Mary, who reside in Philadelphia.

Jesse, the second son of George and Sarah Chambers Sharpe, married Phoebe Walter, of Chester County, Pa. They had four children—Sarah, Louisa, George and Eber Worthington,—three of whom married and settled within a few miles of the homestead, which the youngest son, Eber, inherited by will, and was occupied by him until his death in 1872. George still lives in New Garden. Jesse served a term as

sheriff of Chester County, and for many years, until his death, was an associate judge of the county courts.

Eli Sharpe, the youngest son of George Sharpe and Sarah Chambers, was born in New Garden Township, Chester County. Early in life his brother Jesse and he owned a transportation line between Kennett Square and Frenchtown. About 1814 he purchased and took charge of the historic old tavern-stand at the northwest corner of Front and Market Streets, Wilmington. It was the first house built within the present limits of the city, and stood eight feet farther out on Market Street than the present row of buildings on the west side of that street. In 1825 he erected the present Sharpe's Hotel at the same corner. He was a popular man and very widely known in Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland. He was genial and affable in his nature and refined in his manners, inheriting the strong traits of his ancestors.

Eli Sharpe was married to his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Margaret Johnson Sharpe, of Wilmington, and granddaughter of Robert Johnson, yeoman, and Catherine Hadley. Robert Johnson built the first grist-mill on the Brandywine. It stood immediately above the Brandywine bridge, on the north side of the stream. Elizabeth Sharpe was also the granddaughter of Joseph Bennett, one of the early shipping merchants of Wilmington, whose wife was a sister of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky fame.

The children of Eli and Elizabeth Sharpe were George, Jesse, Thomas, Sybilla and Joseph. George, the eldest, was given every opportunity of acquiring large success in the clothing business, in which he was established at an early age by his father. He died in August, 1844, leaving a widow and three children, all of whom have since died. Thomas learned brick-laying and was engaged in building the greater part of his life. He died in 1875, leaving a widow and seven children, four of whom are now living. Sybilla died at the age of fifteen. Joseph, the youngest son, was of a retiring disposition and most excellent character. He possessed a mathematical education, and never engaged in any business enterprise. He resided in Wilmington, with his aunt, who was his step-mother, until his death, which occurred Oct. 29, 1886. Several years after the death of his first wife, Eli Sharpe married her sister, Phoebe Sharpe, by whom he had one child, Sarah E. Sharpe, who, with her aged mother, now in her ninety-first year, in the full possession of all her mental faculties resides in Wilmington.

Jesse Sharpe, the second son of Eli and Elizabeth Sharpe, first attended the Rankin Academy, on King Street, Wilmington, and finished his education, as did also his brothers, at the well-known school conducted by John Bullock in the same city, where he was a diligent student, and excelled all of his schoolmates in the study of mathematics. When quite a young man he received from the government the contract to run the line of mail-coaches from Wilmington down the Peninsula. He next became the proprietor of the

Lafayette Hotel, at the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, Wilmington. He remained there a few years, and then took charge of the Indian King Tavern, at southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets. He subsequently kept a hotel on the west side of Market Street, between Front and Second Streets.

Later in life Jesse Sharpe became possessed of large means, which he increased by investments in productive farms and valuable property in Wilmington. He was a man of good judgment, and was very active and energetic in the performance of any duty devolving upon him. He was Democratic in politics. On March 24, 1853, President Pierce appointed him collector of the district of Delaware, and he held that position until May 14, 1861. He was president of the Odd Fellows' Hall Company from the time of its organization until his death, a period of twenty-six years. For twenty years he was president of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company. He was one of the members of the first Board of Education in Wilmington, in 1852, when the present public school system was put into force, and he was also a director of the Masonic Hall Company when the Masonic Temple was built on Market Street, Wilmington. His name was frequently mentioned as a candidate for the office of Governor.

Jesse Sharpe was married and had a family of six children, five of whom survive—Jesse, Jr., Elizabeth, Annie, Virginia and Joseph.

The late ZIBA FERRIS, one of the best known men in the city, an authority upon its history, and a fond preserver of its traditions and fame,—cheery, genial, gentle, kind, despite great suffering, which would long before have made misanthropic or have killed a less brave man—died February 15, 1888. He was a descendant of the Ferris family, who were among the founders of the New Haven Colony, but was a native of Delaware, having been born in the city on September 28, 1828.

He was the son of Ziba Ferris, who was for many years engaged in the watch and clock-making business at the southwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets, and, learning the trade, succeeded him in business. About 1867 he relinquished the business at Fourth and Market Streets and became connected with the firm of The William Lea & Sons Company, and for a number of years was employed at the old city mill, north of the Brandywine Creek. An injury of the face, received many years ago, developed into an abnormal growth of one cheek and the side of his neck, causing him great suffering. Several surgical operations were resorted to to cure the disease, but failed. The development of this injury caused septicemia, from which he died. He left a wife and two children, a son and a daughter. His wife was the daughter of the late William Lea. His son William Lea Ferris is vice-president of The William Lea & Sons Company, and the daughter is Mrs. William S. Heger.

CHAPTER XLII.

NEW CASTLE HUNDRED.

THIS political sub-division of the county lies south and east of Christiana Creek, extending along the Delaware to the Red Lion Creek, thus forming a long narrow strip of land whose general characteristics are those of a low plain. In the northern part the surface is pleasantly undulated and small elevations are also found near Red Lion Creek. Much of the marshy land has been brought under cultivation and the soil generally is very fertile, giving the systematic farmer bounteous returns. Good roads and railroads have aided in developing and enhancing the value of these lands.

The fast lands in the territory embraced within the present limits of New Castle Hundred were warranted soon after the settlement of the country to the adventurous Swedish and Dutch pioneers, whose ambition appeared to be a desire to own baronial estates. The difficulty to hold and improve such large tracts of land in a new and sparsely-settled country, whose status was not yet determined by any line of governmental policy, caused many changes of ownership and also retarded the progress of the country in general. Like the early holdings in the neighboring hundreds, these first tracts of land were designated by local terms which have almost become obsolete. After the long interval of years since they were used, it is difficult to locate definitely all the tracts, but in the main they were, passing up the river from New Castle, Swanwyck, Craine Hook and Alrich's. Along the Christiana Creek were Long Hook, Jacquett's, Swart Nuten's Island and Lewden's Island. The Commons, Tom's Lands, Alrich's, and the Pigeon Run Lands, occupied the lower part of the hundred.

Swanwyck was on the Delaware about one mile above New Castle, and its history is closely blended with that place. On the 20th of August, 1684, Derrick Fransen transferred his plantation at that place to Ambrose Baker. It had a river front of forty rods and extended back four hundred rods.

On Craine Hook, the next fast land above, the Royal Surveyor of Sweden, Magnus Kling, built his dwelling, facing the river, as early as 1640, but returned to Sweden soon afterward. Other Swedes settled here and a church was established, the predecessor of the Old Swedes' at Wilmington. Title to property was also vested in it, and after its decline this matter was a cause of prolific confusion. Other titles were in frequent dispute after the accession of the English, as may be learned from the following extracts from the court records December 3, 1679: "Hendrick Lemmens, of Craine Hook, petitions that formerly the Magistrates granted him 100 acres, lying near ye more next to Crainehook from ye Badstone point, up along ye more, and which is not on record, and asked confirmation granted, provided it does not interfere with others granted." To this

protest was made next court, January 16, 1680, by inhabitants of Cranehook, William Jans, Jean Matson, Tyman Jansen, Eshell Ambrose and Hendrick Andries, claiming the lands as common, and the granting would be the "utter Ruine" of the petitioners, they having no other place to "fetch wood from." The court decided "it shall remain in common to cut wood from until the lands are hereafter shared and divided."

The ensuing year the court ordered a warrant to issue, authorizing a survey of lands at Craine Hook, and November 2, 1681, Ephraim Herman, surveyor, reported as follows: "Laid out for Hendrick Andriessen, William Jansen and Tyman Jansen, inhabitants of Craine Hook, their land called Craine Hooke, it being formerly begun by ye surveyor, Walter Wharton, but not completed. The said land being situated on ye west syde of Delaware River, and on ye Lower syde of ye mouth of Christina Creeke, 784 acres adjoining swamp divides it from Mouns Poulsen's Island—Pieter Claessen's land.

"The above-named persons having further aforesaid, each their different shears and proportions in ye above said tract of Land and Lykeways, their Home Lotts apart, each different from ye other, wch being Layed out are as followeth, viz.,—Hendrick Andriessen, in breadth 68 perches; William Jansen, 36 perches, 4 ft.; Hendrick Lemmens, 18 perches, 2 ft., and another lot 18 perches and 2 ft.; Eskell Andriessen, 18 perches, 2 ft.; Jean Matson, 36 perches, 4 ft.; Tyman Jansen, 86 perches." All lots as given fronted on the river, and ran back into the woods.

In September, 1683, Hendrick Everts owned lands on Craine Hook, previously owned by Hendrick Lemmens, Tyman Jansen and Evert Hendricks, and the same year, at the court, September 4th, the old troubles between Hendrick Lemmens and the rest of the inhabitants broke out again in reference to the commons. The court then divided the commons and gave to Hendrick Everts six shares and the other eight shares—Hendrick Andries, three; Catharine Jansen, two; Eskell Andries, one; John Matson, two. The commons having been allotted to the inhabitants, the grave-yard was next made the subject for dispute between Lemmens and his neighbors, resulting in an action of trespass October 17, 1683, Hendrick Lemmens against Hendrick Andriessen, defendant. "Witness saw Andriessen take up fence at church-yard about the breadth of 3 pieces." "Def. alleges that he could prove ye former owner of Land had given sufficient power for enlarging ye Church-yard, and asked suspension till next court, when he can bring proof."

December 4, 1683, the case came up. Defendant says, "Land in controversy belongs to ye church, being given by ye first owner. Samuel Peters says he gave 30 feet to ye church. Richard Noble surveyed it."

All these lands passed into other hands, some of them two centuries ago, and Craine Hook ceased to

have even local importance, after the church went down, in 1698. On November 1, 1699, Peter Mounson, of Brandywine Hundred, bought the Crane Hook Church property, consisting of one hundred acres.

Peter Alrich, who held office under the Dutch until 1674, and who was a magistrate under the English, between 1676 and 1683, reclaimed, in 1677, a tract of land on the south side of Christiana Creek, which had been purchased of the Indians, and which was confiscated in 1663, while belonging to him. This was improved by him and his descendants. One of them, Peter Sigfredus Alrich, lived in a house which is still standing. He died 1764, having willed his property to two sons, Lucas and Sigfredus, who divided it, April 27, 1780. Lucas had one hundred and ten acres on Christiana Creek and Delaware River; Sigfredus seventy-seven acres, of which forty-three were in the homestead, where, in 1785, he built the brick part of the house. The old part, of wood, is said to be over a hundred years older. His son, Peter S. Alrich, succeeded him, and died in 1861. His property was retained for twenty years, when it was sold by his executors, Lucas Alrich and Richard Jackson.

On July 28, 1881, one hundred and twenty-one acres were transferred to the Lobdell Car Wheel Company, of Wilmington. Thus passed out of the hands of the family a property which had been occupied by it for more than two hundred years.

Peter Alrich owned also the land now called Cherry Island Marsh, in Brandywine Hundred, and a marshy island called Apen Island, lying at the mouth of Red Lion Creek, opposite New Castle Hundred. It was one of those islands formed by marshes on the inland side.

It was confiscated in 1663, and June 20, 1665, was granted to William Tom.¹

Gov. Richard Nicolls, in granting this land to William Tom, says: "I have thought fitt to give and grant, and by these presents do give and Ratifye, confirm and grant, unto the said William Tom, his heirs and Assigns, a certain island, with a plantation thereupon, heretofore belonging to Peter Alrich's, lying about seven miles below New Castle, toward the mouth of the river, the said island standing confiscated."

The lands on Long Hook were surveyed by Ephraim Herman on a warrant bearing date March 30, 1681, and were three hundred and eighty acres in extent. They adjoined the plantation of Jean Paul Jacquett. The latter had two hundred and ninety acres of land, and lived on it in 1684.

Between Fire Hook and Swart Nutten Island was a tract of five hundred acres, which was granted by Governor Nichols January 5, 1667, to John Erskin, Thomas Brown and Martin Garrettsen, and was to

¹ William Tom, in 1672, became the clerk of the courts of New Castle and Upland, and remained clerk until 1676, when he was succeeded by Ephraim Herman. He was also a justice of the peace. He died about 1679, and was buried in St. George's Cemetery.

be equally divided among them. In 1681 this tract of land was sold to John Watkins and Charles Rumsey.

On the 24th of March, 1669, eight patents for land were issued for a tract of land on Fire Hook or Firme Hook, and Christiana Kill, or Creek, to John Erickson, Peter Meser, Paul Pusen, Mattys Jansen, Olle Laersen, Hendrick Claesen, Paul Laursen and Jurien Jansen for each a piece of land twenty rods on the creek or kill, and six hundred rods into the woods. At the same time the waste land was to be used in common. This tract was on Christiana Kill, southeast side. Arnoldus De Lagrange bought in later years six of the patents, and received a warrant from William Penn, dated February 21, 1683, which was surveyed by Thomas Pierson May 20, 1684, and returned as six hundred acres on the south side of Christiana Creek, within Fire Hook. It was sold to William Bedford in trust for the heirs of Sarah Williams Neering, formerly Sarah De Haes, daughter of Johannes De Haes.

A tract of land called Bank Lots was warranted by Richard Nichols January 1, 1667, as follows: "Whereas there is a certaine parcel of Land and meadow ground or valley, situate, lying and being on Delaware River, on Christina Creek or Kill, between Swart Nutten Island, the Fyern Hooke, which is upon the said Kill, containing by estimation 500 acres, bounded on the north with Christina Kill, on west with Swart Nutten Island, on south with a little spring called Bossier, on the east with the said Fyern Hooke." This land was confirmed to John Erskine, Thomas Browne and Marten Garritsen.

Swart Nutten Island, after belonging to Vice-Director Hiniyossa, in 1667 passed to Gerard Otto, Thomas Wollaston and James Crawford, but soon after became the property of John Ogle, who resided there some time.

The latter, on June 3, 1678, for fourteen thousand pounds of tobacco and cash, conveyed to John Darby, of Maryland, "all that certain Island or parcel of land lying on south side of Christina Creek, commonly called by ye name of 'Swarte Nutten Island,' together with parcel of land on the main."

On the 1st of October, 1669, a patent was issued "to Thomas Wollaston for a parcel of land, lying and being on ye south syde of Swarte Nutten Island, bounded by Sergeant Askew's land on ye east and on ye west by James Crawford's, containing about one hundred acres of woodland. It being a hook of land commonly called by the name of Bellye, wch said parcell of land lyes unplanted and unmanned, having no particular owner," and it was confirmed unto "Sergeant Thomas Wollaston, who came over into these partes in his Maj^{ties} service."

In August and September, 1729, Edward Blake and Jonathan Houston owned the island and "Bellye," and sold to John Lewden. The latter brought property in the hundred as early as 1695, but at the time of his death, in 1744, "dwelt on his plantation on the

Island." By will he left five hundred acres of land to his sons John and Josiah, the tract including the "Fishing Place" on Christiana Creek. John had the southeast part of the estate and Josiah the rest. The former built a large brick house in 1770 on his land, opposite Christiana Bridge, where he lived until his death. Here later lived Jeremiah Lewden, his son, who died in 1840, and the homestead since that time has been occupied by his sons, Josiah and John. About two hundred and fifty acres of the original estate remain in the possession of the family. In the old mansion, which was enlarged in 1815, is some very ancient and antique furniture. There are chairs and tables more than one hundred and fifty years old, and a clock two hundred and fifty years old, which was made at Nottingham by B. Chandler. The elder Josiah Lewden lived opposite Newport, where he built a large hip-roof house, which is still standing. This is one of the very few tracts of land in the hundred in which there has been a family succession since the seventeenth century.

Among other lands located in this section were those of John Ogle, November 2, 1681, who received an order from the court of New Castle for right to take up for his two sons, Thomas and John, each two hundred acres of land, and December 27, 1681. Surveyor Ephraim Herman, on above warrant, located four hundred and thirty-five acres, "called the fishing-place," on the southeast side of the south main branch of Christiana Creek.

In August, 1682, two hundred acres more were surveyed, bounded on the south by main branch of Christiana Creek, the tract being called Northampton.

On the 14th of March, 1782, John Lewden, Jr., purchased of John Watson a third interest in the tract called "Fish Point" (two hundred and five acres), on a small branch of Red Lion Run. On the north side of this stream was the large tract called "Hamburg," a part of which was conveyed to Charles Conner February 18, 1767.

Nearer New Castle, and on the Delaware, a large tract of land was disposed of by a Dutch patent as follows: "Alexander D. Hiniyossa, in behalf of the Right Lord Burgomaster of the city of Amsterdam, Gov. of Del. River, together with the Council, &c., grant unto Garrett Von Sweringer a piece of land consisting of meadow, valley and woodland, lying and being on the other side of the first Marsh, on the south of this fort of New Amstel, consisting in breadth along the Strand 1600 rods, and in length stretching S. E. & N. W. 2000 rods, upon condition to improve, fence, &c., and hold fealty to Lord Burgomaster of Amsterdam." "Signed by Hiniyossa at the forte Nieu Amstell, 3rd July, 1664."

This tract subsequently became the property of John Carr, and was sold at public outcry March 5, 1679, and was described as lying "On south syde of town between Great Kill Creek and Mr. Tom's Creek, extending along the River 1600 rods and

reaching back into the woods one mile and no more." The land was put up in four parts. "No. 1, the first quarter seated and improved by Anthony Bryant, who bought itt. No. 2, bought by Mr. Peter Alrich for 270 gilders. No. 3, Peter Alrich, 310 gilders. No. 4, the lower quarter, Peter Alrich's, 540 gilders."

In 1683 Peter Alrich had a tract of land containing one thousand four hundred and seventy-three acres, bounded southwest by Tom's Run, and northwest by the King's Road, warranted to him, thus increasing his estate in that part of the hundred.

In December, 1680, Tom's land, including the island, was sold at public outcry by the administrator of the estate, John Williams being the purchaser. In 1702 a re-survey was made of a tract of the Alrich land lying between the mouth of the Red Lion Creek and Tom's Run, there being in all nine hundred and seventy acres. "It adjoined the 178 acre tract of Jacobus Alrich, lying on the Maryland road, &c."

In February, 1701, a tract of one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven acres below the town of New Castle was re-surveyed for Jasper Yeates, of Chester. One end of the land touched the Delaware River, and followed up the main branch of the Great Marsh. This was subsequently sold to other parties. In 1705 the lands on Pigeon Run and Red Lion Creek, one thousand one hundred acres in extent, were re-surveyed by George Deakayne.

In 1739 William Rhodes was the owner of a tract of land on Pigeon Run, called Poplar Neck, being at the confluence of the run with the Red Lion Creek. In 1760 John Elliott became the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of this tract, excepting half an acre thereof, "on which now stands an old meeting-house." On this tract was a grist-mill. It afterwards passed to Dr. James Couper, of New Castle, whose descendants still own it. Near here was the original Red Lion Inn, which was mentioned in 1765 in a transfer of property from Rhodes to Rhodes. This family became extinct many years ago, and part of their former estate now belongs to Samuel Silver. On this farm is an Indian mound which is about one acre in extent. In shape it is a parallelogram, and rises to a considerable height. Trees and verdure cover its surface, giving the mound the appearance of being a huge emerald. Near by is a mineral spring of good quality. Indian relics have been found in great abundance in this locality, and Samuel Silver has made a collection numbering several thousand specimens.

On the old Lieutenant Porter farm, in this neighborhood, is a brick house built in 1746, which is in good condition. It was at one time a part of an estate embracing eight farms, and, after Porter's accidental death, became the property of General Foreman, of Maryland, through the marriage of the widow, and still later passed to George B. Rodney, of New Castle. Many changes in the ownership of the valuable lands of this part of the hundred have

taken place; but the family of William Silver has been one of the largest holders of real estate since 1820.

John Read, the ancestor of the Read family, became possessed of a large estate in the hundred, and resided here part of the time. A portion of the estate was a farm of one hundred and eighty acres adjacent to Christiana Bridge, upon which was a large brick house, a store-house, wharf and landing, from which an extensive business was carried on with Philadelphia.

The Hon. George Read, before 1766, was in possession of a tract of land called "Stonum," which fronted on the Delaware and extended nearly to the southwestern boundary of the hundred. Along the river was an extensive marsh, upon which he expended large sums of money in embankments, which were broken and washed away. After the second freshet, which occurred in 1789, he sold the place.

A list of the taxable inhabitants and estates in New Castle Hundred returned to Joseph Tatlow, assessor for the said hundred, 11th of November, 1787,—

Aiken, Robt.	Furnesler, Alex.
Aiken, Wm.	Fernance, Daniel.
Aiken, Wm.	Grantham, Isaac.
Alrichs, Lucas.	Griffith, Isaac.
Alexander, Archibald.	Goff, Samuel.
Aiken, Thos.	Gilbert, Stephen.
Ashley, Richard.	Gormley, David.
Bedford, Gunning.	Garretson, Jas.
Bryon, Robt., Jr.	Gillies, Duncan.
Barr, Samuel.	Hill, Frederick.
Booth, James.	Hinsey, John.
Booth, John, Jr.	Higgins, James.
Booth, Robt.	Hazlett, Wm.
Bedford, Wm.	Harp, David.
Bole, Geo.	Haines, Isaac.
Belville, Abraham.	Hannah, Samuel.
Blankford, John.	Harris, Samuel.
Betrow, Stephen.	Haxlee, Jas.
Coleberry, Jacob.	Hall, Chambers.
Coleberry, Henry.	Harvey, Alex.
Cannon, Abraham.	Hall, Alex.
Croxall, Charles.	Harris, Jas.
Clark, Thos.	Irwin, David.
Cloe, Jacob.	Irwin, David (weaver).
Clay, Thos.	Jacquet, Peter.
Colter, Wm.	Jacquet, Hans.
Crow, John.	Jacquet, John.
Creighton, Wm.	Janvier, Francis.
Champion, Jas., est.	Janvier, Thos.
Carter, Jas.	Janvier, Richard.
Cannon, Wm.	Jameson, Alex.
Devos, Frederick.	Johns, Kinsey.
Dyatt, Adam.	Jacquet, Peter.
Denniston, Thos.	Jacquet, John (Swan Hook).
Devos, Isaac.	Jones, Thos.
Duncan, Alexander.	Kean, Thos.
Dickson, John.	Kish, John.
Duke, Matthew.	Kinnear, James.
Doran, Laurence.	Kerr, Robt.
Devlin, Jas.	King, Geo.
Darby, Henry.	King, Andrew.
Eves, Jas.	Kern, Dr. John.
Enos, John.	Kish, Wm.
Enos, Jos.	Kean, John.
Evans, John.	Lewden, John.
Ewen, John.	Lewden, John (tanner).
Finney, David.	Lyon, John (innkeeper).
Fisher, Samuel.	Lewis, Joseph.
Farren, Edward.	Lewis, Josiah.

Lee, Wm.
Morton, Morton.
Morton, Thos.
Moore, Thos.
Morton, Matthew.
Montgomery, Alex.
McCullough, Jas. (weaver).
Montgomery, Alex.
Morton, Andrew.
Montooth, Henry.
McCormick, Patrick.
McCalden, Chas.
Milligan, Jas.
McGarvey, Wm.
Mann, Wm.
Mann, Wm., Jr.
McKee, John.
McGee, Thos.
Morton, Ebenezer.
McLarney, Wm.
McGinn, Wm.
Minor, Thos.
McCullough, Jas. (weaver).
McGuyer, Dennis.
Mungrove, Job.
McClay, Barney.
Nesbitt, Thos.
Porter, Alex.
Pierce, Matthew.
Partridge, Jas.
Patten, Alex.
Penton, Reynier.
Port, Isaac.
Potlerson, Robt.
Poole, Daniel.
Price, John.
Patten, David.
Porter, Chas.
Pasmore, John.
Read, George.
Read, George, Jr.
Ruth, Samuel.
Rhoads, Joseph.
Read, John.
Reynolds, John.

Riddle, Jas.
Ruth, John.
Rezoe, Benj.
Rhoads, Thos.
Read, Alex.
Stidham, Isaac.
Stidham, Wm.
Stidham, Lucas.
Shields, Robt.
Short, Abraham.
Slabee, John.
Sankey, Abraham.
Scott, Wm.
Stoop, Ephraim.
Smith, Gasper.
Shannon, Wm.
Stoup, Morgan.
Stockton, John.
Sutton, Thos.
Smith, Andrew.
Smith, Sampson.
Sellinger, Wm.
Stoup, Benj.
Sterritt, Alex.
Stidham, Peter.
Springer, John.
Spotswood, Wm.
Stuggen, Jas.
Smith, John.
Tatlow, Jos.
Turner, Thos.
Thompson, Robt.
Toland, Jas.
Tweedy, David.
Vanzant, Geo.
V. Leuvanigh, Zachariah.
V. Leuvanigh, Israel.
Wetherell, John.
Wiley, Robt.
Wist, Geo.
Webb, Jacob.
Welch, Jacob.
Wilson, Hugh.
Yeates, John.

McKinley, John.
McMahon, Wm.
Monro, Geo.
Pratt, Geo.

Patterson, Andrew.
Reynolds, Geo.
Thompson, John.
Thompson, Dr. David.

Estates in other hundreds belonging to persons residing in New Castle,—

Lewden, John, in Red Lion Hundred.
McWilliam, Richard, in Appoquinimuk Hundred.
Porter, Alexander, in Red Lion Hundred.
Shields, Robert, in Pencader Hundred.

Outside of the pursuits connected with agriculture, there are but few interests which engage the attention of the people of New Castle Hundred. Nor is its farming history as distinct or characterized by the same individuality as that of other localities in the county. Many large tracts of land are held by non-residents and are occupied by a class of citizens, whose tenure being uncertain, they do not become deeply interested in the affairs of their transient homes. The relation of Wilmington, New Castle City, Newport and other towns outside of the bounds of the hundred has prevented the founding of other villages, with their separate business histories. Nevertheless, there are a few points of local distinction which deserve mention. Hare's Corners (so called from an early settler at that point), a few miles from New Castle, at the intersection of two important highways, is the oldest continuous tavern-stand in the hundred. In 1820 the place was known as Quinn's Hotel, but soon after a new sign was supplied with a green tree painted on it and thereafter it was called the "Green Tree Inn," though the locality was still known as Hare's Corners. After a post-office with this name was established it became applicable to all interests. The tavern, originally a two-story brick building, has been enlarged and improved by the addition of another story. The place has lately become popular as a mart for the sale of cattle. Northeast, three miles from Wilmington, where the railroad crosses the main highway, a railway station, bearing the name of Hare's Corner was opened to the public May 15, 1886. It is a neat brick building in an attractive country. At this place are the fine County Alms-house and Insane Hospital, elsewhere described. And on the highway, nearer the city of Wilmington, is the "Great Northern and Southern Garden and Nursery," established by Randolph Peters. This enterprising horticulturist first engaged in the culture of fruit, especially the pear, at Newark in 1857, but in 1861 located a small garden two miles south of Wilmington, in New Castle Hundred. Finding the soil favorable for such operations, he extended the business, from year to year, until it had assumed large proportions, successfully carrying it on until his death, December 12, 1885. Since that time his family has retained control, with John S. Barnhart as general manager, in 1887. At this time the grounds embraced two hundred and forty-four acres, a large portion of it being set in nursery plants. All kinds of fruit trees are grown, but a specialty is made of the peach, and several valuable varieties have been

The following is a list of estates in New Castle Hundred in the year 1788:

Alrich, Sigfridus.
Aiken, Rev. Samuel.
Bryon, Robt.
Bringinghurst, Jas.
Blackburn, Wm.
Baker, Jacob.
Bedford, Gunning.
Clay, Sator.
Cooch, Thos.
Clark, John.
Davis, Col.
Eves, Jas.
Finney, Dr. John.
Furness, Robt.
Garrettsen, Eliakim.
Gular, Adam.
Hun, Capt.
Israel, Israel.
Jaquet, Peter.
King, John.
Land, Wm.
McWilliams, Robt.
Miller, David.

McLouena, Agnes.
McKean, Thos.
Meredith, Rice.
Mackey, Esther.
Mackey, John.
McClay, John.
Maxwell, Solomon.
Mean, Robt.
Pierce, Robt.
Porter, David.
Rezoe, Jas.
Stuart, John.
Stidham, Peter.
Slator, Widow.
Semple, Wm.
Stalcop, Peter.
Simonton, John.
Sankey, George.
Shields, Thos.
Walla, Nicholas.
Wharton, Chas.
Williams, Maurice.
Yeates, Donaldson.

Estates in New Castle hundreds belonging to persons residing within the county,—

Amor, Wm.
Dushane, Anthony.
Gilpin, Vincent.

Hannah, John.
Harvey, Job.
Lewis, Joel.

originated here. Green-house and bedding plants are also extensively grown. The business gives employment to twenty-five men. Southeast from this place are the old Lander's Nurseries, which are not carried on as large a scale as in former years. Market gardening has engaged the attention of a number of persons in the hundred, and, although a profitable occupation, the acreage devoted to this purpose is still limited.

Bear Station, on the Frenchtown Railroad, nearly twelve miles from New Castle, is in a rich section of country and has proven a great accommodation for the people of that part of the county. It is a neat and well-arranged structure and was built in August, 1882. Lewis Fisher was appointed the first agent, and Henry W. Vandever at present serves in that position. In this locality was the old Bear Tavern, on the Couper estate, which has been discontinued. It was kept in a frame building eighty years ago and before the building of the railroad, in 1831, was much patronized. The house was torn down about 1845.

One and a half miles south from Bear Station is the hamlet of Red Lion. It is a post-office and country trading point, having a church, stores, shops and half a dozen residences. The place took its name from the old Red Lion Inn, which was kept in this locality as early as the colonial times. It was on Pigeon Run, near the old Presbyterian meeting-house, and it is supposed that it was destroyed by fire. Another public-house was next opened in the present hamlet some time after the Revolution, which was kept by a French Huguenot lady named Elise Roussié. This building was of brick and wood, and the sign which advertised its hospitality to the public bore the image of a rampant red lion. It is still preserved by the Silver family, into whose possession the property, through marriage, passed some time after 1800. This famous hostelry was rebuilt in 1823 and was closed as a public inn about 1837, the railroad having diverted the patronage it formerly enjoyed. Some time before 1823 William Silver erected a store building in which he traded several years. Later he sold goods in the tavern building, which he also used as a residence. Since that time his sons—William, Samuel, Albert and Henry M.—have here merchandised, and William F., a grandson, is at present in trade. The above were also the postmasters of the Red Lion office, kept in this store. Another trading-place was opened in 1848 by Richard Groves, which is now occupied by Richard Maloney. Mechanic shops were built by William Silver, and, during the Mexican War, government shoes were made in one of them by James McNamee.

On Pigeon Run, in the neighborhood of Red Lion, is an old mill-site which was abandoned more than sixty years ago, but traces of the raceway may still be seen. In 1769 John Elliot owned a tract of land near this stream of water, and purposing to build a mill, he petitioned, on December 11th, for condemnation of mill-land, and the court granted that he

might have six acres upon which to build a good "water grist-mill." William and Robert Polk were owners of this property at a later period. The mill had but a small capacity. Five hundred yards below was a small saw-mill more than a century ago, which was at the head of tide-water navigation, and sloops sometimes loaded there. Since the country has been cleared up all these conditions have been changed and the run is now a very small stream.

Not far from 1848, Dr. Robert Sutherland, a Scotchman, located at Red Lion, and in addition to practicing medicine also taught school. In the latter avocation he was very successful, and introduced many new methods. He was instrumental in having the fine grove of trees around the school-house at Red Lion planted, and lived near the scene of his labors until his death, in September, 1886. The first school-house in this locality was near the Indian Mound, on the Samuel Silver farm, but in 1835, the school-house at the hamlet was built. It was used until the present house took its place in 1882. The latter is an attractive building.

Opposite Christiana Bridge, in New Castle Hundred, a few interests of a business nature existed in former years. John Lewden had a tan-yard about the time of the Revolution, which he carried on until his death, when his son Jeremiah engaged in the same business until it was abandoned.

During the embargo of the War of 1812, Joseph Barr merchandised a short time in the Lewden mansion; and John Allen had a store for ten or fifteen years, nearly half a century ago, occupying a frame building. Later Charles Allen had a tavern at that place. Opposite stood a red house, which was also an inn, and when kept by Solomon Maxwell became a favorite resort for fox-hunters. This building has been removed, and for many years business has been wholly confined to Christiana Village proper.

In the northern part of New Castle Hundred a number of industrial establishments have been built up, but they have lately been taken within the bounds of Wilmington. In this locality was the powder-mill of M. Garesche, which blew up at eleven o'clock, on June 30, 1822, killing seven men. The manufacture of powder at this place has long since been discontinued, though carried on some years after that catastrophe.

THE RELIGIOUS INTERESTS of the hundred have ever been closely associated with those of contiguous towns, and some of the early churches were altogether absorbed by societies afterwards organized at Wilmington and New Castle. The Craine Hook Church thus passed out of existence in the seventeenth century, and the Bethel Baptist Church, and the Presbyterian Church on Pigeon Run, in more recent periods. The exact time when the latter was founded is indeterminate, but it must have been before 1730. It does not appear that a congregation was organized, but the building erected seems to have been a "chapel of ease" for the members of the New Castle Presby-

terian Church, who resided in this locality. The frame building erected is spoken of in 1760 as an "old church," but may have given greater evidence of age than it possessed, on account of its neglected condition. It was destroyed by fire, and no building was put up in its place, since all those who formerly attended had removed or connected themselves with the church at Glasgow. But the grave-yard in which the church stood has been preserved to the present time. In it are interred members of the Bryan family (one stone bearing date 1738), the Aiken, Stewart, Ferris, Rhodes and Couper families. The latter's representatives keep the old cemetery in good condition, but it is now seldom used.

The Bethel Baptist Church was also begun as an out-station to another church, sustaining that relation to the Welsh Tract Baptist Church, which was nine miles west from the site of this meeting-house. Public services in this section were first held by a Mr. Boggs at the house of David Morton, some time before 1786. On one of these occasions the congregation, being too large for the building, was dispersed by a storm, which led Alexander Porter and John Lewden, two of the prominent citizens of the hundred, who were present, to conceive the idea of building a house of worship in that neighborhood which would accommodate all who might attend. Half an acre of land was secured from Ebenezer and Andrew Morton, the deed bearing date February 8, 1788; but the building may have been begun a short time earlier. The structure was thirty-eight by thirty-two feet, and was in use until the house was abandoned. The congregation worshipping in it became an independent organization in 1839, sixteen persons entering into membership. The church became connected with the Delaware Association, from whose minutes it disappears in 1871, and it soon after became extinct.

The Lebanon M. E. Church.—In 1819, Mrs. William Silver set aside one acre of land near the hamlet of Red Lion, upon which was built that year a Methodist Church with the above name. It was a plain structure of brick, thirty by forty feet, and had a gallery at the end for colored people. This house was used until 1853, when the present edifice at Red Lion took its place, the old church lot being used for burial purposes only. The new church was erected through the efforts of O. D. Jester, John L. Deputy, Mahlon Foster, Richard Graves, Obadiah Clark, Dr. Roderick Sullivan and others.

It is a two-story brick, forty by sixty feet, and is valued at five thousand dollars. Repairs in 1886 have given the church a modern appearance. In 1887 the property was in charge of Trustees Peter Cleaver, Ephraim Sterling, John Hastings, John M. Collins, William F. Silver and H. M. Silver.

The church has a membership of sixty-five, and the Rev. William A. Wise was the pastor since 1886. His predecessors, since being set off to Glasgow as an independent charge, have been the Revs. L. C. Andrews, Julius Dodd and William R. Sears. Prior

to 1880 the ministerial service was in connection with other churches in the southern part of the county.

The Union American Methodist Church (Colored) is in the neighborhood of Christiana Bridge. It was built on half an acre of land received from the estate of Jeremiah Lewden, and the first structure was a small frame, put up in 1819. In 1850 the present house was built, a plain brick, thirty by forty feet, with galleries on three sides, in which meetings have since been steadily held. The congregations are usually large, those attending coming from a large scope of country outside of the hundred. A part of the church lot is devoted to burial purposes, and among those there interred was the Rev. William Williams, who died February 19, 1878.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE CITY OF NEW CASTLE.

A PERIOD of nearly fifty years elapsed from the time Hendrick Hudson discovered the Delaware Bay and River, in 1609, before a town was regularly built. At various times prior to 1655 small military posts were established on the banks of the Delaware, around which clustered a few habitations. The settlement at Fort Christina began to assume a regular form, when it was almost destroyed at the time of its capture, September 25, 1655. The Dutch soon after rebuilt it more systematically. Under the Swedes this settlement was called Christinaham, but under the Dutch settlement to April 25, 1667, it became known as Fort Altena, and was known by this title until its abandonment, which was soon after the territory passed into the hands of the English, in 1664.

Early explorers were quick to recognize the advantages of this locality as the site for a town, and took measures to obtain possession of the same. On July 19, 1651, Governor Petrus Stuyvesant purchased from the Indians, in the name of the West India Company, all the land lying between the Minquas Creek (now Christiana Creek) and Bonties Hoeck (now Bombay Hook), or to the mouth of Duck Creek. About one Dutch mile, or four English miles, below the mouth of Minquas Creek was a promontory of fast land, jutting out into the Delaware. This point, known as Sand Hoeck, and commanding an extensive view up and down the Delaware, was used by Governor Stuyvesant as a site for Fort Casimir, all traces of which have since been washed away. The fort is believed to have been between Harmony and Chestnut Streets, below Front, in the present town of New Castle.

The erection of this fort so near the Swedish settlement created dissatisfaction, which culminated in the conquest of the Swedes, September 16, 1655, when all this territory passed into the possession of the Dutch. When the fort capitulated, thirty Swedes took the

oath of allegiance, together with a number who had settled near the fort.

On November 29, 1655, Jean Paul Jacquet,¹ who had been in the service of the West India Company, was appointed Vice-Director on the Delaware Bay and River, with full civil and military powers, and became the founder and first ruler of New Castle.

Vice-Director Jacquet took the oath of office December 8, 1655, and soon appointed a Council, consisting of Andreas Hudde,² Elmerhuysen Cleyn and two sergeants, Gysbert Bracy and Hans Hopman, who, in addition to their military duties, governed the town.

Among the instructions given to the Vice-Director, concerning the settlements, were the following:

"In distributing land he must, above all, take care that villages be formed of at least 16 or 20 families together, and in order to prevent the immoderate desire for land, he shall, in place of tithes, exact from each morgen of land, provisionally, twelve stivers³ annually.

"He shall not grant building or farm lots on the edge of the valley of Fort Casimir, to wit: between the Kill and the aforesaid Fort, nor behind, but he shall reserve the land for reinforcements and outworks of the Fort; likewise, in order to favor more the concentrated settlements on the south side of the Fort, he shall upon occasion clear a good street behind the houses already built, and lay out the same in convenient order and lots of about forty to fifty feet in width, and one hundred feet in length, the street to be at least four or five rods wide."

On December 28, 1655, the Council gave a hearing to several Indian sachems in the presence of the Honorable Vice-Director, Andries Hudde, Gysbert Bracy, Elmerhuysen Cleyn, Sanders Boyer and several others. The Indians presented the following propositions:

"First. That some promises had been made to them by the former Commander, Dirck Smith, in regard to the trade, that the prices should be raised.

"Second. They demanded, with great circumstantiality and ample volubility, changes in the trade, asking a piece of cloth for 2 deer and so forth of other merchandise in proportion.

"Third. They requested that whereas it had rather been customary to make some presents to the Chief, it would be proper now in confirmation of the treaty."

To these propositions the Council replied with pledges of friendship; giving the purchasers of Indian game the right to buy where they chose, and promising the presents in a few days. The following day the residents of Fort Casimir "assented willingly to the propositions" of the Indians and signed the appended subscription "with the exception of

¹ A letter from the Directors of the West India Company, dated Stockholm, Nov. 25, 1654, to Petrus Stuyvesant, Director at New Amsterdam—now New York—says: "On the ship 'De grote Christoffel' goes over as a free man, Jan Paulo Jacquet, with his family, and as he is unacquainted in that country and intends to devote himself there to farming, we have not been able to refuse him the desired recommendation, the more so because he has served the company in Brazil for many years; therefore we recommend your Honor to assist him as much as possible, without disadvantage to the Company, and after having indicated some suitable place, to allot, under the customary conditions as much land to him as he may be able to cultivate." Jacquette served the company in various capacities on the Delaware. After the capture by the English, in 1664, he became a subject of Great Britain, was appointed a justice of the peace, and served until the delivery of the territory to Wm. Penn. in October, 1682. He took up a tract of land containing two hundred and ninety acres on the south side of Christina Creek, the warrant for which was granted "22nd of 12th mo., 1664," and lived here many years. The tract was known as Long Hook, lay south from Wilmington and was owned, until about the middle of the present century, by his descendants, of whom Major Peter Jacquet and Capt. Peter Jacquet were well known in the Revolution.

² Andreas Hudde, was chosen secretary of the Council and surveyor. He owned land on the South River, where he was appointed commissary October 12, 1645, and in 1649 resided at Fort Nassau, about a mile below the present city of Gloucester, New Jersey. He served the company many years and died at Appoquinimink, April 9, 1663.

³ A stiver is twenty-four cents.

Isaac Israel and Isaac Cordosa, who refused to give their consent and prepared to leave the river and give up their trade rather than assist, with other good inhabitants, in maintaining the peace of the highway."

The subsidy was as follows:

	£	s	d		£
"By the Honorable Comp.	4	50		Cornelius Mauritz.....	13
Mr. Jacquet.....	14	10		Sanders Boyer.....	9
Andries Hudde.....	10	10		Harmon Jansen.....	9
Martin Jacob.....	13			Jan Flanmen.....	13
Elmerhuysen Cleyn.....	14	10		Jan Schaggen.....	9
Thomas Bruyn.....	9			Olof Stears.....	6
William Mauritz.....	9			Laurens Hors.....	6
Jan Eckhoft.....	9			Mons Andries.....	4

On February 9, 1656, a plantation was granted to Jacobus Crabbe, on and near Steenbacker's Hoeck, (Brickmaker's Hook), below and adjacent to Fort Casimir. On February 12, 1656, the Council ordered "That by the middle of March every one shall have enclosed his plantation and lot under a penalty of six guilders, for all those who shall be found having acted against this order."

On February 23, 1656, Constantinas Eronenborch was granted possession of the "lot of Claes Jans, the carpenter, next to the lot of Reynier Dominicus, on the north side, before the first row," and Elias Guldengreis, was granted a piece of land under the fort where he could erect a house and gain a living.

On November 8, 1656, the whole community was called together at the fort, and informed that it was necessary to appoint two inspectors of tobacco. The meeting elected Moens Andriessen and William Mauritz. At the same time the people were informed that a bridge was necessary over the kill, running by the fort, and the following Monday was set apart to build it. It was decided that each inhabitant should fence his fields, and Herman Jansen⁴ and Jno. Eckhoft were elected overseers and surveyors of fences.

On January 10, 1657, the community was assembled at Fort Casimir, and informed by the Council that "some people do not hesitate to ruin the trade with the Indians, by running up the price of deer-skins by more than one-third their value to the great and excessive disadvantage of the poor community here."

The community fixed upon a scale of prices, and also decided that for the first violation of them, the person was to be deprived of trading for one year; for the second offense, punished according to orders; and for the third to be expelled altogether from the river, which the Council agreed to have promptly executed. The prices established were, "For a merchantable beaver two strings of wampum; for a good bear skin, worth a beaver, two strings of wampum; for an elk skin, worth a beaver, two strings of wampum; otters accordingly. For a deer skin, one hundred and twenty wampum, foxes, catamounts, raccoons and others to be valued in proportion. The

⁴ The Herman Jansen mentioned here was one of the witnesses of an Indian deed, dated April 9, 1649, which conveyed to the Dutch all the land between Rancocas Kill and what is now Burlington, N. J. Alexander Boyer and Cornelius Mauritsen were parties to the deed, and Thomas Broen (Bruyn), Jan Andriessen, Antony Petersen were witnesses, and were all later identified with the settlement of New Castle.

scale and agreement was signed by Jan Paul Jacquet, Andries Hudde, Isaac Allerton, Zenen William Mauritsen, Alexander Boyer, Thomas Broen, Gabriel De Haes, Jacob Crabbe, Herman Jansen, Cornelius Mauritz, Heyndrich Egbert, Jan Harmon, Constantinus Gronenborch, Isaack Mesa, Abraham Quyn, Jan Tibout, Herman Hendrycks, Lawrens Peters, Leandert Clasen, Jan Eckhoft, Lyman Stiddens, William Classen, Jan Schaggen, Luycas Pieters, Moens Andries, Ole Toersen, Matterson Laers Boers, Hendryck Vryman, Jurian Jaesen, Cornelius Teunissen, Elmerhuysen Cleyn.

The patents granted to settlers at Fort Casimir during the administration of Vice-Director Jacquet were as follows:

Thomas Broen (Bruyn), April 12, 1656, a plantation containing two thousand and forty-six rods, east of Cornelius Teunissen's land.

Jacob de Hinse, August 25, 1656, one lot on the first row No. 18, sixty-two by three hundred feet; and one on the second row, No. 67, fifty-six by three hundred feet.

John Picolet, September 1, 1656, a tract of land containing three morgens and eighty-five rods. A parcel of land south of Fort Casimir, near the Brickmaker's Point, along the strand between the plantations of Philip Jansen and Jacob Crabbe, and bounded on the northwest by the public road.

Philip Jansen Ringo, September 12, 1656, a lot for a house and garden above the Brickmaker's Point, south of Cornelius Mauritsen, two hundred and eighty-six feet along the strand and on the public road.

Constantinus Groenenborch, September 13, 1656, No. 20, bounded south by lot of Cornelius Mauritsen and north by lot of Reynier Dominicus, sixty-three by three hundred and eight feet.

Hans Albertson, September 13, 1656, lot for house and garden in second row behind Claes de Smith and west and north by the lot of Roeloff de Haes fifty-six by three hundred feet.

Jan Hendricksen Von Struckhausen, September 22, 1656, lot No. 35 in second row, fifty-six by three hundred feet, bounded north by lot of Garret Jansen and south by lot of Sander (Stet) Boyer.

Widow of Roeloff de Haes,¹ October 28, 1656, plantation near Fort Casimir, on north side of public road, behind the lot of Jan Gerritsen, seven rods by thirty-one rods; also, a lot in the first row north of the public road, sixty-two by three hundred feet, bounded south by Claes Petersen.

Andreas Hudde, secretary of the Council, November 30, 1656, lot No. 15, bounded north by lot of Jan Andersen, south by Sander Fenix, sixty-three by three hundred feet.

Alexander Boyer, November 30, 1656, plantation containing twenty-four morgens north of Fort Casimir,

on the hook between the first and second valley at south end of Frans Smith's land.

Lucas Dircksen, February 10, 1657, lot in first row contiguous to lots of Reyer Mol and Claes Petersen Smith.

Ryer Lammersen Mol, February 20, 1657, lot sixty-four by three hundred feet, between lots of Jon Eckhoft and Pieter Laurensen.

Claes Petersen, April 11, 1657, lot on the strand between lots of Roeloff de Haes and John Schutt, sixty-two by three hundred feet.

Barent Jansen Van Swal, February 20, 1657, lot behind the first row of lots between lots of Elias Enmens and Martin Rosemont, fifty-four by three hundred feet.

Pieter Hermens, February 24, 1657, plantation containing two thousand and twenty rods below Fort Casimir, east of Pieter Laurensen and west of Rosier Schot; also a lot sixty-two by three hundred feet between lots of Harmen Jansen and Reynier Dominicus.

Cornelius Steenwyck, February 30, 1657, lot sixty-two by three hundred feet, between lots of Arien Jacobs and Harmen Petersen, in partnership, and Ryer Mol.

Jan Gerritsen, February 30, 1657, lot in second row, sixty-two by three hundred feet, on the highway and behind the lot of Roeloff de Haes.

Pieter Laurensen, February 28, 1657, plantation containing two thousand and thirty rods, adjoining land of Cornelius Teunissen on north and Pieter Harmen's on the west.

Reynier Dominicus,² February 30, 1657, lot sixty-four by three hundred feet, between lots of Claes Jansen and Pieter Harmen.

Pieter Ebel, February 30, 1657, plantation containing four morgens between the lot of Jan Eckhoft on the south and the fort on the north.

Jacob Crabbe, February 30, 1657, a plantation below Fort Casimir, between the first valley and the land of Jan Picolet, along the strand to the last hook, called the Brickmaker's Hook, thence to the hook of the valleys, extending northwest and southeast by south, containing four morgens, one hundred and thirty rods of valley land adjoining and southerly. Plantation adjoining land of Retrect Schot and Picolet, twelve morgens and one hundred and twenty rods of firm lands.

Sander Leendertsen, March 1, 1657, lot fifty-six by three hundred feet, between lots of William De Het and Jan Andriessen.

William Tailler, March 1, 1657, lot in first row, fifty-six by three hundred feet, between lots of Thomas Broen and Sander Leendertsen.

Jan Eckhoft, June 17, 1657, lot No. 38 in the second row, fifty-six by three hundred feet, behind the lot of Jan Andriessen.

Jan Andriessen, June 17, 1657, lot No. 15 in first

¹ The widow was "authorized to enter legally into matrimony" with Jacob Crabbe, of Brickmaker's Point August 5, 1656. She had three children,—Joannes de Haes, 10 years; Marrietze, 9 years; and Annetze, 3 years. Joannes de Haes became, in later years, a leading man in the county.

² Dominicus came to the Delaware River as a carpenter November 15, 1649.

row, sixty-two by three hundred feet, between lots of Andries Hudde and Symon Laen.

Jan Schaggen, June 20, 1657, parcel of land above Fort Casimir, on the first hook, containing about forty morgens.

Peter Laurensen, September 3, 1657, lot northeast of the public road, being lot No. 4 from the fort, sixty-two by three hundred feet.

On December 19, 1656, the directors of the West India Company transferred by deed to the burgomaster of the city of Amsterdam all the land from Christina Creek to Bompities Hook (Bombay Hook). The account of this transaction was sent to Peter Stuyvesant, who wrote to the authorities of Fort Casimir, by letter dated April 12, 1657, that the new colony was to be called "New Amstel," and Jacob Alrichs was appointed the representative of the city. By this change, Christinaham became the fort of the West India Company, its name being changed to Fort Altena, and William Beekman was appointed commissary October 8, 1658.

On March 20, 1657, Jan Schaggen, one of the settlers at the fort, made a complaint to Director-General Stuyvesant against the Vice-Director Jacquett, charging him with driving him off from land where he lived with consent of Stuyvesant and of Nicholas Stille, Fiscal Schout, of New Amsterdam, thereby causing the loss of one thousand pounds of tobacco. A similar complaint was also made by others, and on April 20, 1657, Jacquett was removed from the office of Vice-Director by Stuyvesant and ordered to transfer and deliver the property of the company to Andreas Hudde, Jan Juriansen and Sergeant Paulus Jansen, who were to remain in command until relieved. Jacquett was placed under arrest and ordered to prepare his accounts for examination and his case for trial. After his deposition he continued to reside at New Amstel several years.

Under the directorship of Jacquett, the little village at Fort Casimir had grown to considerable importance as the shipping point for South or Delaware River. Wharves and store-houses had been built, streets laid out and many houses erected. Tobacco was the staple product, its manufacture the most extensive industry of the settlers, and it was largely used as currency. Drying and packing-houses were erected in the village, and there were inspectors to examine all tobacco and see that it was properly cured, packed and weighed.

The prosperity of the community attracted the attention of persons interested in emigration, and various schemes for its settlement were devised and encouraged by governmental support. Among others, a company of one hundred and sixty-seven Hollanders, under the auspices of the city of Amsterdam, organized a colony to settle in Delaware under the direction of Jacob Alrichs. An agreement was made between the burgomaster of Amsterdam and the colonists, whereby they were to be transported with their families and furniture to Delaware, where a for-

tified city or town was to be laid out on the river, with streets, lots and a market-place. A schoolmaster was also to be provided. The city was to make provision for one year's clothing, food and garden seeds and build a large store-house. Three burgomasters were to be chosen from the people and five or seven schepens, whom the Director was to select. When the town had two hundred families or more, they were to choose a Common Council, consisting of twenty-one persons, who were to act with the burgomasters and schepens in the government of the town. A schout or high sheriff was also to be appointed. The city agreed to divide the lands about the town into fields for plowing, meadow and pasture, every farmer to have as many morgens of land as he could improve and use for grazing. A failure to accomplish this was to result in the forfeiture of the land. Ships from Holland were to bring over corn, merchandise, etc.

The colonists were to have the privilege of chartering private ships, but their cargoes were to be consigned to the city of Amsterdam, which was to provide storehouses, sell the goods and return the proceeds, deducting therefrom two per cent. The colonists were also allowed to cut from the forests, not granted to settlers, any wood they might require for building purposes and to hunt and fish freely in the woods and waters. After the directors of the West India Company had sold to the city of Amsterdam the land below the mouth of Christina Creek, they wrote on the 19th of December, 1656, to Petrus Stuyvesant, concerning the "Prins Maurits" and the other vessels of the colony, that were intending to sail, "That you not only assist herein the Director of said Colony, but also help him in everything, with advice and deed. As we have heard that there lives on the Bowery of the late Mr. Markham a certain party¹ as being well versed in engineering and surveying, who consequently might be of service to the New Colony as well as laying out the lots chosen for the dwelling-houses of the Colonists as in other ways, Therefore your Honors will upon request, persuade the engineer thereto and let him make a good beginning and location there."

About the 1st of March, 1657, the colony embarked for New Amsterdam as follows: In the ship "Prins Maurits," about one hundred and twelve persons, including sixteen officers and sailors. On the ship "De Beer," thirty-three persons, on the "Bever," eleven persons, and some on the "Geldroose Blow." The "Prins Maurits," with Vice-Director Alrichs, on board, was stranded off Long Island and delayed for some time, but subsequently reached New Amstel, and Jacob Alrichs as Vice-Director assumed command about the 1st of May, the same year. On August 10, 1657, he appointed Andreas Hudde secretary and surveyor. On May 8, 1657, Alrichs reports to Stuyvesant the condition of the colony and

¹ Jacques Cortelyou, who was appointed Surveyor-General about that time. He later established the village of New Utrecht in Long Island.

says they are very much in need of oxen and horses. "As to cows there are but two which give milk and little at that." Pigs were few in number and wild.

Soon after the colonists had located, the ship "De Waegh" and the galliot "New Amstel" began making trips from Amsterdam to New Amstel, with merchandise and returning with tobacco. Alrich, in a letter to Stuyvesant, dated September 16, 1657, says: "As to sending the galliot to Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.), it would be very useful and necessary, for we need bricks here very much at least for the chimneys, and otherwise, and some boards to make the houses tight, and I have no objection that she were loaded with bricks and boards, to wit, as many thousand bricks as she can conveniently take in with three or four hundred boards." The "New Amstel" went to Fort Orange and returned to the colony of New Amstel on the 7th of November, the same year, laden with bricks in addition to two hundred and fifty boards. About eight thousand of the bricks were given to the commandant of Fort Altena to use in building the fort. On October 4, 1657, Vice-Director Alrichs wrote that he has purchased thirty cows; and November 14th, says: "For the present I need 8 or 10 barrels of bacon, 4000 lbs. of flour, 30 schepels of gray peas, 20 sch. of barley, also 100 schepels of good oats for the horses, as I am scantily supplied with forage for the animals during the winter and have received about 70 head of cattle from Virginia." At this time he was negotiating for a "Horse Mill," as they were "unable to grind corn and other grains."

The winter of 1657 and 1658 was passed in building a store-house, dwelling for the Commissary Gerrit Von Sweeringen (who was supercargo of the "Prins Maurits" at the time she was stranded, and later sheriff of the territory), and adding another story to the house where he lived, in the fort, and in building a new guard-house.

On March 30, 1658, Vice-Director Alrichs wrote that the farm lots were given by lottery in charge of Hudde and Fabryh Spelen, and June 26, 1658, says: "In regard to the distribution of lots, first at the time of my arrival, about eight days or more passed before I could make progress in it, because there was scarcely one lot which could be disposed of, as one or the other or more laid claim to it, and henceforth they were distributed by drawing lots. Andreas Hudde, in June last, surveyed for all and every one, colonists, soldiers and officers, as much as each has asked and signed for. And now the men who wanted one hundred morgens, they were granted without the least objection."

On September 5, 1658, Vice-Director Alrichs called for another order of Fort Orange brick and says: "I have given them out mostly to the inhabitants to make chimneys, also between seven and eight thousand for the building or the masonry in Fort Altena."

October 7, 1658, he says: "Jan Jouriens, the Com-

missary, at Fort Altena, has again, *de novo*, demanded eight thousand bricks for necessary buildings there, which I have partly delivered to him."

The ship "De Meulin" was then at the wharf discharging freight, a part of which was brick. But the following spring Cornelis Herperds De Jager established a brick kiln near New Amstel, in which four men were employed.

On May 14, 1659, Vice-Director Alrichs explained to the Governor that the cause of the backwardness of the settlement was failure of the harvest, scarcity of food and great mortality. He said, "I have found that of all the free Netherlanders who were settled here upon our arrival, have as yet, in our time, not gathered one schepel of grain. Those who came with and after us have not done much more, nor could they contribute anything, as the time in the first year was consumed with the erection of their houses and making gardens, as well as with the building and hauling together the materials, that the summer passed without bringing much seed into the ground."

He appealed to the Directors at Amsterdam for assistance, and in the course of time vessels arrived with the necessaries for which they suffered.

On September 4, 1659, Director Stuyvesant wrote to the Directors at Amsterdam, in Holland: "The city's affairs on the South River are in a very deplorable and low state. It is to be feared that if no other and better order is introduced it will be ruined altogether. It is certainly true that the people begin to run away in numbers, as, for instance, while I write this there arrived from there an English Ketch which went there with some provisions from Boston three weeks ago; the skipper of it, a well-known and trustworthy man, says, that during his stay of fourteen days at the South River, about fifty persons, among them whole families, ran away from there to Virginia and Maryland." This "running away" on the part of the people was caused by the "too great preciseness of Mr. Alrichs, who refuses passports to these places to the people, who offer to pay their passage."

An earlier letter of Vice-Director Alrich to Governor Stuyvesant represented matters in the colony as being in a still more serious way, and spoke of a panic, to which Stuyvesant did not even allude. He said: "We have heard here that Mr. Fendal, who is now in behalf of Lord Balthus Moor (residing in Old England), Governor of Maryland, has strict orders to make a close inquiry and investigation concerning the limits and jurisdiction in his district in these latitudes, and in case they are in some body's possession, to notify the same of it, summon to surrender it and do his further duties according to his power, and the circumstances of the case. This now having become public has caused such fright and disturbance among most of the inhabitants, that thereby all work has been stopped and every one endeavors to fly, to remove and look out, for getting away in safety." He mentions three or four persons, carpenters, who ask for passports to Manhattan, pretending that they

wish to purchase provisions, but who return to the "Fatherland," and requests that they be sent back, in the galliot, "to prevent damage and detriment which, through bad seasons, death and continuous sickness and pining, have pressed us here hard enough."

The Directors in Holland wrote to Stuyvesant in reply and urged him to endeavor to modify his "too great preciseness." The effort caused Vice-Director Alrichs to write to the Directors a long and detailed letter, reciting the affairs of the colony, which seemed to be satisfactory to the Directors, but not so to Stuyvesant, who continued to write against Alrichs. A long correspondence ensued between Stuyvesant and the Directors in Holland, on one part, and Alrich on the other, in which each attempted to evade the responsibility attaching to this state of affairs, but which failed to reconcile the matter before the death of Vice-Director Alrichs, December 30, 1659, put an end to the controversy.

Vice-Director Alrichs was succeeded by Lieutenant Alex. De Hinijossa, who summoned a new Council, John Crato becoming counsellor and Gerritt Von Sweeringen secretary, with others to act in extraordinary cases.

Under the directorship of Alex. Hinijossa, differences arose between him and the people, and also with William Beekman, the commissary of the West India Company at Fort Altena. Complaints against him were made to the proper authorities. A horse mill for grinding grain had been brought here by Director Alrichs, and the testimony in the trial on the complaints held June 8, 1662, at Fort Altena, by Commissary Beekman, brought out the fact that the ship "De Purmerlander Kerck," which arrived a few months previous, brought from the city of Amsterdam to the colony mill-stones, a brass kettle, etc., and that Hinijossa had sold these and other property of the company to some Englishmen from Maryland for one thousand pounds of tobacco. The witnesses in this case were all residents of New Amstel, and were in business there,—Francis Creger, Cornelis Martensen, factors; William Cornelisen Ryckvryer, merchant; Hendrick Kyp, brewer; and Fopp Jansen Outhout, tavern keeper. The complaints against Vice-Director Hinijossa continued, and he was recalled to Amsterdam, April 11, 1663, but returned and remained Vice-Director until the surrender to the English the next year.

In 1662, Jean Willems, Peter Peterson, Harder and Joos de La Grange were members of the Council of New Amstel, and Jacob de Commer was surgeon of the colony.

On September 27, 1662, Commissary Beekman, of Fort Altena, writes that some Englishmen went to Horekill for one Turck, who was then in the service of Peter Alrichs—at that time commissary at Horekill—who had run away, or was captured by the savages and bought of them by Peter Alrichs. The Englishmen carried him to New Amstel, and on

the way Turck attacked them and wounded two of them. He was placed in prison at New Amstel, and Vice-Director Hinijossa refused to deliver him to the Englishmen, on the ground that he had committed a crime in the colony, and ordered that he be hung, his head cut off and placed upon a post or stake in the Horekill. But it does not appear that his sentence was carried out. During the administration of De Hinijossa, several new industries were established which extended the business of New Amstel. Prior to 1662 he erected a brewery in the fort, and a warehouse and store-house were also built, which induced vessels to unload their goods at this point.

On July 28, 1663, "Skipper Peter Luckassen touched here, and landed about sixty farm laborers and girls, with a quantity of ammunition and other commodities."

In the early part of 1663 De Hinijossa sold his house, where the schoolmaster, Arent Everson, lived, to Jan Webber; and other important transfers of property were made.

After the capitulation of the Dutch, in 1664, New Amstel became the seat of government of the English. Sir Robert Carr was placed in command for a short time, and was succeeded, October 24, 1664, by Col. Richard Nichols. Sir Robert Carr, in his instructions, dated September 3, 1664, was commanded: "That for six months next ensuing, the same magistrates shall continue in their office, provided they take the oath of allegiance to his majesty."

Col. Richard Nichols, April 10, 1666, in a letter to the Secretary of State, England, asked, in consideration of the services of Sir Robert Carr, Capt. John Carr and Ensign Arthur Stock, that the "Houses and lands of the principal Dutch officers" be conferred upon them as follows: "Gov. Hinijossa's Island to Sir Robert Carr; High Sheriff Garret Von Sweeringen's Houses and Lands, to Capt. John Carr; and the land of Dutch Ensign Peter Alrichs to Ensign Arthur Stock," which was granted. Under English rule the courts were organized according to the instructions given for the settlement of the government on the Delaware River, dated April 21, 1668, which designated as magistrates Hans Block, Israel Helme, Peter Rambo, Peter Cocke and Peter Alrichs, who, with the schout,¹ or high sheriff, were empowered to hear and determine all cases.

On October 5, 1670, Capt. John Carr, the commandant of the fort at *New Castle*, the names of both Fort Altena and New Amstel having been changed by the English, made a proposal to the Council regarding fortifications, markets, etc., in response to which it was

"Resolved, That the market-place where the bell hangs was the most convenient site on which to erect a block-house."

In June, 1671, the government, the town and country around New Castle received the attention of

¹ The office of schout was changed to high sheriff by a council held at Fort James, N. Y.

the Council at Fort James, N. Y., and several propositions were submitted by Capt. Carr. The Council was asked to protect the trade on the river; to regulate the distillation of liquor and supervise the "Victuallers or Tappers of Strong Drink;" to empower the authorities to appoint a "Corne Meter, who may not only ye corne duly measure, but prevent sending it thereof abroad foul, by ordering it to be well cleaned; and, also, that ye officer have an inspection, to View the Beef and Pork, that it be well packed and merchantable." These propositions were granted.

On June 14, 1671, it was ordered that "No vessel shall be permitted to go up y^e river above New Castle to Traffic," which prohibition was continued nearly two years, being removed January 27, 1673. Distillers were to give their names to the officers of New Castle, and to pay one guilder per can for all strong liquor, to be applied to the building of a new block-house. A highway was to be cleared between New Castle and Augustus Herman's plantation, Bohemia Manor, "provided Maryland would do her part."

The only road from New Castle, prior to this time, of which any mention has been made, was the one leading up to Tinicum. The first determined movement under English rule toward establishing highways, building bridges and creating ferries began at a special court, held by Governor Andross, at New Castle, May 13-14, 1675. The minutes of that session show that "Capt. Carr's meadow at the north end of the Towne being represented to the Court to be a general nuisance to the place and the country as it now is, there being neither bridge nor fitting way to passe by or through it, and that the Towne is in great straight for want of it, as they might improve it, it is ordered that the said meadow ground shall be apprizd by indifferent persons and the Town to have the refusal; but whoever shall enjoy it shall be obliged to maintain sufficient bridges and ways through the limits thereof with a cartway; the apprizers to be two persons appointed by the magistrates of the place and two more by the Court of Upland and the apprizement to be returned in to the next court held in this Towne."

At the same court it was ordered "That these orders about highways and bridges be put in execution by the Magistrates within the space of three months after ye date hereof, or else the Sheriff shall have power to have it done and the Country to pay double the charge."

A ferry was also needed and it was ordered that "a Ferry Boate be maintayned at the Falls on ye west side. A horse and man to pay 29 guilders, a man without a horse 10 stivers."

The town dike of New Castle was authorized to be built by the magistrates of the town June 4, 1675. But prior to this the small "Mistress Block's Dike" had been dug, but does not seem to have been kept in good repair. The order for the construction of the

poure, or town dike, along the marshy lands was as follows:

"WHEREAS, Gov^r Edm'd Andross, Lieutenant-General of all the Duke's of York dominions in America, has ordered that the marsh land on the north side of New Castle, on the Delaware River, belonging to Capt. John Carr, should be appraised by four impartial men to be appointed by the Magistrates, therefore they have unanimously chosen Sr Peter Alrichs, Sr Johannes De Haes, Sr Peter Cocke and Sr Lars Andriessen, who after inspection judged the marsh land to be of no value. Thereupon the aforesaid Magistrates have assembled to-day and considered that the Governor's order regarding the construction of a highway could not be carried out unless an outside dike, with sluices, was first made along the water and they commanded, therefore, herewith that all and every male inhabitant of the district of New Castle shall go to work next Monday and assist in making said dike and continue with his work until the aforesaid outside Dyke has been completed; and the men who do more than their share of the work shall be paid for their overwork by those who do not work themselves and hire no laborers; the inhabitants of New Castle shall do as much work *pro rata*, counting every head, as the country people work or pay for.

"It is further ordered that Martin Gerretsen, Pieter De Wit and Hendrick Sybratzen shall by turns be officers and have charge of this work and construct the aforesaid dike ten feet wide at the bottom, five feet high and three feet wide on top, providing it with well made and strong floodgates, and the country people shall thereafter not be obliged to do any work on this outside dike or floodgates without being paid for it; while, on the other side, the inhabitants of New Castle shall be held to make necessary repairs on this dike and the floodgates from time to time under condition that they shall also derive the profits from the aforesaid marsh land and have it as their own.

"The Magistrates have also considered it highly necessary for everybody that the outer dike, running along Mr. Hans Block's Marsh should be repaired and strengthened; they order, therefore, that this dike, like the other, should for this time be repaired and strengthened by all and every male inhabitant of the district of New Castle, but that hereafter the said dike and flood gates shall be repaired from time to time and taken care of by the aforesaid Hans Block or his heirs.

"The working people shall be divided into three parties by the aforesaid three officers, and each party shall be under command of its officer, and work for two days at the dike, and whoever shall refuse to come to work in his turn, or to send a laborer in his place shall be held to pay to the said officer for each day which he loses the sum of ten guilders in wampum.

"The aforesaid work must be done and completed within the time of six weeks under penalty of threefold payment, in default whereof they are to remain under bail bonds for its payment.

"This done and published in New Castle the 4th June, 1675.

"ED. CANTWELL.

"H. BLOCK.

"JOHN MOLL,

"DIRICK ALBERTSEN."

Against this order the country people protested to Gov. Andross accepting the construction of the town dike,—

"But not any way willing to repair the dike which belongs to the flye of Hans Block without the privilege thereof, it being the said Hans his owne, and, therefore, belonging to him to make good the dike the whole Company of y^e inhabitants or y^e most part making the parties named, John Ogle and Dominie Fabricius their speakers, that they were willing to repair the Kings Highway through the flye as also to make and secure the Dike for a foot passage over the river side with sufficient sluices to draine the water out of the flye, but not to be slaves to Hans Block's particular interest, for which cause not only one but all in whose behalf these whose names are underwritten complayne. The flye being by y^{or} Hon^{rs} apprizers accounted of no value, yett according to y^{or} Hon^{rs} orders in New Castle, we humbly accept y^{or} hon^{rs} pleasure therein, and are willing to maintain both ways, so y^e we may have the privilege of ye Commonage.

(Signed)

"CAPT. EVERETT HENDRICKSEN EAK,

"For the whole company of Crane Hooks.

"LEUTENANT THO. JACOBSEN.

"JACOB JOHNSON, Ensign.

"Both for the whole company of Cristina Creek."

The inhabitants of New Castle also remonstrated and declared their unwillingness to improve private property. The order caused much bad feeling in the community and acts of violence were attempted. The condition of affairs is set forth by Willam Tom, clerk of the court, in a letter to Governor Andross, June 8, 1675. After speaking of the necessity for the dikes and the causes which led to the order, he

says "That all the inhabitants as above should meet in the Towne, the fourth of June, there to hear read o' determination wth was accordingly done in the Church, but after the reading and being opposed (wee returning from the Church) by some of this Towne and a number of the inhabitants wthout in such a mutinous and tumultuous manner, being led on by Fabricius, the priester, Jacob Vande Vere, John Ogle, Bernard Egge, Thomas Jacobson, Juryan Bratesman, Matthew Smyth, Evert Hendricksen and several others, some having swords, some pistols others clubbs wth them wth such despitful language, saying they wont make neither the one nor the other, that they could not longer be forborne in so much that Capt. Cantwell, High Sheriff, by our consent, calling for the Constable, layd hold of the priester and Ogle, and sent them on board of the Sloop, wth intention for New Yorke, to y^r Honor, but the tumult thereupon arising, upon their going on board, cursing and some crying "fatt them on fatt them on"¹ being most drunk and wee not knowing w^t height it might come, they being in such a humor, still crying and all wee were inforced to send for them from on board and discharge them, wth said mutinous way of proceedings, we hope yo^r hono^r will not allow it and impossible for us to get justice according to the best of o^r knowledge, when all of o^r accouns shall be disputed by a plebeian faction wth will not only force us to leave the bench, but will expose the country to great charges when upon every occasion their frenzical braynes please."

He further stated that Mr. De Haes would wait upon his honor in a few days and would transmit his answer and order in the matter, and suggested the propriety of sending two files of soldiers to the river to "keep the people in awe and us in security."

The magistrates gave to the Governor the following reasons for their orders about the dykes :

"First, To obey the Hon^{ble} General's order concerning roads to be made from one village to the other. No wagon or cart roads could be made unless the aforesaid dikes and flood-gates had been constructed to keep out the water.

"Second. There are only a few here, who have a knowledge of such work, especially among the people of New Castle, and they have been compelled to pay their workmen from 30 to 40 guilders a day for such work, so that the people who wanted to labor have earned much and nobody would have lost more than five or six hours work on the public dike and three or four hours on Hans Block's dike.

"Third. All inhabitants, country people and strangers, would have been compelled to go five or six English miles through the woods to reach Sweenewyck, which is not more than one English mile from here. Now that Mr. Hans Block's dike has been made, although he could make his hay without repairing his dike, as it can be made on other marshes without dikes, he has nevertheless made sixteen parts of his dike at his own expense, besides one-fourth of the dike which had already been made, and has also paid the expenses of making a flood-gate and everything needed thereto; so that the mutineers had not the least reason or cause to make reflections about it or to vent their foul language.

"Fourth. In case of a war with the savages or other enemies, especially during winter, when the river is closed, it would be very dangerous for us and for our nearest neighbors to go 5 or 6 English miles through the woods in order to assist each other, we need each other in diverse emergencies every day. We request the Hon^{ble} General to consider the foregoing reply while we rely on your Honor's

sound judgment to decide whether we have given the least lawful reason to the community to resist our order and to mutiny.

"H. BLOCK,

"G. MOLL,

"DIRCK ALBERTSEN."

The Council at New York June 23, 1675, ordered "That some person be sent thither about it. The Governor will think of some fitting person. That with y^e person to be sent to Delaware two fyles of soldiers or some other force will be sent likewise."

On the following day the Council ordered that warrants be sent to Delaware for "Jacobus Fabricius and John Ogle as Ringleaders to make their appearance here to answer y^e misdemeanor objected agst. them, touching y^e late disturbance." The warrants were dated June 26th and forwarded; and on September 26, 1675, it was ordered "That y^e said Magister Fabricius, in regard of his being guilty of what is layd to his charge and his former irregular life and conversation be suspended from exercising his functions as a Minister or preaching any more within this government, either in publique or private."

The magistrates of New Castle, not in the least intimidated by the rebellion against their order, directed the people to obey it and, in case of refusal, the high sheriff was to execute the work at the double amount of their expenses. It was delayed, however, for some time, and the order of the magistrates was confirmed by the Governor and the Council, September 15, 1675.

The dikes were built soon after and in November of the same year Walter Wharton was appointed to survey the same. He made report December 5, 1676, "of the length of the Town Dike and Mistress Block's Dike, it being the new worke" as follows: "Martin Garretson's part, three hudred and six feet; Hendrick Johnson's part, three hundred and eighteen feet; Peter De Witt's part, five hundred and nineteen feet."

"The whole length of Town Dike, allowing twelve feet for the sluice, is eleven hundred and forty-three feet; Mistress Block's Dike eight hundred and fifty-two feet."

Ten years later the dikes were repaired at the expense of those having a proprietary interest in the commonage, as the former meadow of Captain Carr was then called, and the commonage was subsequently divided by lot, with the understanding that the dikes were to be kept in repair by those holding an interest in it.

In 1676 all vessels going up and down the river were required to load and discharge their cargoes at New Castle.

In the fall of 1681, James Pierson, brickmaker and bricklayer, was given a double lot for a brick-yard.

On November 9, 1682, the establishment of a weekly public market² was ordered by the court. The old

² This market was at a place known as "Market Plaine," and occupied part of the square which has ever since been used by the public of New Castle. At the upper end, about where the Immanuel Church now stands, was the fort and improvements pertaining thereto. In 1689, the proprietor, through William Markham, ordered the bonnie of the square to be established, and five years later title to the lot on which the fort stood were given to Robert French and later to Colonel Wm. Markham, who subsequently transferred it to Jasper Yeates, from whom title has descended.

¹ Take hold of them.

market-place at the fort was adopted as the site and each Saturday from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. as the hours.

In 1726 leave was granted to Wessel Alrichs by Governor William Keith to establish a ferry from New Castle to Salem, in New Jersey, which increased the trade of the town to a considerable extent.

In 1729 another market¹ was established, with Philip Van Leuvenigh as clerk, and Wednesday and Saturday were appointed market days. Every baker was required to mark, letter name or brand every loaf of bread he baked, each one to be of certain weight, or liable to seizure. The clerk was authorized to erect stalls, or booths, and to rent the same to those wishing them.

On April 5, 1748, the justices of the court at New Castle directed a letter to Richard Peters, one of the Council of the proprietors, stating that French and Spanish privateers were cruising about in Delaware Bay, and as New Castle was exposed to their attacks, and the records were in danger, they asked that John Mackey, prothonotary recorder, etc., be permitted and instructed to remove all the papers and books of the county to some safe and commodious house in Christiana Bridge. To this Richard Peters replied, April 14th, that if, in their judgment, it was best, to let it be done.

NEW CASTLE INCORPORATED.—The authorities at Fort James gave New Castle its original independent local government on May 17, 1672, in the following order:

"That for ye better government of ye Towne of New Castle, for the future, the said Towne shall be erected into a Corporacon by the name of a Balywick. That is to say, it shall be governed by a Bayley and six assistants, to be at first nominated by the Governor, and at ye expiration of a year foure of the six to go out and four others to be chosen in their places, the Bayley to continue for a year, and then two to be named to succeed, out of whom the Governor will elect one. Hee is to preside in all of ye corts of the Towne, and have a double vote. A Constable is likewise to be chosen by ye Bench. The Towne Court shall have power to try all causes of debt or damage, to the value of ten pounds, without appeal. That ye English Lawes, according to the desire of the inhabitants, bee established, both in ye Towne and all Plantations upon Delaware River."

Captain John Carr was chosen bailiff and high-sheriff; William Tom was one of the assistants. Nothing of importance occurred until the Dutch again came into possession, from the middle of 1673 to the middle of 1674; then those who were in office when the Dutch were in power resumed authority until the recapture the following year, when the late English officials were restored. Subsequently the courts again controlled its affairs until June 3, 1797, when an act was passed establishing the boundaries of the town of New Castle, and its local history became more distinct. Five commissioners were ap-

pointed to carry out the provisions of the act. They were Dr. Archibald Alexander, John Crow, John Bird, Nicholas Van Dyke and George Read, the younger, who held their first meeting July 14, 1799, and appointed Daniel Blaney surveyor. A map was made and the plat ordered placed in the recorder's office at New Castle.

The citizens living within the limits fixed by these commissioners were assessed, June 12, 1798, the entire levy being \$800.09 on a valuation of \$107,105.

The following citizens owned more than four hundred dollars' worth of property each:

Alexander, Dr. Archibald.	Janvier, Thos.
Avell, Capt. John.	Jaquet, John Paul.
Avell, Wm.	King, Michael.
Adams, John (printer).	Kelly, Mathias, Esq.
Bird, John (merchant).	Lanchister, Moses.
Booth, Jas., Esq.	Lelony, Nave.
Bellville, John (carpenter).	Liblam, Jres.
Baker, Jacob (est.).	McCalmont, Jas., Esq.
Boldin, Joseph (est.).	McCullough, Jas.
Betson, John.	Mundall, John.
Butcher, Jos. (wheelwright).	Monroe, Jas.
Bowman, Jere. (carpenter).	McWilliam, Richard (est.).
Barr, Adam.	McWilliam, Rebecca.
Bush, Dr. David.	Megena, Thos.
Bond, Thos. (merchant).	Moore, Thos.
Clay, Rev. Robt.	Miller, Ann.
Coleberry, Dr. Henry.	Penton, Revier (est.).
Crow, John.	Pannore, Wm.
Carson, John.	Pearce, George.
Caldwell, Jas. (est.).	Read, Geo. Sr., Esq.
Clark, Thos. N.	Read, Geo., Jr., Esq.
Clark, Wm.	Riddies, Jas.
Carson, John (carpenter).	Robinson, Wm. (est.).
Clark, Hugh (carpenter).	Rowen, Samuel.
Curlet, Lewis.	Rowen, Henry.
Darragh, John.	Ruth, Jas. (shoemaker).
Duncan, Alex.	Rowen, Robt. (chairmaker).
Darby, Jas.	Stockton, John (est.).
Daruley, Samuel.	Sawyer, Robt.
Dunlap, Francis.	Tatlow, Joseph, Esq.
Davis, Samuel (negro).	Thompson, Mary (est.).
Ewing, John (est.).	Toland, Jas.
Furnver, Robt. (est.).	Van Dyke, Nicholas, Esq.
Foster, Samuel.	Vanleuvenigh, Wm.
Glasford, Abel, Esq.	Vanleuvenigh, Geo.
Golden, Philip.	Willy, John, Esq.
Howell, Benj.	Walraven, Lucan.
Harvey, Alex.	Walraven, Conrad.
Hawghay, Wm.	Webb, Jacob (est.).
Johns, Kineey, Esq.	Williams, Hardin.
Janvier, Francis.	Wharton, Sarah (est.).
Janvier, John.	Zimmerman, John.

New Castle was incorporated as a city under an act of the General Assembly, February 25, 1875, and the first election was held on the second Tuesday in April, 1875, when Edward Challenger, Mark M. Cleaver and William H. Jefferson were commissioners. T. Giffin was elected mayor; Samuel Eckles, president of the Council; and Geo. A. Maxwell, clerk. Thomas Giffin continued as mayor until 1880, and William Herbert was president of the Council from 1877 until 1886. Since that time George W. Dickerson has filled that office. William F. Lane has been treasurer since 1878. L. E. Eliason, H. R. Borie, Frank E. Herbert and James L. Rice have served as clerks. From 1880 to 1886, Samuel H. Black was mayor, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Julian D. Janvier.

¹ The old market had evidently been abandoned.

The municipal office is in the old Court-House, and the new form of government has resulted in many public improvements. The streets have been gradually improved, and the police regulations have elevated the order and moral tone of the community.

THE UNION FIRE COMPANY was organized in March, 1796, as a volunteer association with twenty-nine members. A fund of four hundred and sixty-eight dollars was subscribed, twenty leather buckets were bought, and Archibald Alexander and John Bird were appointed a committee to purchase an engine, which they secured for four hundred dollars. Among the early officers were: President, James Booth; Secretary, David Morrison; Treasurer, Thomas Bond; Engineers, George Pierce and Thomas Turner. In 1806 the membership included Nicholas Vandyke, M. King, T. Walraven, J. McCalmont, W. C. Frazer, J. Bowman, M. Kennedy, John Bird, James Riddle, Evan Thomas, C. P. Bennett, Kensey Johns, Henry Colesberry, Thomas Bond, Wm. Armstrong, Charles Thomas, John Janvier, Thomas Magens, John Crow, Hugh W. Ritchie, Jacob Bellville, John Panton, Christopher Weaver and Alexander Duncan.

On January 23, 1804, the company became an incorporated body. At different times the Levy Court appropriated money, and in 1823 contributed toward the erection of an engine-house. The Union Fire Company disbanded about 1840. Subsequently to 1820 an opposition company, called the Penn, was formed, and a spirited rivalry existed for several years between the two organizations.

On April 25, 1824, New Castle was visited by the most disastrous fire in its history, resulting in a loss of one hundred thousand dollars. The conflagration originated in the house of James Riddle, and before it was controlled, the residences and stores of James Riddle, J. Bowman, Thomas Janvier, H. W. Ritchie, J. & E. McCullough, Dr. McCalmont, George Read, A. Barneby, Joseph Raynow, Richard Sexton and John Janvier were totally destroyed. This disaster aroused general sympathy, and among the subscriptions received to repair the loss was one from Boston, where an appeal was made to the Council of that city by the Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, member of Congress and a native of New Castle, and it was urged that the opportunity was now offered to reciprocate the friendship of New Castle for Boston, as practically demonstrated in 1774.¹ Boston responded liberally to the appeal, and with the funds received from other sources, aided by the native energy of the people, the majority of the burned buildings were soon restored.

Later the "Good Will" engine was purchased and was in its day a powerful "machine." Thirty men were required to man it, and it had a capacity for throwing a stream fifteen feet higher than the tallest spire in the village. This engine was used until the modern steamers were procured.

¹ During the enforcement of the odious Port Bill, in 1774, Nicholas Van Dyke, father of Nicholas Van Dyke, the Congressman, and George Read, collected nine hundred dollars and forwarded it to Boston for the relief of the victims of the Port Bill.

The first steam fire-engine was the "Humane," purchased by the trustees of the Common in 1885. At the same time they bought a good hook-and-ladder outfit from the Moyamensing Company of Philadelphia. A portion of this apparatus is still in use.

On May 1, 1887, the New Castle authorities were authorized by act of General Assembly to borrow five thousand dollars, and issue bonds for the payment of the same. With the fund thus realized a fine Silsby No. 4 steam-engine was bought for three thousand four hundred dollars, and placed in charge of Chief Engineer Jacob Sanders, with a volunteer company to assist him. The department now has all necessary apparatus for efficient services, and is well housed in the hall of the Red Men, in the western section of the city.

THE NEW CASTLE GAS COMPANY was chartered February 19, 1857, and organized September 10, 1857, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars in shares of ten dollars. The incorporators were Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., Howard J. Terry, James Couper, John Janvier, James Crippen and Peter B. Vandever. Mr. Tasker was elected president, an office still held by him. Mr. Vandever was made secretary.

In 1887 the officers were T. T. Tasker, President; Wm. H. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer; William Herbert, James G. Shaw, Elmer W. Clark and Samuel M. Couper, directors. Under the supervision of Mr. Tasker works were built, mains laid and gas introduced in 1857. The plant of the company has a capacity of forty-five thousand feet per day. There are five miles of mains and forty-one street-lamps, some of which have been in use since 1857.

THE NEW CASTLE WATER WORKS COMPANY was incorporated April 1, 1869, by Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., William Herbert, Joseph H. Rogers, John Janvier, Allen V. Lesley, James G. Shaw, Peter B. Vandever, Andrew C. Gray and William C. Spruance. The capital stock was fixed at fifty thousand dollars, with privilege of increase to one hundred thousand dollars. James G. Shaw was chosen president, and is still the executive of the company; Wm. H. Clark, secretary and treasurer; Thomas T. Tasker, Stephen P. M. Tasker, William Herbert, Dr. John J. Black, A. M. Hizar, Ed. Challenger and E. W. Clark are the other directors. Water was introduced by the company in the spring of 1873, the supply being brought from None Such Creek, three miles from New Castle. The water is pumped into a reservoir of one million two hundred and fifty thousand gallons capacity, situated one and a half miles from the city, at an elevation of eighty-seven feet. Five miles of mains have been laid in the streets of New Castle, and forty-five water-plugs erected. Thirty-seven are designed for the use of the Fire Department.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—In the minutes of the Council of New Amstel, under Vice-Director Jean Paul Jacquet, August 14, 1656, it is noted that "regarding the mill, it is left to the choice of deputy sheriff and commissioners to put it up."

On October 29, 1657, Vice-Director Alrichs writes to Director Stuyvesant from New Castle: "I further learn that a horse-mill is ready there, which it was decided to bring here, if the owner of it had not died; and whereas we are without sufficient breadstuffs, also unable to grind corn and other grains, beside doing many more things which necessarily must be done, I therefore would wish that your Honor be pleased and take the trouble to ascertain at once the lowest price, and if it is any way reasonable to inform me of it."

On October 5, 1658, he writes again: "The arrival of the skipper Jacob, with the galiot, is earnestly desired, since the horse-mill not having been finished, on account of Christian Barent's death, we are very much embarrassed here for breadstuff or flour."

Concerning the mill of the widow Barents, Alrichs wrote later: "I only advised or proposed to her that it would be for her best interests to remain in possession; she would be assisted in completing the mills, with the income of which, through the grist, she would be able to diminish the expenses and live decently and abundantly with her children on the surplus; but she would not listen to advice."

A horse-mill was soon obtained and on December 3, 1659, William Beekman, then in New Amstel, in a letter to Director Stuyvesant, said, "As to my horse-mill, I have no more the disposal of it, as I sold the same to Mr. Hinijossa last August." The latter was at the time lieutenant at New Amstel. Mr. Beekman also writes, May 12, 1662, of the "Company's Horse Mill" at New Amstel.

In November, 1681, Arnoldus De Lagrange petitioned and had granted to him a vacant piece of land "Lying towards ye north end of the Towne of New Castle," also a small piece of marsh land adjoining, on condition that he, "according to his owne proffer, shall build on ye said land a good wind-mill for ye common good of ye inhabitants, and to have for toal of grinding noe more than one Tenth part; and that hee draynes ye marsh and all this to bee done within 12 months after date hereof, otherways and in defect thereof he to forfeit what is now granted."

Of modern mills, the one erected a number of years ago by Thomas T. Tasker and, since 1872, owned by William Lea and Sons Company, is the most prominent. In 1887 the plant consisted of a three-story brick building, forty by fifty feet, with a two-story wing, thirty-two by forty-two feet; a one-story warehouse, thirty-five by seventy feet; a brick engine-house, twenty-five by thirty-five feet; and an elevator, thirty-five by eighty feet, with a fifty-five feet tower, having a capacity for fifty thousand bushels of grain. In 1879 the mill was improved and, since 1882, has been a full roller-mill. There are fourteen sets of rolls and two runs of stones, the motive-power being furnished by a one-hundred horse-power engine. The mill now has a capacity for three hundred and fifty barrels per day and gives employment to twenty-five men. It is operated in connection with the Brandywine Mills, of Wilmington, also owned by William

Lea and Sons Company—S. A. Stewart, superintendent.

THE TRITON SPINNING-MILLS, owned and operated by James G. Shaw, were erected by him in 1860-61, and sold under contract to a manufacturing firm in Boston. This firm contracted for the most improved machines to be made in Biddeford, Maine, to fit out the mills. The Civil War began, however, before the machinery was completed, and the Boston firm then gave up its project of engaging in the manufacturing business at New Castle.

James G. Shaw, who then owned the mills, in 1863, secured the machinery contracted for by the Boston firm, and placed it in the Triton Mills. He associated with him James G. Knowles, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton-yarn. In 1871 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Shaw has since been the sole proprietor. The main building, as originally erected, was 50 by 500 feet. It has been enlarged 70 by 500 feet. These mills have been twice refitted and are supplied with the best machinery of American manufacture. The mills contain fourteen thousand spindles, and consume three thousand bales of cotton a year. The number of employees ranges from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty.

James G. Shaw, the proprietor of the Triton Mills, was born in Chester, county of Delaware, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1828. He is a son of the late Samuel Shaw and Mary Ann Eyre, and comes of the old Sharpless stock that came over with William Penn, and settled in Delaware County. After being educated in his native town he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1857 he removed to New Castle, where he purchased the Chancellor Johns farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres and laid it out as an addition to the town. This led to the building of his mills, which he has since operated successfully. About 1864 he sold the land he had purchased to Thomas T. Tasker, and has since devoted himself to his manufacturing interests. He has been an enterprising citizen and an active promoter and advocate of all public improvements in the town. He was married, April 28, 1869, to Miss Virginia, daughter of Major Joseph Carr, of Brandywine Hundred, and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

The New Castle Manufacturing Company was incorporated January 25, 1833, for the manufacture of cotton, woolen and metal goods, by Thomas Janvier, James Couper, Jr., James Rogers, James Smith and Charles I. du Pont.

In 1834 a foundry was built and shops erected to make locomotives. The shops were a long time in charge of Wm. H. Dobbs, and locomotives for use on the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad were built there. Andrew C. Gray was one of the most active of the company. Subsequently the Hicks Engine Company occupied these shops, which was afterwards used by the Morris-Tasker Iron Works.

The Morris-Tasker Iron Works were established at Philadelphia, in 1821, by Henry G. Morris and



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and soon had a better factory than the one destroyed. He has the reputation of treating his employees with
In 1886 he built a large addition, put in four more a kindness and liberality which have won their warm



Thomas T. Tasker, the principal business being the operation of a pipe-mill. In 1872 the firm was composed of Thomas T. Tasker, Jr., and Stephen P. M. Tasker, who transferred the works to New Castle, where the old buildings of the New Castle Manufacturing Company were occupied until the present quarters were erected. In 1876 the firm was incorporated as the Delaware Iron Company, with S. P. M. Tasker, president; Charles Wheeler, vice-president; and G. Wister Brown, secretary and treasurer. In 1886 a stock company succeeded them under the same name and charter. The capital stock was fixed at five hundred thousand dollars, and the company organized with M. C. McIlvain, president; Jonathan Rowland, secretary; T. Wister Brown, treasurer; Lewis W. Shallcross, general manager. The principal office was established in Philadelphia, but the works at New Castle were continued, with Hiram R. Borie superintendent, who succeeded Joseph R. Tasker in 1883.

The plant embraces thirty-five acres of land on the Delaware River, within the limits of the city. The works consist of a rolling-mill capable of making one hundred tons of pipe-iron per day; a bending-mill, one hundred and six by two hundred and ninety-five feet, operated by a two hundred horse-power engine; a welding-mill, one hundred and forty-one by two hundred and eight-one feet, having a two hundred and fifty horse-power engine; and a finishing-room, three hundred by two hundred and fifty-two feet, with an engine of one hundred and fifty horse-power. All these buildings are of brick, and the engines are of the Corliss pattern.

The machinery has been especially designed for these works, and is adapted for making iron and steel tubes, from one and a quarter to eight inches in diameter, the full product being about eight hundred tons per week. About eight hundred men are employed. Near the works are sixty-two brick dwellings, erected by Richard J. Dobbins, and comprising a settlement known as "Dobbinsville."

James G. Knowles' large woolen-mill has been in operation since 1878 and has been carried on by him as sole proprietor since that date. Just prior to the year 1863 a mill was built by James G. Shaw, and that gentleman then associating with himself Mr. Knowles, under the firm-name of Shaw & Knowles, the spinning of cotton-yarn was begun. The mill was supplied with both cotton and woolen machinery, and both were operated by the firm until 1871. At that time the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Knowles, taking the woolen machinery, leased part of the building from Mr. Shaw and carried on business for himself. In 1873 he built mills containing four sets of woolen machinery. These were destroyed by fire October 23, 1878, but immediately rebuilt. In 1884 they were again burned, but undaunted even by this second calamity Mr. Knowles promptly went to work and soon had a better factory than the one destroyed. In 1886 he built a large addition, put in four more

sets of machinery and increased the number of looms to two hundred, thus more than doubling the capacity of the establishment, which is now one of the largest and probably the best arranged and most thoroughly equipped in the State. An idea of its size may be gained from the following figures. The main building is three hundred by forty-eight feet and two stories in height, while another, also of two floors, is eighty by thirty feet in dimensions, and a one-story building, the dyeing and finishing room, is one hundred and twenty by thirty-four feet. A fourth building, known as the "picker" department, is eighty-three by thirty-four feet, and besides these there are offices, etc., etc. The intricate, delicate and ever busy machinery is driven by two engines, with an aggregate of one hundred and sixty horse-power, and two hundred persons are afforded constant employment. Every improved device known to this branch of manufacture is supplied and every safeguard of life and property that can be thought of has a place in this model mill. It is lighted by electricity and has an automatic fire apparatus, which is unexcelled anywhere in the region. The product of the establishment consists of what are known as "cotton worsteds" of medium grade, manufactured on woolen machinery and designed for the clothing trade—for men's wear. Of these more than seven thousand yards are manufactured per day, or over forty thousand yards per week, all of which is disposed of directly by the proprietor, who has an office in New York, from which the greater portion of the output of his mill is distributed to all parts of the United States.

The proprietor and builder-up of these works is very popular in New Castle, and there is much in his character and career which young men might emulate with profit to themselves and benefit to the community. He has accomplished much in spite of many misfortunes, and yet is only at the meridian of life, having been born August 3, 1837. The parents of James Gray Knowles were George G. and Martha C. (the former of whom is now living, and is eighty-five years of age), and their home was near Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The first move that Mr. Knowles made away from home was in 1856, when he went to Chester to learn the manufacture of cotton from Abram Blakeley. Three years later he began in the same town the business of cotton-yarn spinning. After carrying on this business for about four years, or until 1863, he removed to New Castle, and formed a partnership with Mr. Shaw, as already related. Since that time, as the people of New Castle, and, for that matter, of Wilmington, well know he has exhibited remarkable energy, pluck and business management. In spite of repeated disaster by fire, he has built up a great establishment, and maintained as prosperous a manufacture as any to be found in this generally thriving region of country. He has the reputation of treating his employees with a kindness and liberality which have won their warm

regard, and "labor troubles" have been very rare at his mills.

While keeping a watchful eye on all departments of the factory and upon his business generally, his energies are not confined to it, and he has interests in other industries in Wilmington (which city he has recently made his home) and elsewhere. But Mr. Knowles does not allow business to monopolize his time or talents, believing that there are other objects in life than mere money-getting and money-hoarding. He is a man who finds great pleasure to be derived from books, — in mental culture generally, — in the beautiful things in nature and in art, in happy social environment and, above all, in the domestic circle, being devoted to the welfare of his family.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Ella M., daughter of Rev. William Urie, a prominent minister of the Methodist Church, and they have two children—Martha and George.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.—In the early history of New Castle, all vessels passing up the river were required for several years to land at the town. Later on, the commercial ascendancy of Philadelphia and other cities higher up the Delaware and the railroad interests ruined the shipping interests of the town. The harbor has been much improved by the government, which erected a number of very substantial ice breakers; yet few vessels touch at this place, and Wilmington has been made the port of entry. Prior to the change New Castle had its collector, health officer and other port officials. Jehu Curtis was collector in 1744, and William Till, who died in office in 1764, was also a collector.

In 1784 an act was passed by the Assembly authorizing John Stockton, William Lea, James Riddle, Kensey John, Isaac Grantham, Archibald Alexander and George Read, to raise twelve thousand dollars, to improve the harbor, at New Castle, by erecting piers, etc. This work was undertaken, although only about four thousand dollars were realized, and was completed some time about 1802. In 1803 Dr. James McCalmont was appointed health officer of the port, by the Governor of Delaware, to succeed Dr. Colesberry. In later years New Castle had a naval inspector, and among those who filled the office were: Captains Montgomery, Geddes, Sawyer and De Laney. Similar duties were performed afterwards by Thomas Stockton, James Rogers and George Platt. The office is now in charge of Samuel H. Black, as deputy collector.

On April 12, 1775, Joseph Tatlow and Thomas Henderson announced that they had "established a stage line for the term of seven years to carry on business between Philadelphia and Baltimore, *via* New Castle and Frenchtown." Tatlow had packet boats from Philadelphia to New Castle, and Henderson ran a similar line from Frenchtown to Baltimore.

The stages were run between New Castle and Frenchtown. The New Castle and Frenchtown

Railroad succeeded the stages in 1831. The first attempt to run a train by steam was not successful, the engine built by Colonel Long failing to work satisfactorily. An English locomotive, the "Delaware," was brought over and put together at New Castle, and, in 1833, the work of building engines at New Castle was resumed, the mechanics adopting the best features of the imported engine.

In 1822, John and Thomas Janvier began to run a four-horse coach, leaving the "Union Line Hotel" every morning at nine o'clock. The steamboat line to Philadelphia was started April 20, 1828, and the "Union Line" of the Janviers, in connection with their stages, and later the railroad, was a famous enterprise a half-century ago. The southwestern part of the line was operated by the Hendersons. The Janviers had a steamboat built for this line, which they called the "Delaware," Captain Wilmer Whildin, commander. The Janviers were very successful in the transportation business.

Prior to 1837 New Castle was on the main line of travel between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and many celebrities of national repute passed through the town. General Lafayette stopped in New Castle, October 6, 1826, *en route* to Baltimore, *via* Frenchtown. President Jackson arrived at New Castle Saturday, June 8, 1833, on the steamboat "Ohio," of the "People's Line," and was met by Governor Bennett, of Delaware, and "a vast concourse of people." When the boat anchored, a salute was fired by the revenue cutter lying in the harbor, and there were other demonstrations of welcome. A public arch bore the inscription, "The Union, it must be preserved." After spending a short time on shore the party returned to the boat and proceeded to Philadelphia. General Jackson again passed through New Castle, on his return from Boston, July 3, 1833. On June 10, 1833, Black Hawk, the celebrated Indian chief, was taken through New Castle, in custody of Major Garland.

In 1845 Samuel L. Hall was granted the use of a wharf for ship-building.

Among those actively in trade in more recent years were Thomas Hyatt, on the site of the present Ferris drug-store. Samuel Couper was one of his business contemporaries. Joseph Sawyer traded in the Nowland stand. Captain James McCullough was in the building now occupied by David Boulden. Henry and Thomas Frazier occupied a stand which William B. Janvier used successfully. Platt & El-kinton were at the George W. Turner store. James Riddle and John Bird were enterprising merchants on the corner, where Elihu Jefferson afterwards conducted an extensive business as merchant and grain dealer. Jeremiah Bowman was a lumber dealer on the wharf, and later Charles Lambson had a yard at the gas works. In 1887 J. T. & L. E. Eliason were extensively engaged in the coal, lumber and machinery trade, and other merchants fully represented every branch of business. Hugh W. Ritchie opened

the first drug store after 1820, and Robert G. Algeo was in this business in 1845. In 1849 John G. Challenger established a pharmacy, which has been carried on by Edward Challenger since 1858. Charles Ferris subsequently opened a drug store, and it has been continued by his son, William J. Ferris.

A branch of the Delaware Farmers' Bank has long been in operation at New Castle, first in an old building on Water Street, and since 1851 in the present banking-house. Kensey Johns was the first president, and his successors were James R. Black, James Booth, Thomas Janvier, Andrew C. Gray and John J. Black. The cashiers of the branch at New Castle have been Francis L. Couch, James Couper, Howell J. Terry, Charles Kimmey and Richard G. Cooper. W. F. Lane is the present teller.

The following is a statement of the bank as made in January, 1888, followed by a list of the directors of the branch bank at New Castle.

ASSETS.	
Real estate.....	\$97,957.98
Bills and notes discounted and other investments.....	85,788.69
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	2,415.53
Cash and cash items.....	8,253.47
Due from banks and bankers.....	39,181.23
	<hr/> \$233,976.88
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$100,000.00
Undivided profits.....	4,689.64
Individual deposits.....	129,249.48
Due to banks and bankers.....	47.76
	<hr/> \$233,976.88

Directors of the Branch Bank at New Castle.

Mordecai McKinney.....	June 9, 1807	John Janvier.....	1831-37
George Read.....	June 9, 1807-36	James Booth.....	1833-37
Allen McLane.....	June 9, 1907	Cornelius D. Blaney.....	1835
Joseph Israel.....	June 9, 1807	Andrew C. Gray.....	1837-1
John Janvier.....	June 9, 1807	Andrew C. Gray.....	1861-85
Samuel Barr.....	June 9, 1807-10	Elihu Jefferson.....	1861-70
Kensey Johns.....	1808-17	William T. Read.....	1861-73
John Bird.....	1808	Samuel Guthrie.....	1861-71
James McCalmont.....	1809-25	George B. Rodney.....	1861-77
Thomas Janvier.....	1810-14	Edward Williams.....	1861-66
John Janvier.....	1811-15	Dana G. Nivin.....	1867-82
James Rodgers.....	1811-34	Allen V. Lesley.....	1872-81
James R. Black.....	1812-32	Thomas Holcomb.....	1872-87
Thomas Janvier.....	1812-16	John Janvier.....	1874
Thomas Riddle.....	1813-32	Richard G. Cooper.....	1875-81
James Booth.....	1816-18	John H. Rodney.....	1876
Nicholas Van Dyke.....	1816-17	Geo. B. Rodney.....	1882
Samuel McCalmont.....	1817	C. A. Rodney.....	1882
John Crow.....	1819-20	John H. Rodney.....	1883-87
Thomas Janvier.....	1822-37	John J. Black.....	1883-87
John Moody.....	1825-37	A. B. Cooper.....	1883-87
Samuel Moteer.....	1828	George W. Turner.....	1873-87
Benjamin Watson.....	1829	Francis N. Buck.....	1886-87

PRESIDENTS.

Kensey Johns.....	July 7, 1807
James R. Black.....	
James Booth.....	
Thomas Janvier.....	
Andrew C. Gray.....	Jan., 1849
Dr. John J. Black.....	Jan., 1866

CASHIERS.

Francis L. Couch.....	Jan. 9, 1807
James Couper.....	Jan. 9, 1807
Howell J. Terry.....	Jan., 1861
Charles Kimmey.....	Jan., 1871
Richard G. Cooper.....	Jan., 1881

State Directors appointed for New Castle Branch.

1807, Kensey Johns, John Bird, David Nivin.
January 12, 1824, Samuel Moteer, Levi Boulden, John Crow.
January 25, 1825, Samuel Moteer, James Rogers, Levi Boulden.
January 31, 1829, Levi Boulden, Samuel Moteer, John Moody.

¹ NOTE.—The records of the bank from 1837 to 1861 are lost.

January 31, 1827, Samuel Moteer, Levi Boulden, Augustine H. Pennington.

January 9, 1829, John Moody, Samuel Moteer, Thomas Stockton.

January 8, 1830, Thomas Stockton, Samuel Moteer, Benjamin Watson.

January 5, 1831, John Moody, Thomas Stockton, Samuel Moteer.

January 4, 1832, Thomas Stockton, John Janvier, George Platt.

January 23, 1833, Thomas Stockton, George B. Rodney, George Platt.

January 12, 1835, Same.

January 11, 1841, Same.

January 19, 1843, Thomas Stockton, George Platt, Nathaniel Young.

February 8, 1845, Nathaniel Young, Charles H. Black, Thomas Stockton.

January 15, 1847, Nathaniel Young, Charles H. Black, Philip Reybold.

January 29, 1851, Elihu Jefferson, Nathaniel Young, William D. Ocheltree.

March 2, 1853, Same.

January 23, 1855, Nathaniel Young, William Couper, Elihu Jefferson.

January 28, 1857, Elihu Jefferson, William T. Read, James Crippen.

February 3, 1859, Elihu Jefferson, Daniel R. Wolfe, James Crippen.

February 7, 1861, Nathaniel Young, James Truss, Charles Gooding.

February 12, 1863, James Truss, Dr. John Merritt, A. C. Nowland.

February 13, 1867, James Truss, Allen V. Lesley, Samuel Townsend.

February 17, 1869, James Truss, Allen V. Lesley, John Merritt.

January, 10, 1871, Allen V. Lesley, John Merritt, Bankson T. Holcomb.

February 3, 1873, John J. Black, John Johns, Bankson T. Holcomb.

February 2, 1875, Same.

February 21, 1877, Same.

March 25, 1879, John J. Black, Thomas Giffin, James T. Ellason.

April 6, 1881, James T. Ellason, David Boulden, A. H. Silver.

February 21, 1883, Same.

January 28, 1885, James T. Ellason, David Boulden, Eugene Rogers.

March 8, 1887, Same.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.—As early as the fall of 1677 there was a Doctor Tyman Stidden at New Castle, and James Crawford is mentioned as a physician in 1678. In March, 1678, there was also a Doctor Daniel Wells, who presented an "account of Phisik" in court against Henry Stonebrake, deceased. Dr. John Finney was a practitioner in 1754 and later. Dr. Henry Colesberry was a prominent practitioner, continuing until about 1830, when Dr. C. B. Ferguson succeeded him. Dr. J. H. Handy located for practice three years later. Subsequent practitioners of note were Doctors James McCalmont, W. H. Hamilton, Charles H. Black, David Stewart, James Couper, Jr., John H. Black and David Stewart, the last two at present in practice.

The attorneys living at New Castle since 1800 have been Judge James Booth, Kensey Johns, Kensey Johns, Jr., James Booth, Jr., Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, James Rogers, Simon Guthrie, Judge J. R. Black, W. H. Rogers, George B. Rodney, Andrew C. Gray, George Gray, John H. Rodney, A. B. Cooper and James R. Booth. Some of the latter still practice at Wilmington and New Castle.

In 1803 the post-office at New Castle was "kept" by a Mr. Haughey. Hugh W. Ritchie was the post-master prior to the great fire of 1824, and R. Ritchie succeeded him after his death, in 1832. The post-masters since have been John Riddle, John Challenger, Edward Challenger, Reuben Janvier and John Manlove, the present incumbent. The office is in the old court-house.

INNS AND HOTELS.—In the early history of New Castle the inns, ordinaries or public-houses were prominent factors in the social and business life of the community. It was at such places that important public gatherings, including even religious meetings, were held, and the best citizens of the town met there

for social conversation and to hear and discuss the news received from travelers. The keeper was frequently a man of marked characteristics, prominent in the affairs of the place, and one whose opinions were usually courted. Occasionally, however, an inn-keeper would be found who did not meet the requirements of the age, and his hostelry soon declined.

Fopp Jansen Outhout, who was a magistrate from 1676-83, was an inn-keeper in New Amstel in 1662, as is mentioned in a trial of that date in which he is mentioned as one of the witnesses.

Ralph Hutchinson was an ordinary keeper at New Castle as early as 1677, and was probably one of the first in that vocation. His place was afterwards kept by his brother, Robberd, who, unfortunately, was charged with dishonest practices, and, as he was also a constable, his case became an object of public consideration. On June 3, 1679, a letter containing the following facts was sent to the Governor asking his advice:

"One Adam Wolles, a mariner, come to this place from Maryland with his chest, and stopped at the house of Robberd Hutchinson. After he had been there a day or two he found that the chest had been opened, things taken out, and again locked. He made the theft known and gave a list of articles he had in the chest. Suspicion was attached to Hutchinson, who, when closely examined, owned up, and the most of the articles were found. After other witnesses were examined he again disclosed more, and threw himself upon the court. He was put in prison."

The Governor in reply commented at length upon the enormity of the offense, but left the punishment to the court. Hutchinson was dismissed from the "constablewick," and the court "doe order and sentence that hee, the sd Robberd Hutchinson, for example to others, bee brought to the forte gate and there publicquely whipt thirty and nine strokes or lashes; that hee pay unto Adam Wolles the remainder of ye goods stolen out of ye chest not yet found, together wth all the charges and fees of this action, and doe futher forever bannish ye sd Robberd Hutchinson out of this River of Delaware and partes adjacent, hee to depart wthin three days now next ensuing, wth leave to chose and appoint any person as his attorney to receive and pay his debts. God save the King." This above sd sentence was put in execution and Robberd Hutchinson publicquely whipt ye same day in New Castle, etc."

Hutchinson was succeeded June 4, 1679, by John Darby. The property was described as "bounded on the east by the strand, or river; south, by the house of John Hendrickson, drover; west, by the moat; and north, by the house and lot of Isaac Tayne." Darby's license was granted with the proviso that "hee performs what he now promises w^{ch} is viz.: That hee will keep a good and orderly house; that hee will now begin wth six beds and wthin twelve months procure six beds more; to have only privilege to sell drink by

retayle. In case none other be admitted more by the Court."

Prior to 1709 John Brewster was an "Innholder" at New Castle, and on February 28, 1709, he and Elizabeth, his wife, sold to "Richard Halliwell, of New Castle, merchant, the lot fifty by two hundred and fifty feet, bounded southwesterly with Thomas Janvier's lot; northeasterly with burying-ground; northwesterly with Presbyterian meeting-house and southeasterly with ye street. He also gave to Richard Halliwell one silver quart tankard and seven silver spoons."

In the latter part of the eighteenth century Robert Furness was the keeper of an ordinary at New Castle, and it was at his house that the first Methodist meetings in New Castle were held. He was a man of determined purpose and great force of character.

In 1802 Captain Caleb P. Bennett was an inn-keeper, and at his place the county elections were held. In 1803 he bought "the late residence of George Read, Esq., corner Front and Delaware Streets, and then used it as a tavern, calling it the 'Delaware Hotel.'" In 1824 the hotels on Water Street were burned down, and one of them, after being re-built and carried as the "Stockton House," was again burned in 1870. For many years it was the office of stage lines passing out of New Castle. In the rear of this building there was a steamboat landing which has long since been abandoned. In 1828 Henry Steele was the keeper of the "Spread Eagle Hotel," and James Steele was a landlord later. This place is still kept as a hostelry under another name. John Crow was for many years a keeper of the "Delaware House." The present "Jefferson House" was originally the store and residence of Elihu Jefferson, and was re-modeled for hotel purposes. It is the property of William Herbert.

The Gilpin House, located opposite the old courthouse, is now the oldest hotel in continuous use in the town. It took its present name from the late Chief Justice Gilpin, and for years was the stopping-place of the judges and attorneys of the court.

OLD BUILDINGS.—Few very old buildings remain in New Castle. It is believed that the back building of the present Gilpin House is as ancient as any structure in the place, and that it was the meeting-place of the first courts. It was also one of the first places of public entertainment. Near by is a brick building, erected in 1681, where William Penn was entertained by his host Lagrange, when he visited the town in 1682. It had originally a hip-roof, but, in 1858, was remodeled by the present owner, George W. Turner. The famous old tile house was built in 1687, but by whom, or for what purpose, is not known. It was three stories high and its roof was very steep and covered with tile brought from Holland. The rafters were made like the knees of a vessel, all cut out of crooked timber. The brick in its walls were of small size and made of "whitish earth." The building was used for a number of purposes, and became very dilapidated before it was demolished in 1884.

The John Bird house was also built before 1700 and is still standing. It was long the property of Major John Moody. The house of George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was on Water Street, and was removed many years ago. For a short time it was used as a bank building. George Read, the second, built the house now occupied by the family of Samuel Couper. The building, occupied in part by M. C. Rogers as a tobacco shop, antedates the struggle for independence many years. In the time of the Revolution it was occupied by a Dr. Finney.

A part of the old Court-House, used as a State building in William Penn's time, was erected prior to 1680. Two years later Penn met the court in this building. The building has been enlarged and the interior changed. Some very large timbers have been used in its construction, the main girder consisting of a single piece of timber resting on two pillars opposite the doors. On these pillars it was customary in olden times to place the hands of criminals who had committed manslaughter, while they were branded with the letters M. S. A. The red-hot iron was applied until the room was filled with fumes from the burning flesh. The last person so branded was a colored man by the name of Jacob Battle, apprehended for the killing of one Clark.

MARKET SQUARE—NEW CASTLE COMMONS.—This market-house was built by the trustees of New Castle Common, has not been much used for market purposes in recent years. The lot on which it stands is part of a tract of land reserved for public uses as early as the seventeenth century. It has been controlled by various authorities, generally by trustees for the people of New Castle. This office, in the course of years, was neglected, and with a view of placing the property in the care of a perpetual board of trustees, the Assembly on June 13, 1772, appointed a board of Market Square trustees, consisting of David Finney, John Thompson, George Read, Thomas McKean and George Munro. The surviving trustee was empowered to name his successors. This was first done by Thomas McKean in August, 1809, when he appointed James R. Black, Kensey Johns, James Rogers, James Riddle, William C. Frazier, George Read and George Munro. On March 13, 1851, James Rogers, the surviving trustee, named Wm. T. Read, John Janvier, Wm. Couper, Charles H. Black and James Mansfield. On April 30, 1877, John Janvier, survivor, by deed appointed George Gray, John H. Rodney, Richard G. Cooper, Joseph H. Rogers and Julian D. Janvier.

On February 20, 1883, the Assembly enlarged the powers of the trustees and authorized them to hold the property for the city of New Castle, the rights of the county to the buildings, if it should want to use them for the purposes originally intended, being reserved. Under this act the square and its improvements have since been controlled.

The citizens of New Castle have also been much benefited by the income arising from the common

lands, which, in the last forty years especially, has aided materially in supporting the schools and in improving the city. Ever since the settlement of New Castle the lands lying north of the town have been regarded as the common property of the citizens, and for nearly a century and a half have been held in trust for their common good. Under Swedish and Dutch rule individual rights to the wood and pasture on these lands were exercised, and it has only been within a comparatively recent period that a systematic effort was made to improve the lands with a view to making them more productive. The limits of these common lands were not defined prior to the eighteenth century, but on October 31, 1701, William Penn, as proprietor, "directed Edward Penington, Surveyor-General of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories, by a warrant, to survey one thousand acres of land for a common for the use of the inhabitants of the town of New Castle. On April 10, 1704, George Deakyne, surveyor, made a return of the survey, which included one thousand and sixty-eight acres north of New Castle."

The acreage of the common lands having been fixed and the location established, "nothing further of importance seems to have been done in the matter until November 17, 1764, when Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, and 'true and absolute proprietaries and governors in chief of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, in Delaware, and Province of Pennsylvania,' recorded a charter incorporating, 'in pursuance of a warrant from our late father, William Penn, Esquire,' the trustees of the common. The inhabitants of New Castle had complained that persons having property contiguous to the common were encroaching upon the town's tract, wasting the timber, etc., and they urged Thomas and Richard Penn to 'incorporate a certain number of them, the said inhabitants of New Castle, and give them perpetual succession, and to confirm to them the said tract of land in common for the use and behoof of all the inhabitants of the said town.'

"The request was favored, and John Finney, Richard McWilliams, David Finney, Thomas McKean, George Read and George Munro, Esquires, and John Van Gezell, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, Slatior Clay, John Yeates, Nathaniel Silsbee, Daniel McLonen, Robert Morrison, gentlemen, were named as trustees, and they and their successors, forever after, were to be 'one body corporate and politic, in deed, by the name of the Trustees of New Castle Common.' The tract was deeded to the trustees for 'the use of the inhabitants of the town of New Castle.' The deed, made by the two Penns, declared that the property was 'to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, proprietaries of the said counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, in Delaware, as of our manor of Rockland, in free and common socage, by fealty only in lieu of all other services. Yielding and paying, therefor, yearly and every year, unto us, our heirs and successors, at the town of New Castle,

aforesaid, the rent of one ear of Indian corn, if demanded.'

"The trustees were endowed with all the powers of corporation—to sue and be sued, and to establish such by-laws, ordinances, etc., deemed just and necessary, provided they were not 'repugnant to the laws of England or to the government of the counties aforesaid.' When a trustee died, removed from New Castle, or was removed from office for misbehavior, an election was to be held, within ten days, for a successor, by such persons as had a freehold interest of forty shillings in New Castle, or who paid a yearly rental of that amount. The trustees were not to hold, as a body politic, by their letters patent, any other lands or tenements except the Common, and they had no power to sell any part of the Common, which were for no other use whatever except for the inhabitants of New Castle. If the trustees failed to obey the provisions, the property was to revert to Thomas and Richard Penn, their heirs and assigns.

"On July 8, 1791 (upon solicitation of the Trustees of the Common, who claimed that the restrictive terms of the grant of Thomas and Richard Penn prevented the inhabitants of the town of New Castle from deriving all those benefits and advantages which would result from a free and absolute grant thereof), 'John Penn of Stoke Pogis, in the county of Bucks, Esquire, and John Penn, late of Wimpole Street, in the parish of Saint Marylebone, but now of Dover Street, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire (late Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, in America), formally deeded the Common to Isaac Grantham, Esquire, the Rev. Robert Clay, clerk, and William Lees, merchant, all of the hundred and county of New Castle, then successors and heirs, in trust nevertheless, to and for the use, benefit and behoof of the inhabitants of the town of New Castle,' to be transferred or conveyed, by legal means, to the trustees of the Commons. The deed was executed in London and the seal of that city and of the Lord Mayor were affixed.

"In 1792 the General Assembly of Delaware passed an act to enlarge the corporate powers of the Trustees of the Common. It made the trustees a corporate body in deed and in law, with perpetual succession, vacancies to be provided for as in the former charter of incorporation; it gave them power to rent or lease, but not for a longer term than thirty years from the commencement of a lease or contract, and it provided that seven trustees were to make a quorum for the transaction of business, and that they must elect a president once a year.

"On July 13, 1792, Isaac Grantham, Robert Clay and William Lees formally deeded the Common to the trustees as per the deed to them by the two John Penns. The witnesses to the deed were John Bird, Jno. Willv, Sen., and Mary Grantham." From this time the title of New Castle in the lands was absolute.

In 1850 Dr. Charles H. Black and his co-trustees had the commons divided into farms, and by 1864,

the annual revenue had increased to \$7000, and the accumulation enabled the trustees to pay an old debt of \$20,000 due the Farmers' Bank for money borrowed to build the town hall and market-house, and for paving streets. During this period the schools had been supported, the town taxes were very light and Common farms free from debt. Since that time extensive improvements have caused a small indebtedness. In 1887 the Common consisted of nine farms and two lots, north of the city of New Castle, producing a revenue of more than eight thousand dollars, which was disbursed by the trustees for the benefit of the city of New Castle. Among the annual appropriations is one item of three thousand dollars, guarantee interest at six per cent., to the New Castle Water Works Company; and liberal appropriations are also made to the Fire Department.

In 1887 the Common trustees were the following:

John Janvier.....	Elected June 31, 1847
Ferdinand Leckler.....	Elected May 26, 1855
William Herbert, treasurer.....	Elected May 14, 1859
John White.....	Elected June 23, 1866
John Mahoney.....	Elected April 3, 1869
James G. Shaw.....	Elected May 8, 1869
John J. Black, M.D., president.....	Elected December 30, 1871
John H. Rodney.....	Elected January 9, 1875
William F. Lane, secretary.....	Elected December 3, 1878
Elmer W. Clark.....	Elected January 10, 1882
William J. Ferris.....	Elected May 29, 1883
George A. Maxwell.....	Elected January 24, 1885
Edward Challenger.....	Elected June 20, 1885

PROMINENT FAMILIES.—Among the old and honored families which resided at New Castle that of George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was one of the most prominent. He was attorney-general under the British crown. His son, George, was also an attorney as were also his grandsons, George and William T., all deceased. Two granddaughter, Mrs. Anna Reeves and Miss Emily Read, reside at New Castle. Nicholas Van Dyke was another official and local celebrity, who died here. John Stockton held office under English rule and his son, Major Thomas Stockton, was an officer in the army. The latter had sons named Thomas, William and James. Several daughters reside at New Castle. Judge James Booth lived here and reared a large family. A daughter married Attorney-General James Rogers. His son, James Booth, was also an attorney and chief justice; and William Booth was an adjacent farmer. The former was the father of James R. Booth, attorney, and Thomas Booth, civil engineer. James Rogers was a son of Governor Daniel Rogers, of Milford, and was the father of William H. Rogers, attorney, and other sons, James, Eugene, Joseph H., Julian, Robert C. and Daniel, nearly all of whom were professional men. A daughter married J. Nicholas Barney, of the United States navy. Chancellor Kensey Johns was an honored citizen and father of Kensey Johns, Jr., who was also a chancellor. His brothers were Bishop John Johns and Henry Johns. John Johns, son of Kensey, Jr., resides in New Castle Hundred. An older brother, James, was an attorney. John

Bird, merchant, was prominent at the same period. Of his sons, R. M., was a physician, journalist, novelist and dramatist; John, Jr., became a banker; and Henry was a civil engineer. John M. and Thomas Clayton lived a short time at New Castle. Geo. Read Riddle was a native of this place, but removed to Wilmington. Another native of the town was James Booth Roberts, son of Joseph Roberts, who was a celebrated play-writer and author. Judge James R. Black lived in the residence now occupied by Dr. David Stewart, where he died, leaving daughters who married Dr. James Couper, John C. Groome and William Young. A later prominent citizen of the same name, but not of the same family, was Dr. Charles H. Black, father of Dr. John J. and Samuel H. Black. Dr. James Couper came here from Christiana Bridge, and for many years was the cashier of the Farmers' Bank. He was the father of Dr. James M., William, Samuel and John Couper, all deceased. Another prominent citizen of New Castle, whose residence was of more recent date, was George B. Rodney, attorney, and father of John H. Rodney, also an attorney, and Major George Rodney, of the United States army. John and Thomas Janvier, brothers, were very active in the affairs of New Castle. The former was the grandfather of the present mayor, Julian D. Janvier. Wm. Janvier, a cousin of John and Thomas, was a prominent merchant at the old Frazier stand; and this family is one of the few whose residence here has been continued for more than a century.

SECRET ORDERS.—The first organization of a secret character in New Castle, of which any account has been preserved, was a Masonic Lodge, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, under authority of the Grand Lodge of Great Britain, April 3, 1781. The meetings were alternately held at New Castle and Christiana Bridge, and the principal officers were: Joseph Israel, Master; Joseph Kilkead, Senior Warden; and John Clark, Junior Warden.

St. John's, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., was chartered June 27, 1848. It has over eighty members. The following are Past-Masters: Hiram R. Borie, Edward Dalby, George W. Ellicott, Gardner L. Jemison, W. Wood Lesley, P. G. T., John B. Lefevre, Robert S. Martin, George A. Maxwell, P. D. G. M., Thomas M. Ogle, P. G. T.

For many years the meetings were held in the old City Hall, but, since the fall of 1880, a handsome lodge-room has been occupied in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Block. This building was erected under the direction of a joint committee, consisting of William Herbert, M. N. Wier and Ira Lunt, Masons, and Jacob Herman, B. B. Groves and George F. Deakyne, Odd-Fellows. The corner-stone was laid in 1879, and the dedicatory ceremonies were held September 13, 1880. The building is an imposing three-story edifice, fifty by one hundred feet; the lower floors are business-rooms; the second story contains the grand opera-house, and the third story two lodge-rooms for

the Masons and the Odd-Fellows respectively, having separate entrances and ante-rooms. The total cost was \$30,731.10. In 1887 the trustees of the Masons were, William Herbert, John W. Coffman and John Walls.

Washington Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., was instituted at New Castle, October 16, 1833, the charter having been granted to Lucien M. Chase, William D. Chestnut, David L. Moody, William H. Stayton and John McIntire. The meetings were held in a small brick house on Harmony Street until 1846, when a room was secured in the City Hall until September, 1880, when the lodge occupied its present quarters in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Building.

In the first fifty years there were admitted four hundred and ten members, and sixty-three died. The relief of sick and disabled members cost \$1491.50. In 1887 it had a membership of ninety, and the trustees were Louis R. Hushebeck, B. F. Lancaster and George W. Eckles. Since 1856 the secretary of the lodge has been William Herbert, and his only predecessor was Lucien M. Chase, whose services extended from 1833. Many of the members have held important offices in the higher councils of the order.

Seminole Tribe, No. 7, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted February 25, 1869, with the following charter members: Robert H. Palmer, Squire Isherwood, Alonzo R. Wright, John B. Vining, Travis Taylor, James Darling, Richard Bond, Joshua Greaves, Edward Lever, William H. McAllister, Robert Conway, William L. Point, John Haywood, William T. Sutton, and the officers elected were: Prophet, Robert H. Palmer; Sachem, Richard Bond; Sr. Sag. Travis Taylor; Jr. Sag., John B. Vining, Jr.; C. of R., W. H. McAllister; K. of W., James Darling. The tribe met originally in the old court-house, and afterwards in the lodge-room occupied by the Masons and Odd Fellows, when, finding the room too small for their membership, they, in May, 1881, built a wigwam corner of Union and South Streets, on a lot of land forty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, which was donated to them by William Herbert. Gardner L. Jemison was the builder, and Graham & Son, Wilmington, were the architects. The building committee were George E. Temple, James H. Whitelock, Samuel T. Lancaster, Edward S. Monkton, David M. Castlow, William H. Perry and James B. Lancaster. The wigwam cost \$8400, and was dedicated May 1, 1882, by the Grand Council of Delaware.

The first story of the building is occupied by the city as an engine-house, the second story is a public hall and the third is the lodge-room, occupied also by other societies as tenants of Seminole Tribe. In 1885 the tribe was incorporated by act of Assembly. The trustees are George W. Cline, W. G. Wright and George E. Temple. Thomas T. Tasker is the Prophet of the tribe, which has a membership of one hundred and twenty-three.

Harmony Castle, No. 6, K. of G. E., was instituted

in May, 1883, with forty members, and has now about seventy-five members. The meetings are held in the old Odd Fellows' Hall, and the board of trustees is composed of Frank Patton, George Williams and Frank H. Pinkerton. The Past Chief is Delaney Williams.

Adelphi Lodge, No. 8, K. of P., instituted October 15, 1868, has about sixty members. Its meetings are held in a hall corner of Delaware and Union Streets, in a three-story building erected by the lodge, at a cost of \$12,000, and dedicated May 1, 1885. This block was subsequently sold, a lease of the lodge-room only being retained. In this building also meet *Division No. 3, Ancient Order of Hibernians*, which has a growing membership, and *Riverview Assembly, No. 6146, Knights of Labor*, which was instituted in March, 1886, and newly chartered in August, of the same year. The latter body has several hundred members.

Captain Evan S. Watson Post, No. 5, G. A. R. was chartered December 20, 1881, with twenty-five members, James A. Price, Commander, and Joseph E. Robertson, Adjutant. Until July, 1887, seventy-three members had been mustered, and at that date the post had thirty-five members, with William M. Walls, Commander, and Edward McDonough, Adjutant. The post meets in City Hall. The trustees are Robert S. Martin, George M. Riley and Edward McDonough.

General David B. Birney Post, No. 12, G. A. R. was mustered in September, 1883, with twenty-eight members, John J. Gormley, Commander; Joseph E. Vantine, Adjutant. Since that time eight new members have been received, and thirteen have died or resigned. In July, 1887, there were twenty-three members, with Joseph E. Vantine, Commander. The post meets in Herman's Hall.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.—The majority of the early Swedish settlers were imbued with a respect for Divine worship, and this piety led them to establish places of worship, soon after their own homes were erected, in which accredited ministers expounded the Gospel. Among the first to serve in this connection was Rev. John Campanius, who came over with Governor Printz, in 1642. He preached in the settlements along Christiana Creek and the Delaware River. The tenure of the Swedes being so uncertain, but few churches were built under their occupancy. Under the Dutch more places of worship were established. Coming in colonies, it was invariably arranged that one of their number should be a man of piety, in full communion with the Reformed Dutch Church, to teach school and assist in public worship, often discharging the duties which pertain to the minister's office when there was no regular minister. About 1657 a regular Dutch Church was organized at New Amstel by Rev. John Polhemus, who stopped here on his way from Brazil to New Amsterdam, where he settled and died. This interest was placed in the care of Schoolmaster Evert Peterson; but the following year Rev. Evardus Welius came from Amsterdam

as the first ordained settled minister of the town. He died in 1659. Again schoolmaster Peterson, who was also distinguished for his piety, assumed the ministerial functions. In 1662, Rev. Warnerus Hadson was sent from Holland to take his place, but died on the voyage. In 1678, Rev. Petrus Tasschemakers settled here and was pastor for several years, being probably the successor of the unruly Dominie Fabricius, who was deposed from the ministry. The meetings were held in a small wooden church, which stood between the market square and the river, and near the site of the old fort. By some it is supposed that the present Presbyterian Church occupies a part of the site of the old Dutch Church, and which appears to have been abandoned before 1700. Notwithstanding a number of Huguenots had settled at New Amstel, and a French clergyman died here in 1684, who may have been the minister, the church was not prospering and in the year last named the Classis of Amsterdam sent a pastoral letter in which the dissensions which had arisen are deplored and the congregation was exhorted to promote the Gospel and to secure a minister. The people were then under English rule, and although it had been expressly stipulated "that the people be left free as to the liberty of conscience in church as formerly," after having taken the oath of allegiance to the British crown in civil matters, there was such a lack of harmony that the church appears to have lost all its influence. The people continued to worship in the old church as an independent congregation, but with diminished numbers, and there was a laxity of public morals, consequently, inconsistent with former practices. Through the influence of the Quaker element there was a demand upon the public authorities for the better observance of those laws which pertained to the sanctity of the Sabbath. In the court records of September 6, 1680, appears this minute:

"Whereas the frequent shooting of Partridges within this Towne of New Castle, on ye Sabbath or Lord's day, doth much tend to ye Prophaning of ye ^{sd} Lord's day. It is therefore this day, by the Court, ordered that for ye future noe person Inhabiting within this towne of New Castle shall presume on ye Lord's day to goe on hunting or shooting after any Partridges as well without as within this Towne; or any other game upon a penalty of fyne of 10 Gilders for ye first time, 20 gilders for ye second and ye loss of ye Gun for ye 3^d offense, of which all persons to take notice."

Soon after the proprietorship of William Penn, steps were taken to establish a Friends' Meeting. This purpose was fully carried out, in 1684, by the Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia, under whose direction the meeting at New Castle became permanent. The Friends constituting it were few in numbers, and for a number of years they assembled at the houses of the various members, the first church being built in 1705. Fifteen years later a board of trustees is mentioned, and in October, 1720, they obtained title to a lot of ground, one hundred and twenty by three hundred feet, on Beaver and Otter Streets, the conveyance being from George Hogg, Sr., cordwainer, to John Richardson, Mahala Meers, George Hogg, Jr., and Edward Gibbs. In 1752, John Richardson deeded the property to another board of

trustees, consisting of Benjamin Scott, John Leuden, Joseph Leuden, Eliakim Garrettsen and Joseph Rotheram. In 1758 the Meeting was "raised" finally and the members thereafter attended at Wilmington, the property ultimately passing into the possession of that Meeting, which sold it. What was known in later years as the Quaker meeting-house stood on the corner of Pine and Railroad Streets, and the ground extending to Union Street was set aside for burial purposes. This small plain brick building, antedating the Revolution, was demolished in 1885. Many years previously it stood unused, after having been occupied first by a white congregation and later by colored people.

About the time the Friends' Meeting was established it became apparent that the Dutch Church could only maintain its existence by adapting its services to the new class of settlers in New Castle. The English language was accordingly substituted, in most of the services, and continued to be used until the church ceased to be known as a Reformed Dutch body. Many of the new arrivals were from Scotland and the North of Ireland, where they had been nurtured in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and the transition from one to the other was very easy.

The Presbyterian Church of New Castle is probably the successor of the old Dutch Church. Rev. John Wilson, a Presbyterian, preached here prior to 1703, as in the year named he is spoken of as having been gone half a year. He preached in the court-house, and after his departure there was a desire for his return, and an expectation that a congregation could be permanently organized. He did return and commenced to make preparations for erecting a house of worship on lots purchased from John Brewster and Thomas Janvier. These deeds bear date August 15, 1707, and were executed "to Roeloffe De Haes, Sylvester Garland and Thomas Janvier, merchants and undertakers, or agents for erecting and building a Presbyterian Church or house of worship in the town of New Castle." The house built proved too small to accommodate the growing congregation, and in 1712 eighteen feet of ground adjoining was bought of John Brewster in order to enlarge it. Soon after the minister, Mr. Wilson, died, leaving a wife who received the generous support of the church during her life. His field of labor extended to White Clay Creek and to Appoquinimink. A short time before his death White Clay Creek sent a petition to the Presbytery to have the ordinances of the Gospel administered with more convenience and nearness to the place of their abode, promising withal due encouragement to the minister that shall be appointed to supply them. To this proposition New Castle objected, alleging that it would prevent a number of persons from attending the meetings in their town to worship, and would thus weaken their congregation. The statement made such an impression on the minds of the Presbytery that it decided not to grant the petition for separation; but immediately after Mr. Wilson's death

the field was divided into three, and Rev. James Anderson became the pastor of the New Castle Church. One of the most important events of Mr. Anderson's ministry was the division, September 19, 1716, of the Philadelphia Presbytery into three separate Presbyteries, of which one was the Presbytery of New Castle. This embraced the churches of New Castle, Christiana Creek, Welsh Tract, Appoquinimink, Petuxen and Patapsco. The first session was held in the church at New Castle March 13, 1717, and the home church was represented by Elder David Miller, who served with the Huguenot, Thomas Janvier, in that office, the latter being the first elder. The same year the pastoral relation of Mr. Anderson was terminated by his removal to New York.

The third pastor of the congregation was Rev. Robert Cross, a native of Ireland, who was ordained and installed September 19, 1719. This was the first service of the kind in the church, and the first of the New Castle Presbytery. Thomas Janvier was the representative elder.

The ministry of Mr. Cross continued until the fall of 1722, when he became the pastor of the Jamaica (L. I.) Church, and later of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

In 1727 some of the members of the congregation residing in the country, below New Castle, sent commissioners to the Presbytery to request its concurrence in the building of a meeting-house in the centre of their neighborhood. This privilege was granted them, on their promise to continue members of the New Castle congregation, and a house was erected on Pigeon Run, near Red Lion. For many years "it was used as it was designed to be, a chapel of ease to the church at New Castle."

The congregation at New Castle was served many years in connection with White Clay Creek, but, after 1756, a union was formed with Christiana Bridge, which was long continued, and, in 1769, Rev. Joseph Montgomery became the pastor. A distinguishing feature of his ministry was a plan for educating pious young men for the ministry, whereby a fund was to be raised by the joint efforts of pastors and members. The first student educated by this means was James Wilson, who was taken under the care of the Presbytery, in 1773. The labors of Mr. Montgomery were much disturbed by the breaking out of the war, and, in October, 1777, he resigned to become a chaplain in the American army. From this time until the settlement of Rev. Samuel Barr, in 1791, the pulpit was vacant, although occupied occasionally by supplies sent by the Presbytery.

In August, 1800, Rev. John E. Latta was installed as pastor and remained for twenty-four years. On February 3, 1808, the church through his efforts, became an incorporated body.

In 1842, Rev. John B. Spotswood¹ became the

¹ Dr. John Boswell Spotswood, from whose excellent discourse on the history of this church much of the matter in this sketch has been obtained, was born February 8, 1808, in Dinwiddie County, Va. He was a lineal descendant of Sir Alexander Spotswood, Colonial Governor of

pastor and continued until 1883. His ministry was one of the most important in the history of the congregation, as it embraced the building of the present fine church edifice, which was begun in 1851, but was not dedicated until 1854. The material is brown sand-stone, arranged in Gothic architecture, and cost about twenty thousand dollars. It was erected under the direction of Charles M. Black, Andrew C. Gray and Dr. James Couper, who comprised the building committee. In the fall of 1884 Samuel M. Couper presented the old Black homestead to the congregation for a church manse, and two years later the cemetery and church property were improved at an outlay of five thousand dollars. The entire church property is valued at fifty thousand dollars, and the trustees are J. I. Taggart, J. D. Janvier, W. J. Ferris, G. W. Turner, J. J. Black, M. D., William McCoy and Henry Holschumaker.

The congregation had an active membership of over one hundred and the Sabbath-school one hundred and seventy-five members.

Since its organization the pastors and supplies of the church have been the following:

Rev. John Wilson.....1700-12	Presbyterial supplies.....—1791
Rev. James Anderson.....1713-17	Rev. Samuel Barr.....1791-96
Rev. Robert Cross.....1719-23	Rev. John E. Latta.....1800-24
Rev. Gilbert Tennent, S.S.....1729-27	Rev. Joshua N. Danforth.....1825-28
Rev. Hugh Stevenson.....1727-28	Rev. Wm. P. Alrichs, S.S.....1829-30
Presbyterial supplies.....1728-46	Rev. John M. Dickey.....1830-32
Rev. John Dick.....1746-48	Rev. James Knox.....1832-34
Rev. Daniel Thano.....1757-63	Rev. John Decker.....1835-42
Rev. Mr. Magaw, M. S.....1763-64	Rev. John B. Spotswood.....1842-83
Rev. Joseph Montgomery.....1765-77	Rev. Wm. P. Patterson.....1884—

The ruling elders, as far as can be ascertained, have been:

Thomas Janvier.....1709	Robert Barr.....1802
David Miller.....1717	Charles Thomas.....1802
Sylvester Garland.....1719	Jacob Belville.....1802
Thomas Moore.....1770	Hugh Gannill.....1806
William Scott.....1796	Dr. James Couper.....1815
Robert Bryan.....1796	Kelsey Johns, Jr.....1815
Samuel Barr.....1796	John Belville.....1815
William Aiken.....1796	Nicholas Van Dyke.....1815
Samuel Ruth.....1796	Matthew Kean.....1826
Alexander Duncan.....1796	James McCullough.....1830
William Ruth.....1800	James Smith.....1830
James Couper—C. Bridge.....1800	Elijah Start.....1830
Richard Hamby—C. Bridge.....1800	John Gordon.....1839
James Caldwell—C. Bridge.....1800	William F. Lane.....1857
Dr. B. L. Smith—C. Bridge.....1800	David Stewart, Jr., M.D.....1885
George Pratt—C. Bridge.....1800	Wm. D. Greer.....1885

Although the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Castle properly begins with the year 1703, when the movement was successfully inaugurated which afterward resulted in the founding of the Emanuel congregation, it appears that a quarter-cen-

Virginia, from 1710 to 1723, and John Spotswood, Lord Chancellor of Scotland. After graduating from Amherst College, in 1828, and Princeton, in 1832, he entered upon the active work of the ministry, being licensed as an evangelist October 21, 1832. Three years later he was installed as pastor of the Sumex Church, in Virginia, and November 9, 1842, he became the pastor of the New Castle Church, and continued for forty-one years. His failing health compelled his resignation, in 1883, and he died on February 17, 1885. His remains were interred at New Castle, where his family still resides. He was also active in promoting various educational projects, serving as trustee of Lincoln University and Lafayette College, of Easton, Pa.

tury earlier a congregation of the Church of England existed in New Castle for a few years. With regard to this particular religious element the records are not full, and as there was not any mention of it at the organization of Emanuel Church, the presumption is that it was disbanded some years prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century, and that it used the old New Castle Church as a place of worship. On April 4, 1677, the court "further concidering that the Late and Church Warden, Marten Rosemond, being deceased, some fitt pesons ought to be appointed to supply and administer the said place of s^d Church Warden in this Town of New Castle. Have therefore thought fitt to appoint Mr. Hendrick Williams and Mr. John Harmens to bee s^d Church Wardens In the Roome of the deceased for and during the space of one yeare now next ensuing this date."

On March 7, 1678, the court records state that

"Mr. John Yeo, minister, being lately come out of Maryland this day, appearing in Court, did exhibit & produce his Letters of orders and License to Read divine service, administer the Holy Sacraments & preach ye word of God according to ye Lawes & Constitution of the Church of England. The Co^t have accepted of ye s^d John Yeo, upon ye approbation of his Honor, the Governor, bee to bee mayntayned by the Gifts of ye free willing Givers, wherewth the sd John Yeo declared to be contented."

Also, on June 4, 1678,

"The Court referred the Settling and Regulating of ye Church Affaires of this place unto Mr. John Moll & Mr. Peter Alrichs, They to make up ye acct wth ye Reader and Wardens, and to make such further orders & Regulations as shall bee found most necessary."

That the Rev. Yeo did not devote his entire attention to the New Castle charge is shown by the fact that a petition was adopted July 17, 1678,—

"To devise and humbly Request his honor, the Governor, to grant us Leave and permission to obtayne and have an Orthodox minister, to bee mayntayned by the gifts of ye free willing Givers."

On November 5, 1678, the court

"Resolved (In regard the Church doth much need Reparation), that Mr. John Moll & Mr. Peter Alrichs take care and order about the same The charge & costs to bee found and Rayseed by a Tax, if no money bee more due upon the former list of ye Reader."

On December 3, 1678,

"Itt was this day by the Court Resolved and ordered that 500 to 600 acres of Land bee Layed out for Glebb Land for a Minister wthin this Court's Jurisdiction, wth a fitt proportion of Marriah, To bee In the most Convenient place, where Land not taken up can be found, as also that a lot of 120 foot broad & 300 foot long bee Layed out in Towne for to build a house for ye Minister to live on, and that another lot of 60 foot broad bee Layed out for a scoole, as also a place appointed for the building of Church and a new Church-yard in the most fittest place as shall bee thought convenient and best."

The same day

"A nomination for Elders and Wardens being this day delivered in Court this day made the following

"Mr. JOHN MOLL,	} Elders.
"Mr. JEAN P. JACQUET,	
"JOHN SMITH,	} for Church Wardens."
"ENGELBERT LOTT,	
"BENJAMIN GINNEY,	
"SAMUEL BERCKER,	
"WILL PENTON,	

In court, on January 7, 1679,

"Mr. Thomas Harwod declared to have given as a free gift towards the Repaying of the old, or the building of a new, church within this Towne of New Castle."

On March 4, 1679, John Yeo preferred a petition to the court showing that he came to New Castle December, 1677, "and was received as Minister to bee

paid by voluntary subscription of y^e Inhabitants and that he continued until denied by Capt. Billop, then Commander, without any proof of any crime deserving such suspension." The petitioner desired of the court "an order for a quantum Mereuit proportionable to the Tyme of his Preaching to the People of this place, being one-third part of the subscription; and also for other perquisites due to him, Baptising of children, Marriages, Burrialls, &c."

To this petition the court answered "that since the Petitioner, Mr. Yeo, after he had been some time here, did then in open congregation in y^e church voluntarily out of his own accord throw up y^e Paper of y^e People's subscription, he saying and openly then declaring freely to discharge them, The Court can therefore not charge them again since the Petition^r himselfe so publicly discharged them and if Capt. Billop (as wthout any order hee did) has given y^e Petition^r that subscription backe, the Court are of opinion that therefore the Petition^r may have Remedy against him the s^d Capt. Billop, &c., but as for the perquisites of Marriages, Baptisms & Burrialls, the Petition^r ought to bee for y^e same what is just and equitable."

The Rev. John Yeo purchased an interest in eight hundred acres of land of John Edmunds, November 30, 1677, which lay on White Clay Creek, near Christiana Creek. This he sold April 30, 1678, and he probably returned soon after to Maryland, as his name is not found in records later.

The Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church of New Castle was founded early in the eighteenth century. On August 11, 1703, some of the inhabitants of New Castle petitioned the Bishop of London "to take compassion on their deplorable condition and to supply preaching by a person in holy orders." Having received a favorable answer, measures were taken to build a house of worship. This purpose led to the establishment of the church in 1704, about twenty families being friendly to the movement. Through the assistance of citizens of Philadelphia and the Presbyterians of New Castle, the church was opened in 1706, with solemn services, Rev. Charles Rudman, Swedish minister at Oxford, Pa., preaching the sermon. At this time the church was described by the Rev. Evan Evans, of Philadelphia, as "a large and fair structure."

In 1705, Rev. George Ross came as the first minister, being sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Three years later the congregation was much diminished by deaths resulting from an epidemic, which discouraged Mr. Ross, and led to his removal to Chester, in 1709. For this action he was recalled by the society, and ordered to return to England. While on his way to that country he was captured by a French cruiser February 9, 1711, carried to Brest, stripped of his clothes and treated in an inhuman manner. On being released he returned to Chester and again resumed his missionary labors at New Castle. During his absence Revs. Robert Sinclair and Jacob Hen-

derson occasionally preached. Mr. Ross remained with the congregation until his death, in 1754. The next three years Rev. Aaron Cleveland, a friend of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, was the minister, and died at his house August 11, 1757. Rev. Aeneas Ross, a son of the first minister, now assumed the duties of a rector, serving the parish from 1757 to 1782.

After a short interval Rev. Charles Henry Wharton began a ministry which extended from 1784 to 1788. His successor was the Rev. Robert Clay, who became the rector in 1788, and continued until 1833. The successive rectors were Rev. Stephen Wilson Prestman, 1833; Rev. George W. Freeman, 1843; Rev. Benjamin Franklin, 1856; Rev. Richard Wittingham, 1864; Rev. Charles Sidney Spencer, 1867; Rev. P. B. Lightner, 1886.

On the 4th of December, 1716, Richard Halliwell, one of the members of the church, devised by will a glebe of sixty-seven acres, which has ever since been used for the benefit of the church. A later benefactor was John Janvier, who bequeathed the income of \$5850.10 for the good of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches and Sabbath-schools. The instrument bears date March 23, 1846, and the fund he left was placed in charge of trustees.

In 1724 a gallery was built in the church to accommodate the growing congregation. Four years later the pew-holders were Richard Halliwell's family, Joseph Wood, John Strand, Samuel Kirk, Thomas Dakeyne, John Land, Peter Jaquett, Cornelius Kettle, Richard Grafton, William Read, Samuel Lowman, Yeates & Custis, Zophar Eaton, John Wallace, Thos. Gassel, Richard Reynolds, Peter Hance, James Sykes, John Cann.

In 1802 money was subscribed to repair the church, but it was not until 1818 that extensive repairs were actually begun, and completed in 1822. The citizens united in purchasing a town clock, which was placed in the tower, in charge of the Common's trustees. They retained control and kept it in order until June, 1887, when it was transferred to the trustees of Emanuel Church.

About this time the congregation notably increased in numbers. On October 28, 1822, the pew-holders of the church were the following:

Jesse Moore.	Evan Thomas.
George Pierce.	Joseph Roberts.
John Gordon.	Jeremiah Bowman.
John Stockton.	Dr. Henry Colesberry.
John Wiley.	Richard Lexton.
James Frazier.	James Rogers.
John Springer.	Wm. T. Read.
William Guthrie.	James Booth, Jr.
David Paynter.	George Read, Jr.
Samuel Carpenter.	James R. Black.
Cornelius D. Blaney.	George Read.
Isaac Grantham.	James Booth.
Capt. Lemuel Hawley.	Kensley Johns.
Kensley Johns, Jr.	Kensley J. Van Dyke.
John Wiley, Sr.	Charles Thomas.
Nicholas Van Dyke.	Thomas W. Rogers.
Thomas Janvier.	John D. Eves.
John Janvier.	John Riddle.
Rev. Robert Clay.	Isaac d. Israel.

James McCalmont.
John Duncan.
James Copeur.
John Duncan.
James McCullough.
Wm. T. Israel.
Hugh W. Ritchie.

Richard E. Smith.
Morcia G. Ross.
John Ocheltree.
James Thompson.
James Le Fevre.
Jacob Welsh.
John Bellville.

In the spring of 1848 a fine cross, six feet high and covered with copper, was raised on the spire of the church, and two years later the chancel was beautified. In the summer of 1860 the church was enlarged and improved, and other repairs were again made in 1880.

In 1869 a frame chapel was built in the northern part of New Castle, at a cost of \$2166.85. In the spring of 1887 a very fine rectory was completed, at a cost of six thousand dollars. In 1887 the vestry was composed of Alfred C. Nowland and John McFarlin, wardens; John H. Rodney, Thomas Holcomb, Eugene Rogers, Benj. R. Ustick, Michael King, J. E. V. Platt and Lewis E. Eliason, vestrymen.

The following is a list of wardens of the church and the years of their election :

Richard Halliwell and James Robinson.....	1710	William Stubev	1766
John Land, Edward Jennings and John Earl.....	1715	Alexander Harvey.....	1767
James Sykes.....	1718	John Stockton.....	1784
William Read.....	1720	Joseph Tatlow.....	1785
James Merriwether.....	1721	Thomas Aiken and John Wetherel	1786
Richard Grafton.....	1722	William Clay.....	1797
James Sykes and James Merriwether.....	1729	Thomas Bond.....	1798
John Curtis.....	1730	Michael King.....	1800
William Read and Richard Grafton.....	1731	Kensy Johns.....	1802
Henry Gonnill.....	1734	Michael King.....	1803
Nicholas Jaquett.....	1739	Thomas Bond.....	1806
John Vangezell.....	1746	Henry Colesberry.....	1808
Jehu Curtis and John Stoop.....	1752	William T. Read.....	1820
Richard McWilliams and Jacob Grantham.....	1753	James Booth.....	1824
William Till.....	1759	Evan H. Thomas.....	1833
Joseph Enos.....	1762	William T. Read.....	1834
		Geo. B. Rodney.....	1856
		James B. Booth.....	1867
		Alfred C. Nowland.....	1873
		John McFarlin.....	1884

Nazareth M. E. Church.—As early as 1769, Captain Thomas Webb, a pensioned officer of the British army, came to New Castle and preached as a Methodist minister. His teachings were received with so little favor that the doors of the Court-House were closed against him, though open to various forms of frivolity. Under these circumstances, Robert Furness, a tavern-keeper, opened his house for preaching, notwithstanding he was fully aware that he would lose much of his custom. Later he joined the Methodists, and preaching continued to be held at his place. In 1780, while Benjamin Abbott was the minister, and was preaching in the public-room of the house, "a pack of ruffians attempted to take possession, and one stood with a bottle in his hand, swearing that he would throw it at the minister's head. But Furness placed himself at the door and prevented such an act, while Mr. Abbott continued to proclaim the truths of the Gospel."

About this time a Methodist Society was formed

in New Castle, but did not last long. A second was also disbanded after an experience of a few years, and after having promised to be more permanent than like societies organized in neighboring towns. They declined because New Castle had, at that period, no increase of population, and most of the old inhabitants had their church preferences well fixed in their minds. Neither were the meetings held with any great regularity on account of the scarcity of ministers. Those occasionally preaching were Revs. John King, Robert Williams, Richard Boardman, Joseph Pennor, Richard Wright and Francis Asbury, whose itinerancy extended over a large area of country.

The present society was formed in 1820, and was composed of twenty-one members, with Thomas Challenger as leader of the class. The same year a small church was built in the grave-yard now used by the society, at New Castle, and was dedicated in the spring of 1821. Thomas Challenger, Noah Morris, Samuel Wood and John Hays were the first trustees. In 1863 a new house of worship was erected upon the same lot, which was enlarged in 1876 by the addition of the chapel in the rear, used for class-rooms and a church parlor. The church is valued at seventeen thousand dollars. In 1883 a parsonage worth three thousand five hundred dollars was built on the opposite side of the street, and in 1887 both were controlled by a board of trustees, composed of S. Atwood Steward, John B. Manlove, Henry W. Frazier, James E. Biggs, Robert C. Gordon, George Williams, Elwood L. Wilson, Isaac Sutton and George W. Vandegrift.

After being successfully established, the church entered upon a career of prosperity. The membership is about two hundred and seventy, in addition to a Sabbath-school of four hundred and fifty members.

In 1820 the church was supplied, in connection with Newport, by Revs. Joseph Rusling, Ezekiel Cooper and James Smith. In 1822 the service was with Asbury Church, Wilmington, and the ministers were Revs. Lawrence Lawrenson and John Henry; 1823, with Newport, Rev. Henry G. King; 1825, with Cecil Circuit, Revs. John Goforth and Edward Page.

In 1837 the church became a station. The ministers have been :

Rev. Pennell Coombe.....	1837	Rev. John W. Pierson.....	1859
Rev. James H. McFarland.....	1839	Rev. Thomas Montgomery	1861
Rev. John D. Long	1841	Rev. M. H. Slaty.....	1863
Rev. J. L. Taft.....	1843	Rev. S. N. Chew.....	1865
Rev. Nicholas Ridgely.....	1844	Rev. Daniel George.....	1867
Rev. Samuel G. Hare.....	1845	Rev. Leonidas Dolson.....	1868
Rev. Arthur W. Milby.....	1846	Rev. Wm. B. Wharton.....	1870
Rev. Thomas Miller.....	1847	Rev. H. H. Colclazer.....	1873
Rev. Peter Halliwell	1848	Rev. J. B. Mann.....	1874
Rev. Andrew Manahip.....	1849	Rev. Geo. R. Bristor.....	1877
Rev. J. H. Wythes.....	1850	Rev. David C. Ridgeway.....	1879
Rev. Wm. B. Walton.....	1852	Rev. Madison A. Richards.....	1880
Rev. J. N. King.....	1854	Rev. Geo. R. Bristor.....	1881
Rev. J. S. Lane.....	1855	Rev. Nicholas M. Brown.....	1882
Rev. Wm. J. Paxton.....	1856	Rev. Thomas E. Terry.....	1886
Rev. John O'Neil.....	1858	Rev. Edward L. Hubbard.....	1887

The New Castle Baptist Church was organized at a meeting held in the court-house September 30, 1876,

when fourteen persons united in church fellowship as follows: Mrs. Margaret Davis, Sallie M. George, Susan Harrington, Caroline La Boub, Edward Dalby, J. C. La Boub, Joseph Pyle, J. N. Taylor, Joseph H. Whitsell, Sallie G. McMullin, Anna Whitsell, Mattie V. Pedrick, Alice Pyle and Ellen Pyle.

The meetings, which resulted in this organization, were held by Revs. W. H. Young and B. MacMackin, students of Crozer Theological Seminary at Chester, and the latter afterward served as the first regular pastor. He remained until May, 1835, when Rev. J. Miller was called and preached until October. Rev. W. W. Ferris next served from the early part of 1836 until March, 1837. At this time there were forty-six members, and Edward Dalby and William Sutton were deacons; W. H. Volk, clerk. Other clerks have been Theo. White, C. F. Lancaster, John P. Garber and J. H. George.

In June, 1877, a board of trustees was elected, consisting of Edward Dalby, Nehemiah Davis, J. C. La Boub and S. Pederick, and measures were taken to build a chapel, which was completed December 19, 1879. It is a very neat brick structure, valued at six thousand dollars.

St. Peter's Church, Roman Catholic.—Catholic services were held at New Castle as early as 1804, by visiting priests from Wilmington; and the church founded soon after stood in the relation of a preaching-station to that city for many years. In 1807 an effort was made to erect a small brick church, but several years elapsed before it was completed, when, through the efforts of B. Murphy and others, it was finished. To assist in this work, an act was passed by the Legislature, February 3, 1808, to enable John Bird, John Janvier, Samuel Barr, James McCalmont and Evan Thomas, as managers, to raise a sum of money not exceeding two thousand dollars by lottery; but it does not appear that this means was successfully employed. The old church was used more than sixty years, and until 1828 Father P. Kenney was the principal priest. Fathers George A. Correll and P. Reilly were later ministers.

In 1854 Father Cobbin came to New Castle as the resident priest, and served a parish which embraced all the other Catholic Churches on the Peninsula. In 1868 the church ceased to belong to the diocese of Philadelphia, and became a part of the new diocese of Wilmington, with parish bounds much restricted. Still later all other churches were separated from it excepting Delaware City, which is still connected as a mission.

Father Cobbin was pastor until 1864, when he was succeeded by Father Cajetan Sorrentina, who continued until 1866. The same year Father B. A. Baumeister was pastor for four months, and was succeeded by Father George Borneman, whose ministry extended over a period of eighteen months. Father E. A. Connelly was the pastor for nearly a year. In the new diocese Father John Daily was the first priest, remaining until his death, September 5, 1874,

and his remains were buried under the church. It was he who began the present edifice in 1870, and who labored unceasingly to complete it. The church was consecrated May 27, 1876, when the present cardinal of Baltimore officiated. The following year the fine pastoral residence adjoining was erected. Both buildings are of brick. The property is worth thirty-five thousand dollars.

The successor of Father Daily was Father Benjamin J. Keiley, who remained until 1880, when Father Francis J. Rebman was pastor until September, 1884. Since the latter period the priest of the parish has been Father Edward L. Brady. The church has one hundred and fifty families in communion. Of the several societies connected with the church, St. Peter's Beneficial Society is one of the most important. It was organized in 1867.

The Union American Church is a plain brick building, having a seating capacity for several hundred persons, and was erected in 1863. The society occupying it is an offshoot of Mt. Salem African M. E. Church and was organized in 1836. The same year eighteen persons withdrew from the membership and established worship of their own, meeting for a time in the old Quaker meeting-house. In 1839 they built a small frame church which was used until the present building took its place. It is worth several thousand dollars and the trustees are William Butler, Joshua Ayers and Edward Handy. The membership of the church was fifty-six in June, 1887, and Asbury Smith was the pastor in charge.

Mt. Salem M. E. Church (Colored) is a brick edifice costing \$2000, and was erected in 1878. The society first worshipped in various parts of the town and after 1857 in a small frame building of its own. Isaac Young, a local preacher, was pastor. In 1857 it had a membership of fifty persons with the following officers: Trustees, Parker Balon, Nelson Murray, Benj. H. Harrison, Alexander Terry, Jesse H. Guy, Noah Townsend and Douglas Black. In the new church the regular ministers were Revs. I. H. White, Thomas M. Hubbard, James H. Scott, Wm. Taylor, James K. Adams and James H. Scott.

The New Castle Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1883 and at one time had forty members. D. C. Spafford and Dr. David Stewart were presidents. A reading-room was opened and much benevolent work was undertaken, but a declining interest and removals caused the organization to disband.

An auxiliary branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized at New Castle in 1880 by Frances Willard and others. Twelve ladies became active members and ten sustained an honorary relation. Mrs. Mary P. Challenger was the first president, but since 1882 Mrs. A. E. Davidson has filled that position. The society has disseminated a great deal of temperance literature and accomplished much missionary work. Since 1884 it has been active in religious, prison and charitable work.

SCHOOLS.—Evert Petersen is spoken of as "the

schoolmaster" as early as 1658, and a lot was to be set aside for a school-house. Later Abelius Zetscooren was the schoolmaster. In November, 1663, the people at Upland desired his services; but the New Amstel authorities would not give him up. On June 13, 1772, an act was passed "setting aside a part of the State-house lot of land in the northwest corner of the grave-yard of Emanuel Church, on which to erect a school-house, the inhabitants at that time intending to build thereon. David Finney, John Thompson, George Read, Thomas McKean and George Monro were appointed trustees for erecting the school-house—to be for that use forever." On this lot a house was built in 1800, which was incorporated January 30, 1801, as follows: "Whereas inhabitants of New Castle and vicinity have, by voluntary contribution, erected an academy in the town upon a lot of ground in the public square, which lot was vested in trustees for school purposes, as above." This act of January 30, 1801, provides as "Trustees of the New Castle Academy," Kensey Johns, James Booth, George Read, Archibald Alexander, James Riddle, James Caldwell, Nicholas Van Dyke, James McCalmont and John Bird. The former trustees were empowered to convey the lot to the trustees here mentioned; and on the 6th of June, 1808, Thomas McKean, the surviving trustee, made such a conveyance "for one cent, lawful money." The schools taught in this building were generally under individual control, the trustees having charge of the house only. Samuel Jacquett was thus a teacher many years, as were also Samuel Hood, James Riddle and others. Later the school was known as the New Castle Institute, and A. B. Wiggins was the principal. William F. Lane held the same position subsequently, also being the head of the public schools after the Free School System was adopted. He was a thorough instructor, and prepared young men for college.

The old academy is still used. The other school-house in the same locality was erected as a United States arsenal, but, after 1831, was a garrison for the troops stationed at Fort Delaware, pending improvements. It has been occupied for school purposes many years.

In 1887 there were nine schools in New Castle, which had an enrolment of four hundred and ninety-five pupils, and J. E. George as principal. The board of directors at the same time were,—William Herbert, president; E. L. Wilson, secretary; J. D. Janvier, L. E. Eliason, George W. Eckles, William J. Ferris, James Rice, W. Worthington and S. A. Stewart.

William Herbert, president of the School Board of New Castle and State treasurer of Delaware, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1829. He is a son of John and Eliza Herbert and removed with them to New Castle in early childhood. There his father, who was by trade a cooper, engaged in fishing and was drowned while plying his occupation on the

Delaware, June 1, 1840. The widow was left with two daughters and two sons, William being the youngest and less than eleven years of age. Although so young, the little fellow manfully resolved to help his mother, borrowed twenty-five cents and began his career as a newspaper boy, being the first that ever sold a newspaper on the streets of New Castle as the agent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*. He also engaged in other enterprises and left no stone unturned to earn an honest penny. Soon after his father's death he even accomplished the feat of driving a drove of cattle to Philadelphia, being compelled, on account of the sickness of his assistant, to make the latter part of the drive alone.

The attention of the late John M. Clayton was called to the boy and the eminent lawyer proposed to educate him for the law. Although ambitious, the lad proudly declined the offer and determined to stand by his mother, and educate his sister. At the age of fourteen he apprenticed himself to the New Castle Manufacturing Company, of which the late Andrew C. Gray was president, to learn the trade of a machinist. Then he borrowed money and bought his mother a home, which he had paid for at the expiration of his apprenticeship. Meanwhile he studied hard and became an expert mechanic. It was he who put the engine in the first hoop boat built for the California trade. So pleased was the captain of the steamer that he offered young Herbert the position of engineer of the vessel. Some months of his apprenticeship were still due, and Mr. Gray declining to release him, the proposition could not be accepted.

Soon after attaining his majority he engaged in the grocery business, and entered upon a prosperous business career, which he continued until 1866, when he was elected the first Democratic sheriff that New Castle County had had for ten years, defeating Samuel Allen, a very popular Republican candidate. As sheriff he made himself popular with all good citizens and was vigilant and fearless in the discharge of all his duties. Among the many notable instances of his nerve and energy was his prevention of the famous Collyer-Kelly prize-fight on Delaware soil in 1867. A ring had already been pitched about a mile from Newark, and everything was ready for the fray, when the plucky little sheriff stepped into the ring and, despite the threats of the sluggers and ruffians that had thronged to see the mill, compelled them to pull up their stakes and leave. That the fight shortly afterwards took place over the line in Pennsylvania was no fault of his, for it was beyond his jurisdiction. Of the three hundred and sixty-seven prisoners entrusted to his care during his term not a single one escaped, though the New Castle jail has been a very leaky institution at various periods. So valuable were his services that he was induced to remain as deputy under his successor, Jacob Richardson.

From his early boyhood Mr. Herbert has taken an





active interest in political affairs and has participated in every campaign, wielding probably a greater influence than any man in his section. His first official position was that of collector of taxes for New Castle Hundred. For thirty years he has been a member of City Council and many years its president. At present he is president of the Board of Education, of which he has been many years a member. On May 14, 1859, he was elected a trustee of the New Castle Commons, and has been treasurer twenty years. In 1875 he was elected county treasurer by the Levy Court, and served by successive reelection until after his election as State treasurer, by the State Legislature, January 20, 1887. In these capacities he has been a regular "watch-dog" of the treasury.

For at least thirty-five years he has attended every Democratic County and State Convention and also attended the National Democratic Convention of 1880, at Cincinnati and 1884, at Chicago, in the interest of Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Herbert was prominently pushed forward by his friends as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1886, and received seventy votes against one hundred for Benjamin T. Biggs, his successful competitor in the State Convention.

In civil life he has been just as active, and no man in New Castle has done more to promote the interests of the city than he. Every public improvement has found in him an active promoter. To his efforts, in great measure, are due the building of the Grand Opera-House, of which he is president of the board of trustees; the establishment of the New Castle water works, of which he is a director; and the formation of the New Castle Fire Company, of which he is a member. Mr. Herbert donated the ground for the erection of the Red Men's Hall, saved the colored M. E. Church of New Castle from the hands of the sheriff, and has done much to assist worthy men in their business relations. He is secretary and treasurer of the Tasker Loan Association and is treasurer of the New Castle Loan Association. For about thirty-five years he has been a member of Washington Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., and its secretary for thirty-one of the fifty-four years of its existence, during which it has had but two permanent secretaries. He has been a representative to the Grand Lodge of Delaware, and has attended the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. He has been a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, A. F. A. M., of which he is the treasurer.

Mr. Herbert was married to Miss Annie E. Crow, of New Castle, June 4, 1852, the ceremony being performed in the Town Hall, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Of this union there have been born eleven children, as follows: William Black Herbert, marshal at the Consular Court of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan; Frank Edwin Herbert, notary public, conveyancer and accountant at New Castle, and assistant to the State treasurer; Edwin

Mandeville Herbert, a farmer of New Castle Hundred; Allen Lee Herbert, who died in infancy, about twenty years ago; Evan Bayard Herbert, who died October 6, 1885, in his nineteenth year; Harry Warne Herbert, an apprentice clerk in the United States Fish Commission; Annie Virginia, wife of Edward F. Kemp, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Kate May, Agnes Johnson, Carrie Vandever and Bessie Lechler, all single and living at home.

THE NEW CASTLE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY was incorporated January 28, 1817, with Ann Johns, Anna McCalmont, Sally McCalmont and Mary Riddle as trustees, for the purpose of establishing a charity-school. The project was not successful. A number of private schools have been opened, but few were continued more than a few years.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—An effort was made soon after 1800 to establish a library at New Castle, and in January, 1812, the New Castle Library Company was chartered by James Rogers, James R. Black, James Couper, Jr., George Strawbridge, Thomas Stockton, Alexander Reynolds and George Read, Jr. There was additional legislation January 24, 1832, whereby the company was empowered to hold books, papers, etc., not to exceed eight thousand dollars in value. The original president was James Couper, and Wm. B. Janvier was secretary, November 30, 1819, when a catalogue was issued embracing nineteen classes of standard books, carefully selected. The library was placed in the academy building, where it has since remained. An effort was made to build a library hall. An act was passed by the Legislature, in 1812, "for raising by lottery a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a building for the accommodation of St. John's Masonic Lodge and the New Castle Library Company." James Rogers, Thomas Stockton, George Read, James Couper, Jr., and Evan Thomas were named as managers. The first floor of the building, when completed, was to be used by the library company and the second floor by the Masons for the meetings of St. John's Lodge, No. 2. Nothing ever resulted from this movement. The organization of the company has been kept up continuously, and the yearly subscriptions have not only been sufficient to secure the current standard books for a library of this nature, but have contributed to a building fund, which will make the erection of a library hall possible in the near future.

In 1887 the library contained five thousand volumes, which were accessible to the public twice per week. Since 1877 W. J. Ferris has been librarian. Alexander Cooper held the same position many years. The officers and trustees of the company at the same time were Samuel Guthrie, president; R. G. Cooper, secretary and treasurer; John H. Rodney, George F. Tybout, John T. Black and Samuel M. Couper, directors. The library has been one of the most valuable educational institutions of the town.

of the property to Samuel Richardson, the oldest son of Joseph, and Samuel owned and occupied it until his death, when by will it was devised to Joseph S. Richardson, the only son of Samuel Richardson. In 1887 the house, with fourteen acres of land, was purchased by Henry C. Conrad, Esq., of Wilmington, who is now making some additions and improvements in the property, with a view of making it his home in the near future. As far as known, the place has never had a local name, but Mr. Conrad has recently christened it "Glynrich."

The descendants of John Richardson continued to live here, and in 1785 rebuilt the mill, which is still standing. Much of the land acquired in the last century is still owned by the Richardson family, but part of the mill tract became the property of Henry C. Conrad.

In the division of the above tract, in 1683, De Lagrange Walraven took one hundred and eighty-one acres, lying on the west side of the tract, adjoining lands of Conrad Constantine, on which Newport was later built. He also had a tract lying near the mouth of Mill Creek.

Guyabert Walraven had his home lot on the creek, containing twenty-nine acres, east of De Lagrange, now owned by the Latimers, and on which the old Walraven house still stands. He also had one hundred and ninety-five acres of land lying on Mill Creek, above Sinnexsen and south of the mill lands, which were in a neck; and also thirty acres of marsh land, at the junction of the two creeks.

Broor Sinnexsen, who married the widow of Andries Andersen, was instructed by the court that he should enjoy the third part of the estate, educate the minors and when they were of age should pay each five hundred guilders.

These minors were Christian, Andreas, James, Evart and Peter, all of whom attained their majority before 1796.

Sinnexsen bequeathed part of his property to his son, James, and after his death, in 1708, the remainder of the estate passed to his wife, Sophia, for life, and after her death to his sons, Broor, John and James.

The Sinnexsen lands are mostly owned, at present, by the Lynam family. The last of the name Sinnexsen died a few years ago, and was known as Sinnex.

Conrad Constantine, in 1683, was in possession of a tract of land containing six hundred and thirty acres, lying on Christiana Creek, west of the large tract of De Lagrange, Walraven and Sinnexsen. One hundred acres of it passed to Henry Parker, who, April 26, 1731, sold it to John Justis, it being on the east side of Rainbow Run. The rest of the tract remained in the hands of the Constantines until after 1740.

Arnoldus De Lagrange had surveyed to him, in 1684, on the north side of Christiana Creek, and adjoining the lands of Sinnexsen, two hundred and fifty acres, and on a warrant bearing date 21st of Twelfth Month, 1682, four hundred acres on Christiana Creek.

July 29, 1685, on a warrant, there was "laid out for Neal Laerson's friend" a tract of land of eight hun-

dred acres, on the north side of Red Clay Creek, called "Oak Hill;" and for Neils Laerson, March 12, 1684, nine hundred and thirty-six acres.

January 4, 1702, there was laid out for Jacob and Hendrick Hendrickson a tract of three hundred acres, called "Jacob's Possession," on the south side of the Brandywine, bounded south by Adam Stidman's land, called "Adam's Garden;" north by land of Mathias Defosse's and by Squirrel Creek, which had been taken up March 12, 1684.

On the Brandywine, between Rattlesnake Run and Stony Run, a tract of two hundred and sixty-eight acres was resurveyed, on a warrant, April 19, 1744, for Andrew Hendrickson, Sr., and Andrew Hendrickson, Jr.

The upper part of the hundred was included in the manors of the Penns, and patents were granted for lands lying therein after 1684.

Among the principal ones were the following: In Rockland Manor, William Gregg was granted a warrant, January 26, 1684, for four hundred acres of land, which was surveyed May 11, 1685, and April 23, 1692, was divided by Henry Hollingsworth between John and Richard Gregg, sons of William. It was adjoining lands of Matthias Defosse, on Squirrel Creek. Richard Gregg had in the division one hundred and fifty acres. John Gregg had a warrant dated August 13, 1734, for a tract of two hundred and fifty acres of land at the mouth of Squirrel Creek, a branch of the Brandywine.

Thomas Hollingsworth received warrants for several tracts of land as follows: February 4, 1701, eight hundred and eighteen acres; May 20, 1703, two hundred acres; Samuel Hollingsworth, January 27, 1685, three hundred acres. The last-mentioned tract was released to Thomas Hollingsworth and was confirmed by patent May 7, 1705.

On the 20th of May, 1685, a warrant was granted to John Gregg for two hundred acres and confirmed by patent February 18, 1693. Gregg sold the tract to Samuel Underwood, Sr., who, by will, June 11, 1722, conveyed fifty acres on the east end to his son Samuel. The executor sold part to John Gregg, who, February 18, 1733, sold to Jonathan Strange fifty acres, who, April 26, 1744, received warrant for fifty-one acres adjoining his own land and land of Samuel and John Dennis, which was patented May 3, 1744. Upon this land, lying on the Brandywine and a small run, he erected a fulling-mill, grist-mill, saw-mill and other buildings. January 29, 1738, Strange sold to John Smith three acres of the land, which was known as "ye saw mill lands," together with "ye grist-mill, saw-mills, bolting-mills, mill-races, dams, ponds, wheels, flood-gates, waste-gates, ditches, etc., together with right to make dam above Jonathan Strange's fulling-mills as they now stand."

At a later period John Smith owned considerable land in that part of the hundred. The greater portion of the manor lands along the Brandywine have passed into the possession of the Du Ponts, and have been brought into a high state of cultivation.

Anthony Burgess took out a warrant April 15, 1686, for three hundred acres, which was called "Cole Harbour," in the vicinity of Newport.

On the 8th of May, 1678, a warrant was issued to Tyman Stidham for one hundred acres, for which a warrant for resurvey was granted April 19, 1744, when the tract by divers conveyances had been increased to two hundred and sixty-eight acres. Among the later warrants was one granted by the proprietor, March 25, 1755, to Richard Baker, for two hundred acres of land on the road which, in 1811, became the Wilmington and Kennett Turnpike. William Killen, the deputy surveyor, made the following note concerning the property: "It lies on the great road leading from Wilmington to Kennett, 8 miles distant, from said towne, and is generally poor stony ground; better than one-half is cleared, with a good stone house, two-story high thereon. Joshua Baker, father of the aforesaid Richard, died possessed of the premises, leaving issue nine children, all of whom except three, that are absent, claim a right in the same."

The Hollingsworth family owned a large tract of land near the Pennsylvania line, and near Hollingsworth Ford one of the members, Joseph, built a small mill to turn out bowls and wooden-ware and to spin wire. The power was abandoned before 1800, and forty years later a poplar tree two and a half feet in diameter was growing on the site of the mill. Joseph Hollingsworth divided his land among three sons—Thomas, Amor and Isaac. The latter built a house in 1769 of yellow poplar plank, four inches in thickness, which is still standing, as the homestead of Henry Swayne. It became the property of Joel Swayne in 1821, and was one of the first Hollingsworth tracts that passed out of the family; but since that time all their lands have been sold and none of that name remain. The old Gregg lands have also passed to other ownerships. A mansion built in 1749 of stone, with walls two feet in thickness, was retained by the family many years, but the place has become one of the Du Pont farms, and but one direct descendant remains near the place of nativity.

George Chandler emigrated to America in 1687 and settled on a tract of land, which has remained in possession of the family ever since it was deeded to it. In 1887 the old homestead was owned by Jesse Chandler, a descendant of a later generation, and many others of the same lineage were honored citizens of the hundred. The J. Poulson Chandler farm has also passed through the hands of several generations. The fine brick mansion on it was built in 1805, by Joseph and Benjamin Chandler, and is not as near the highway as was the old house, which has been removed. Above this tract of land was the home of Alphonso Kirk, the grandfather of Caleb Kirk, the manufacturer. The former owns the land on which stands the Friends' Meeting-house, near Centerville. One of his sons, William, became a citizen of Chester County, Pa., and from his family

have descended many of the prominent people of that section. The name is not perpetuated in Christiana Hundred.

South of Centerville, William Dixon made notable improvements, soon after the settlement of the Chandlers, and his descendants later built a mill in that section, which is still standing. Alexander H. Dixon (a son of William of a later generation, born in 1804), is a resident of Centerville. The homestead has become the property of others. But very little of the foregoing lands can be traced to the original proprietors in an unbroken succession of family ownership. Nearer the Christiana Creek the Crans, Armstrong and Crauston families have for many years been amongst the most prominent and useful citizens of the hundred.

The following is "A List of the Taxable Persons and Estates in Christiana Hundred, taken by Robert Hamilton, Col'r of 8'd Hundred, September 28, 1787:"¹

Adams, James (printer).	Bowman, John.
Anderson, Arthur.	Bryan, James.
Anderson, Jacob.	Backhouse, Strange.
Anderson, John.	Baldwin, John.
Anderson, Jacobus.	Brynberg, Peter.
Anderson, Wm., est.	Beaty, John.
Allison, Sarah, est.	Bissett, Joseph.
Armior, Wm.	Bartram, John, est.
Armstrong, Ann, est.	Beesons, Thomas, est.
Armstrong, John.	Bonsall, Vincent.
Armstrong, John, Jr.	Bryans, Thomas.
Atrich, Benj.	Brobson, James.
Augusta, John.	Bonsall, Philip.
Ashburnham, Joseph.	Blackford, Garrett, Jr.
Adams, James, Jr.	Braden, James.
Ashton, Wm.	Brindley, James.
Adams, Daniel J.	Brinton, David.
Ackroyds, John, est.	Broom, James.
Armstrong, Archibald.	Broom, Jacob.
Armstrong, Robert.	Brown, Abram.
Armstrong, John, est.	Brown, Ismel.
Ainger, Thomas.	Brynberg, Smith.
Adams, James, est.	Buckingham, James and Son.
Altrichs, Summa, est.	Baldwin, Levi.
Alderdice, Abram.	Bush, David.
Alrich, Joseph.	Bush, John.
Anderson, George.	Brynes, Daniel, est.
Alexander, James.	Batson, John.
Armstrong, James.	Bist, Henry.
Anderson, Samuel.	Bentley, Hazel.
Anderson, Joseph.	Benson, John.
Alrich, Jonas.	Barnett, Jacob.
Anderson, Jacobus, Jr.	Brattons, Robert, est.
Able, John.	Baldwin, Wm., est.
Anderson, Josiah.	Brynberg, John.
Adams, John.	Barkers, Samuel, est.
Armstrong, Smith, est.	Bedford, Gunning.
Allison, Margaret, est.	Boyd, Robert.
Akens, Wm., est.	Brown, Daniel.
Annis, Edward.	Boyd, Matthew.
Anderson, —.	Barret, Charles.
Amor, Thomas.	Bush, George.
Alford, John.	Balls, Wm., est.
Burrows, Thomas.	Bryan, John.
Brooks, Thomas.	Bowles, John.
Bowman, Paul.	Bryns, James.
Barnett, Samson.	Blackford, Garret, Sr.
Bryan, Thomas.	Bush, David, Jr.
Bush, Samuel.	Bryns, Samuel.

¹ It will be remembered that Wilmington and Newport was at that time within the limits of the Hundred.

Blackford, John.
 Bancroft, Doeter.
 Byrnes, Samuel.
 Brown, Elisha.
 Burrows, David.
 Bradford, John.
 Bostwick, John.
 Braden, James, Jr.
 Bolde, Thomas.
 Burrill, Benj.
 Booth, James.
 Bayard, James A. (attorney).
 Clark, John.
 Cloud, Daniel, est.
 Crosby, Joseph.
 Chandler, Joseph.
 Chambers, John.
 Charley, Samuel.
 Crampton, John.
 Cash, Edward.
 Campbell, Samuel.
 Canby, Benj.
 Carsons, Richard, est.
 Canby, Jonas.
 Chandler, Caleb, est.
 Chandler, Jesse, est.
 Cienney, Wm.
 Clark, Thomas.
 Clark, John.
 Cling, Jacob.
 Cloud, John.
 Coleman, Joseph.
 Crampton, Watkins.
 Crips, Matthew.
 Crow, Thomas.
 Creary, Wm.
 Cooke, Wm.
 Catherwood, Andrew.
 Clark, George.
 Craig, Frederick.
 Cummins, Wm., est.
 Carneys, Thomas, est.
 Canby, Wm.
 Chandler, Thomas.
 Casky, Robert.
 Crow, George, est.
 Couch, Thomas, est.
 Chandler, Benj., est.
 Cox, Thomas.
 Canby, Samuel.
 Cochran, Daniel, est.
 Cappell, Daniel.
 Commons, Joseph.
 Chandler, Ann, est.
 Campbell, James.
 Crossen, John.
 Collins, Stephen, est.
 Canady, Nathaniel.
 Clark, Samuel.
 Clayton, John.
 Clark, David.
 Chandler, John.
 Crawford, Isaac.
 Cooke, Peter.
 Creven, Archibald.
 Clark, Daniel.
 Caldwell, John, est.
 Clark, Wm.
 Clayton, — (cooper).
 Crips, Andrew.
 Coshaw, Jacob.
 Charly, Charles.
 Craig, Captain.
 Clyde, Jacob.
 Caldwell, Thomas.
 Casky, Samuel.
 Crozen, Wm.
 Carter, Charles.

Cooke, Benj.
 Celso, John.
 Coxshoot, John, Jr.
 Coxshoot, John, Sr.
 Carson, John, est.
 Chandler, David.
 Crips, Jonas.
 Chandler, Christa.
 Carney, Peter, est.
 Chandler, Joseph.
 Crawford, John.
 Davison, Alex.
 Daws, John, est.
 Delaplain, Nehemiah.
 Derrickson, Wm.
 Derrickson, Jacob.
 Derrickson, Peter.
 Derrickson, Cornelius.
 Dinger, Obadiah.
 Dinger, Jacob, est.
 Davis, Thomas.
 Duff, Thomas.
 Dixon, Samuel.
 Deana, Joseph, est.
 Delaplain, Samuel.
 Dixon, Wm., Jr.
 Dowdlee, Elizabeth, est.
 Donaldson, David.
 Dixon, Thomas.
 Dawson, John.
 Daws, Mumford, est.
 Dixon, Isaac.
 Derrickson, Zachariah.
 Derrickson, Joseph.
 Davy, Peter.
 Dickey, Archibald.
 Davidson, David.
 Dickinson, John.
 Dean, Samuel.
 Dixon, John.
 Dutton, Thomas.
 Devitmorn, Peter, est.
 Delap, John.
 Donaldson, James.
 Davis, Capt. Thomas, est.
 Dixon, Daniel.
 Derrick, Richard.
 Debarger, Henry.
 Derrickson, David.
 Donnell, John.
 Davison, Hezekiah, est.
 Demsey, Wm.
 Delaplain, James.
 Duncan Patrick.
 Dowlan, John.
 Erwin, John.
 Evans, Charles.
 Erwin, Samuel.
 Evans, Jonathan.
 Evans, Theodore.
 Evans, John, est.
 Eccles, Wm.
 Evans, Oliver, est.
 Evans, Joseph.
 Elliott, John.
 Eccles, Robert, est.
 Erwin, Wm.
 Eutricana, George, est.
 England, Michael.
 Ferria, John.
 Fussell, Solomon.
 Frisby, Sarah, etc.
 Ferria, Zachariah.
 Ferria, Ziba.
 Ford, Abraham.
 Fussell, Jacob.
 Foot, Wm.
 Flinn, John.

Fisher, James.
 Farson, Jean, est.
 Fondery, John.
 Fox, Wm.
 Freger, Wm.
 Flemmin, John.
 Fondery, Samuel.
 Fife, Joseph.
 Fort, Thomas.
 Fauss, Nicholas, est.
 Freese, Henry.
 Fletcher, John.
 Foot, James.
 Finley, Charles.
 Giddes, Wm., est.
 Giddes, Henry.
 Gibbons, James.
 Graves, Samuel.
 Garrett, John.
 Garretson, Henry.
 Gamble, James.
 Galbreath, Robert.
 Gilpin, Thomas, est.
 Gilpin & Fisher's est.
 Gilpin, Ann, est.
 Garrett, John, Jr.
 Gilmer, James.
 Gilpin, Joseph.
 Gilpin, Vincent.
 Graves, David.
 Giffin, Thomas, est.
 Graves, Jacob.
 Gregg, Joseph, est.
 Gregg, Samuel.
 Gilpin, Joseph, Jr.
 Gold, Strange.
 Gregg, Isaac.
 Oitson, Thomas.
 Gilpin, Edward.
 Garretson, Eli.
 Glenn, Thomas.
 Gregg, Thomas.
 Grainer, George.
 Glasgow, James, est.
 Garrard, Thomas.
 Gregg, John.
 Gilmer, George.
 Griffin, Robert.
 Gossett, John.
 Gregg, Silas.
 Gregg, Harmon, est.
 Galbreath, Samuel.
 Griffin, John.
 Gills, Margaret, est.
 Giffin, John.
 Gunn, Thomas.
 Given, James.
 Galloway, William.
 Gryma, Richard.
 Gibbons, Samuel.
 Green, Robert, est.
 Gregg, Isaac, est.
 Goldan, Phillip.
 Gunn, Henry.
 Garretson, Joseph.
 Gardner, Zachariah.
 Hemphill, William.
 Hanson, Timothy.
 Harry, Job.
 Harvy, Mary, est.
 Hays, John.
 Hedger, Joseph.
 Hendrickson, John.
 Hendrickson, David.
 Hendrickson, Peter.
 Hendrickson, Isaac.
 Hollingsworth, Isaac.
 Hollingsworth Christopher.

Horner, Samuel.
 Heald, Samuel.
 Hyland, Henry, est.
 Hughes David.
 Harkley, Benj. and mother.
 Hughes, Robert.
 Harrias, Barnet.
 Hill, John.
 Hamilton, Thomas.
 Heald, Jacob.
 Hatus, Cornelius.
 Hogg, Samuel.
 Hollingsworth, Thomas.
 Hollingsworth, Amor.
 Hollingsworth, Samuel.
 Hogg, Andrew.
 Hanson, Elizabeth, est.
 Hamilton, Robert.
 Harper, John.
 Hughes, Edward.
 Hollingsworth, John.
 Hollingsworth, Thomas.
 Hutchinson, Wm.
 Howran, Edward, est.
 Hollowell, Joshua.
 Hollingsworth, Jehu.
 Hogg, Samuel, Jr.
 Hoffman, Daniel.
 Harrias, Joseph.
 Harrian, Jesse.
 Husband, James.
 Hill, James.
 Horne, John.
 Harvy, Jonathan.
 Hays, Stephen.
 Harvy, Isaac.
 Hains, John.
 Hill, John (tailor).
 Hunter, Charles.
 Husbey, Henry.
 Hood, James, est.
 Harrison, Joshua.
 Hornelinger, Peter.
 Henderson, David.
 Harney, James.
 Hodge, Andrew, est.
 Hays, Stephen, Jr.
 Israel, Lawrence.
 Jaquet, Peter, est.
 Justis, Jonas.
 Jordan, James.
 Jones, John, est.
 Jarnett, Mathias.
 Jones, Phillips.
 Jones, Wm.
 Johnson, Simon, est.
 Justice, John.
 Jordan, James.
 Jackson, Eliz. (Gab's wife).
 Jones, Wm.
 Jackson, Timothy.
 Johnson, Humphrey.
 Jackson, Joshua.
 Justice, Peter.
 Justice, Swain, est.
 Johns, Heth, est.
 Jordan, Griffith, est.
 Justice, John, est.
 Johnson, Joseph.
 Johnson, Catharine, est.
 Jeffries, James (captain).
 Jeffries, James, Jr.
 Jackson, James.
 Jackson, Isaac.
 Jeffries, John.
 Jeffries, James.
 Johnson, John.
 Johnson, Daniel.

- Johnson, Wm., est.
Jones, Thomas.
Jones, John.
Kean, Thomas, est.
Kean, John.
Kindall, John.
Kirk, Caleb.
Kean, James.
Kirk, Caleb, Jr.
Kirk, Jonathan.
Kirk, Jonathan, est.
Kirkpatrick, Wm., est.
Kirk, Kirk.
Kirk, Thomas.
Kirk, Wm.
Kinsman, Henry.
Kindall, John, Jr.
Kirk, John.
Kindall, Imac.
Keneday, James, est.
King, Edward.
Kirkpatrick, John.
Latimer, James.
Latimer, Henry.
Langley, John.
Lawson, Joseph.
Lea, James.
Lea, John.
Lightbody, Mik'l.
Little, Archibald, est.
Little, Thomas, est.
Lobb, Joseph.
Little, Thomas.
Lynam, John.
Lynam, Phillip.
Lightfoot, Wm., est.
Little, Robert.
Lytle, Samuel.
Langley, Thomas.
Lenforge, Benj.
Lea, James, Jr.
Lewis, Samuel, est.
Lawrence, Imac.
Lewdin, John, est.
Lightfoot, Thomas.
Lock, Andrew.
Lowens, George.
Lea, Mark.
Lyon, Andrew.
Leary, John.
Lamb, Wm., est.
Lous, James.
Little, Henry.
Lynam, John.
Lownes, Hugh.
Lownes, Sarah and Mary, est.
McKinly, John.
McGarrah, Robert.
Means, Hugh.
McMicken, John.
McCalmont, John, est.
McCalmont, David.
McDowells, Sarah, est.
Marshall, John.
Miers, Jacob.
Marshall, James, est.
Means, Samuel, est.
Morris, Joseph, est.
Metts, Henry.
Mendinghall, Benj.
Millar, Alex., est.
Milner, John.
Milner, Nathan.
Minshall, Griffith.
McCollough, James, est.
Moore, William.
Morton, Samuel, est.
Moorkell, James, est.
- Matson, Jonas.
Marshall, Wm., est.
Murdock, Patrick.
McKever, Wm.
McCalla, Robert.
McKever, Hugh.
Meredith, Walter.
McConnell, John.
Moore, Samuel P.
McGinnis, Casparus, est.
Millar, Wm.
Martin, John.
May, Thomas.
McLean, Benj.
Meredith, Joseph.
McTellans, James, est.
Marshall, James, est.
Moore, John.
Mendinghall, Eli.
Mason, John.
McNeal, Valentine.
Mendinghall, Thomas.
McCowne, Edward.
McCloud, John.
Moore, Richard, est.
Morris, Job.
Merriott, Joseph.
Moorhead, Samuel, est.
Milener, Samuel.
McCloud, Richard.
Morton, Robert, est.
Meredith, —, est.
Mason, John, est.
McNight, Robert.
Miller, Thomas.
Miller, John.
Morris, Andrew.
Mason, Thomas, est.
McCalmont, James.
McCloud, —, est.
Murray, Daniel, est.
McCollam, James.
McConnell, John.
Mason, Thom., est.
McKnight, James.
McBride, Samuel, est.
Moore, Thomas.
McKee, William.
McLane, Charles.
Merriott, Thomas.
McKim, Wm.
McFord, Richard.
McCollough, James.
McIlvane, John.
Morland, Richard.
Mitchell, Jacob.
Matson, Moses.
Montgomery, James.
McIlashin, —.
McClogg, Samuel.
Mason, Captain, est.
Minshall, Ann, est.
McNeeley, Francis.
McCrackin, Alex.
McBride, Samuel, est.
McCollone, James.
McConnelly, John.
McTelands, James, est.
McKenna, James.
Moore, James.
Naff, Henry.
Naff, Hance, Sr.
Naff, Hance, Jr.
Neill, Wm.
Nilson, David.
Nickles, Thomas.
Nickles, Samuel.
Niles, Hesekiah.
- Nigle, Wm.
Nibmar, John.
Norrid, Daniel.
Neil, John.
Newling, Elia.
Nox, Gilbert.
Nickles, Amor.
Newlin, Cyrus.
Nox, Gille.
Nilson, George, est.
O'Flinn, Patrick.
Osborn, Samuel, est.
Ogle, Thomas, est.
Osburn, Peter, est.
Obford, John.
Otter, Abner.
Osburn, James.
Ogle, Charles.
Pierce, Robert, Sr.
Perreys, John, est.
Paulson, John, est.
Paulson, Peter.
Paulson, Charles.
Paulson, Jacob.
Pierce, Robert, Jr.
Pain, John.
Porter, John.
Petterman, Benj.
Phillips, John.
Porter, Alex.
Phillips, Robert.
Peech, Wm.
Peterson, Peter.
Pluright, Wm.
Pennock, Lewis, est.
Painter, Samuel.
Phillips, Nathl.
Park, David.
Paternan, George.
Paschall, Henry.
Poole, Wm.
Preston, Wm.
Phillips, Samuel.
Phillips, Wm.
Parker, James.
Poole, Joseph.
Park, Robert.
Pritchett, Jesse.
Park, Captain.
Pyle, Jonathan.
Pyle, Joseph.
Paulson, Levi.
Patterson, Thomas.
Quentance, Joseph.
Quentance, John.
Quain, Thomas.
Raecr, John, est.
Reynolds, Henry.
Richardson, Richard.
Richardson, John.
Robertson, Robert, est.
Robertson, Wm.
Robertson, Nicholas.
Robinson, James, est.
Robinson, Francis.
Robinson, Jacob.
Robinson, Jonathan.
Robinson, John.
Rumford, Jonathan.
Robinson, Thomas.
Reynolds, Joseph.
Russell, James.
Rodgers, John.
Richardson, Sarah, est.
Robinson, Wm., Jr.
Rothwell, Benj., est.
Robinson, James Jr.
Richards, Nathl.
- Ray, Moses.
Robinson, Wm. (skinner).
Reynolds, James.
Read, Timothy.
Ray, John.
Ray, Joseph.
Richardson, Captain.
Robinson, Robert.
Reynolds, Thomas.
Robinson, Job.
Robinet, John.
Rodgers, John.
Richards, Thomas.
Reynolds, Abram.
Rambo, Andrew.
Rambo, John.
Rambo, Daniel.
Richardson, Ann, est.
Reece, Thomas.
Robinson, Frank.
Stidham, Jonas, Sr.
Seal, Caleb.
Stroud, Thomas.
Speakman, George.
Shipley, Wm.
Shipley, Thomas.
Shipley, Joseph.
Shipley, Samuel.
Sinnex, Henry.
Sharpless, Caleb.
Seathorn, John.
Shallcross, Joseph.
Sperry, John.
Springer, Joseph.
Springer, Joseph, Jr.
Springer, Jacob, est.
Smith, Thomas.
Springer, Sator.
Springer, Charles and son.
Springer, John.
Shallcross, Peter, est.
Stapler, John.
Stidham, Joseph.
Stidham, Jonas, Jr.
Stidham, Cornelius.
Stamesat, Hance.
Stitley, John.
Stow, John.
Shewards, Caleb, est.
Starr, Imac.
Stone, Lewis.
Starr, Wm.
Smith, James (miller).
Seal, Joshua.
Sumerell, Joseph.
Simmonds, Wm.
Stern, George.
Smith, Wm., est.
Serrell, John.
Sellers, Nicholas.
Spragg, John.
Stitley, John, Jr.
Shallcross, James.
Sheward, James.
Smith, Ebenezer.
Scott, Abalom.
Starret, Robert.
Stitley, Andrew.
Sandham, Richard.
Springer, Gabriel, est.
Springer, Charles and son.
Silver, Phillip.
Sinnex, John, est.
Stidham, John.
Smith, George.
Shallcross, Joseph, Jr.
Seathorn, Isaac.
Stinson, James.

Starr, Isaac, Jr.
 Stridham, Jonas.
 Sharp, Wm.
 Simmonds, John.
 Sloan, James.
 Stroud, Abel.
 Smith, Francis, est.
 Smith, Richard.
 Smith, James.
 Shipley, Joseph.
 Springer, James.
 Sellars, George.
 Sellars, Jacob.
 Sellars, John.
 Springer, Wm.
 Springer, John.
 Shocker, Charles.
 Sharplem, Thomas, est.
 Spencer, John.
 Smith, Wm.
 Simson, Wm.
 Stow, Thomas.
 Staymaker, Matthias.
 Shaw, Archibald.
 Tomlinson, John, est.
 Taylor, Wm.
 Townsend, Joseph.
 Thompson, Hugh.
 Tusseys, Wm.
 Thelwell, John.
 Troth, Henry.
 Tatnalla, Joseph, est.
 Trip, John.
 Todd, Joshua.
 Thomas, Joseph, est.
 Taylor, Robert.
 Temple, Wm.
 Temple, Thomas.
 Tomlinson, Joseph.
 Todd, Thomas.
 Taylor, John.
 Thomson, Nathl.
 Thomson, Samuel.
 Thomas, Arthur.
 Twesley, Simon.
 Taylor, Ambros.
 Tapley, Robert.
 Tomlinson, James.
 Taylor, George.
 Tryon, David, est.
 Thompson, John.
 Toye, John.
 Thompson, William.
 Tanyard, John.
 Thomas, Hugh.
 Underwood, William.
 Underwood, Isaac.
 Vaneman, William, Est.
 Vertt, Frederick.
 Vanport, James.
 Vaneman, Andrew.
 Vickery, ———.
 Valueman, John, est.
 Vaneman, John.
 Vining, John.
 Way, John.
 Weema, John.
 Wallace, Thomas, est.
 Wilson, George.
 Watt, John.
 Walker, Ralph.
 Whitelock, Isaac, est.
 Woodcock, Bancroft.
 Walraven, Walraven.
 White, Peter.
 Williamson, George.

Williamson, Walter.
 Williams, James.
 Wallace, Thomas.
 Walraven, Justa.
 Walters, William.
 Walraven, Lucas.
 Walker, Andrew.
 Warner, Joseph.
 Way, Francis.
 Way, Joseph, est.
 Way, Nicholas.
 Webster, John.
 West, Joseph.
 Wilson, Thomas, Jr.
 Wilson, Thomas.
 Wilson, William.
 Wilson, Christopher, est.
 Wood, Nathaniel.
 Woodcock, William, est.
 Woodward, Mordica.
 Windle, David, est.
 Williamson, Adam.
 Wilson, Wm. (shop-keeper)..
 White, John.
 Warner, James.
 Whitzell, George.
 Webster, John.
 Waggon, Joseph, est.
 Weaver, Henry.
 Walraven, Peter.
 Way, Caleb.
 Watson, Thomas.
 Walraven, Jesse.
 Woodcock, William.
 William, Thomas, est.
 Wood, John.
 Walraven, Levi.
 Welsh, Margaret, est.
 Wingate, Daniel.
 Wilson, Stephen.
 White, William.
 Woodcock, Isaac.
 Way, John, est.
 Wilson, Carson.
 Webb, Joshua.
 Wollaston, Jeremiah.
 Wilson, Thomas.
 Wilson, Ezekiel.
 White, John.
 Wollaston, Joshua.
 Wilkinson, William.
 Whaler, James.
 Wallace, John.
 Wallace, Samuel.
 Wolfe, Michael, Jr.
 Wolfe, Michael, Sr.
 Wood, William.
 Watnough, James.
 Webb, Joshua, Jr.
 Whitelock, Charles, est.
 Wilkinson, Daniel.
 Wade, Thomas.
 Wormsley, Thomas, est.
 Wildan, James.
 Wisly, William.
 Woodcock, Samuel.
 Yarnall, John.
 Yeatman, Andrew.
 Yarnall, Elizabeth and Kather,
 est.
 Young, ———.
 Yarnall, Benjamin.
 Yearsley, Thomas.
 Yeates, John.
 Zane, Joel.

railroads, some of the former dating from the settlement of the country, though somewhat modified as to their course in later years. In 1783 the road from Garrett's to the Hockessin meeting-house was laid out, and the road from the Brandywine to intersect this was located in 1795. Prior to this time the roads which afterwards became turnpikes were located, excepting the modification of their course when they became improved highways. The Kennett pike was built in 1812, and the Lancaster pike at a later period, both being excellent roads before railways removed the necessity for their use for other than local travel. In 1887 they were practically common highways, many of the toll-gates having been removed.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was built through the hundred in 1831, and later, the Wilmington and Northern, in 1869 and 1870, the Wilmington and Western in 1872, and the Baltimore and Ohio in 1886. The last two roads are operated as one system, thus affording extended facilities for the many industrial establishments which have been located in the hundred on the opposite banks of the Brandywine and Red Clay Creeks. Both streams have been well spanned by bridges, the most important ones having been built on the Brandywine, at Smith's Ford, in 1816; at Young & Kirk's Ford, in 1818; Manufacturers Bridge, in 1832; on the Red Clay, at Philip's Mill, after 1802; and at other points on the same stream at later periods. Some of these were replaced by very substantial structures and are more fully noted elsewhere.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—In 1804 the following industries were reported in the hundred, including those of Newport as well as some at Wilmington :

Jonah Anderson.....	batter-shop
Jacob Anderson.....	large apple-orchard
James Bryan.....	wharf and store
Robert Bratten.....	smith-shop
Samuel and David Bush....	wharf and store
Hadden & Chandler.....	tavern
Samuel Canby.....	two grist-mills
Morton Canby.....	barley-mill
William Dixon.....	stone grist-mill
Bumford Dawes.....	grist and saw-mill
E. I. du Pont.....	powder-works
Vincent Gilpin.....	stone mill
Fisher, Gilpin & Co.....	stone paper-mill
Samuel Graves.....	saw-mill
Capt. Henry Geddes.....	brick still-house
Levi Garrett.....	snuff-mill
H. G. Garrett.....	paper-mill
John Hedge.....	rope-walk
William Hemphill.....	wharf and stores
Job Harvey.....	grist-mill
Capt. James Jeffries.....	grist-mill
William Kirk.....	brick-kiln
Caleb Kirk.....	grist, saw and fulling mills
James Latimer & Co.....	wharf and store
Joshua Lobb.....	grist-mill
John Morton.....	two grist-mills
Thomas Meredith.....	tan-yard
David McAlmont.....	wharf and store
James Phillips.....	old grist-mill and saw-mill
Phoebe Pemberton.....	grist and saw-mill
John Richardson.....	grist and saw-mill
John Smith.....	tan-yard
Jonas H. Starr.....	tan-yard
Thomas Springer.....	tavern

The hundred is well supplied with highways and

Joseph Shipley.....	grist-mill
William Seal.....	tan-yard
Joseph Wilkinson.....	tan-yard
Francis Way.....	malt-house
John Worthington.....	tavern
George Wetzel.....	wharf and shops
John Warner.....	wharf and store
William Wilson.....	saw-mill

Many of these properties changed ownership in the course of the next two decades and others fell into disuse. In 1822 the principal interests in the hundred were owned by the following :

Joseph Bringham.....	cotton factory
Brandywine Mill Seat Company.....	
Caleb Baldwin's Est.....	air furnace
David Bush.....	wharf, store and lumber-yard
John Cummings' Est.....	grist-mill
Samuel Canby.....	grist-mill
John Dixon's Est.....	wharf and store
Deleplaine, McCall & Co.....	cotton factory
E. I. du Pont.....	powder-mills
John Gregg.....	warehouse
Joshua and Thomas Gilpin.....	paper factory
Job Harvey's Est.....	wharf and store
George Hodgson's Est.....	mill seat
Edward Hamilton's Est.....	tavern
Caleb Harlan's Est.....	old "White Horse Tavern"
Caleb Kirk.....	grist and barley-mills
Thomas Lea, Jr.....	grist-mill
Thomas Lea's Est.....	cotton factory
Evan Lewis.....	tan-yard
Joshua Lobb.....	grist and saw-mills
John Morton's Est.....	grist-mill
Morton, Canby & Co.....	barley-mills
John McCalmont's Est.....	wharf and store
McLane & Milligan.....	cotton factory
Thomas and William Morrison.....	malt-house
McLane & Hersey.....	tan-yard
Charles Plumley.....	tavern
James Phillips.....	grist and saw-mill
Joseph Richardson.....	grist-mill
Jonathan J. Robinson.....	wharf and store
Samuel and Joseph Shipley.....	grist-mill
Thomas Seal.....	tan-yard
Caleb Sherward.....	brew-house
Joshua Strand.....	plaster-mill
Thomas Springer.....	tavern
William Twaddle.....	tavern
Edward Worrell.....	wharf and store
James Webb.....	tan-yard
Benjamin Wade.....	tan yard

After a lapse of more than thirty years a great many of the foregoing industries had ceased to exist, and others had passed under new management. But if the number of the establishments was less, the product and value were far greater on account of the improved machinery and better methods employed. The manufacturing interests became the most important factors in the industrial history of the community and have ever since so continued.

In 1854 the most important industries were :

Alexander H. Adams.....	grist-mill
Joseph Bancroft.....	Rockford Cotton Mill, 28 Tenements
Chas. I. du Pont Est.....	Rokeby Factory
E. I. du Pont & Co., Upper Powder Mills, 25 Tenements; Hagley Powder Mill, 24 Tenements; Henry Clay Factory; barley mill; Squirrel Run Mill.	
Wm. E. Garrett.....	two snuff-mills
Samuel Richardson.....	grist and saw-mills
Riddle & Lawrence.....	cotton factory, 52 Tenements

Most of these are now classed as industries on "Brandywine Bank," and are elsewhere specially mentioned.

At Rockland, Caleb Kirk began his improvements about 1795, building the large stone mansion near the grist-mill in 1797. The fulling-mill on Wilson's Run

had been built by Thomas Hollingsworth at an earlier period. The saw-mill was on the site of the present Le Carpentier grist-mill. In the course of years the Kirk grist-mill was sold to the Young family who operated it in connection with their interests on the other side of the Brandywine a number of years, but finally turned it to other uses. About 1812 Caleb Kirk put up a cotton factory, higher up on Wilson's Run, and operated the same eight or ten years. Subsequently this stone building was used as a tin-smith shop, large quantities of ware being there made. It is still standing on the Le Carpentier place, serving as a farm building. This was one of the first cotton factories in the State, but was unfavorably located for extensive business.

William Wilson's old saw-mill, built in the last century, was more than a mile up the Run. About 1835 Jesse Chandler put up a new mill which was soon after burned down. In 1854 Alexander H. Adams had a grist-mill at this site, which is still standing, as the property of the du Pont family. The water power being weak, it has a small capacity.

For its volume Red Clay Creek affords a number of excellent powers, which were improved and utilized soon after the settlement of that section of the hundred. One of the oldest sites in Christiana is that which has so long been the property of the Garrett family. As early as 1749 John Garrett, Jr., was granted title to some of this land, by the will of his father, while another son, Thomas, in the same way, became the owner of property in Mill Creek Hundred. In 1771 this mill is spoken of "as being near John Garrett's, on the Okesson Road." Since 1782 the former has been employed to operate snuff mills, and from a small beginning, on the site of the old mill, have grown the extensive works, operated in 1887, as the business of Wm. E. Garrett & Sons. The property extends half a mile along the creek, from Yorklyn Station down the stream, and the buildings were erected as business increased. In 1846, No. 1 mill was built of stone three stories high, but has been remodeled and much improved since that time. What is now known as Mill No. 4, on the lower site, a four-story stone building was erected in 1849, the brick addition being built at a later day. No. 2 mill was put up in 1874, and No. 4 in 1884. Both are four stories high, the latter being of brick. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are all connected, and, since 1874, the water power has been supplemented by steam. In 1872 shipping facilities were offered at Yorklyn, by the Western Railroad, (completed that year) and, since 1884, goods have been loaded at the warehouse at the mills, from which a siding was built to the main track. Like facilities are afforded at the lower mill. Since January, 1857, the manager of the upper mill has been Israel Durham, and J. L. Press, manager of the lower mills, having succeeded William Press. The mills are supplied with improved machinery for manufacturing cut snuff, which has a high reputation in the home and foreign markets. The plant also embraces

several mansions and tenements and the property is kept in excellent order.

Above Garrett's is a manufacturing site called Auburn, and also formerly known as Pusey's Mills, for spinning cotton. After the late war the property passed into the hands of William Clark, who operated the mill on woolen yarns, working in connection with Henry Clark's mills, in Mill Creek Hundred. In 1869 the mill was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt. The plant also included a number of substantial tenements.

At Ashland Station, below Garrett's, is a grist-mill, which includes a part of a building put up in 1715. A stone mansion near by, it is believed, was built the same year, while the brick house on the hill was erected by W. & M. Gregg in 1737. At that time they also owned the mill. Later owners were R. Philips and John C. Philips, but since 1862 the property has belonged to A. & J. D. Sharpless. In 1883 the mill was supplied with roller machinery.

Lower down the creek, and at the lowest seat on the stream, on the Christiana side, is the old grist-mill of Joshua Lobb, which was also long owned by the Speakman family. James Wilson is the present owner. The mill has been enlarged, but is confined to custom work. A machine-shop formerly carried on at this place has been abandoned.

Near the mouth of Burris Run Hayes Graves is the owner of a saw-mill, which occupies an old site; and higher up the same stream, near the Pennsylvania line, W. Passmore has built a grist-mill within recent years. A site still higher up has been vacated.

The old Dixon Mill, on Dixon's Run, a very aged structure, is still used in a small way as the property of the Edwin Griffith estate; and on Mill Creek remains the time-honored land-mark of Richardson's Mill, for more than a century the property of that family. Its capacity is also small.

The business interests of the hundred, outside of Newport, and what is now comprised within the limits of Wilmington, are confined to a few small villages, of which

Centreville is the most important. It has a very pleasant location, on the Kennett Pike, seven miles from Wilmington, on a tract of land said to be the highest in the State. There are a number of fine residences, a good public hall, several stores and an inn. In the locality are houses of worship belonging to the Friends and the Presbyterians, and some old mansions, on highly improved farms, this being one of the richest sections of the hundred.

Centreville was an active business point sixty years ago, and had in 1821 a good store, kept by James Delaplaine, who prospered there as a merchant. William Todd and Ezekiel Bailey each had good inns; and there were mechanics of all kinds, among them being John McCullough, blacksmith; Benjamin Hollingsworth and Bernard Dalton, carpenters; Joseph Hollingsworth, wheelwright; John Kitchen,

stone mason; Levi Walker and Henry Jeffers, farmers; and George Matson, drover.

The inns were taxed to their uttermost to accommodate all the guests, as many as fifty teams stopping in one night. Liquor was freely used, and also sold at the store to the extent of a wagon-load per week. The Bailey stand has been discontinued, but where William and (later) Rebecca Todd entertained the public, stands a hotel remodeled and enlarged by James Lancaster. An early innkeeper at this place was a member of the Twaddle family. Near the State line Charles Twaddle was the keeper of a public house, which has long since been closed, but was a long time famous as the "Delaware and Pennsylvania Inn."

At the Delaplaine stand Thomas Dalton engaged in trade in 1846, and continued until 1877, when he removed to his present place of business, in Odd Fellows' Hall. He is now (1888) one of the oldest merchants in the county, and is also the postmaster of the Centreville office.

In 1887 W. C. R. Colquhoun was the druggist of the village and Dr. J. H. Chandler the resident physician. His predecessors in this profession were Doctors J. P. Chandler, George Hamilton and a number of others for short periods, some of them also eminent practitioners.

On the Kennett Pike, below Centreville, was the "Blue Ball Inn," a well-known hostelry in the early part of the century, which was long kept by the Hamilton family. It was removed, after the era of travel on the turnpike, and a farm-house marks its site. The "Buck Tavern," lower down the road, where Peter Hendrickson long dispensed hospitality, has also passed away; and the "Columbus Inn," on the same road, is within the present limits of Wilmington.

At Du Pont's Works goods have been sold by Andrew Fontaine, Jonathan Shipley, James Bratten and Victor Sterling. Since 1856 merchandising in connection with his business at the old hotel and store-stand of William S. Fleming, where he has traded since 1875. This old building is a landmark, and was enlarged to its present size in 1820. Lower down the creek, and near Wilmington, is Rising Sun, a locality which took its name from the old public-house of Patrick Higgins, long kept at that point. It was converted into a residence and a more pretentious inn opened, which is known as the "Jefferson House," and having Thomas Toy as the proprietor. In this manufacturing village several stores are maintained, and mail facilities are afforded by the Henry Clay post-office, which was established at the factory of that name. It was long kept at the drug-store of John Wood, but since 1885 Timothy McCarthy has been the postmaster, keeping the office at his place of business. Nearer the city is the suburbs of Highlands, on a commanding tract of land, platted into town lots by the Brinkle family. The first residence was here put up in 1873 by John S. Miller.

Above the clustering hamlets along the Brandywine is Greenville, a post-office and station on the W. and N. R. R., where it crosses the Kennett Pike. The office was established in 1871 with W. R. Brinckle as postmaster, who also engaged in business at this point as a coal and lumber dealer. In 1887 Charles Green was associated with him in carrying on this trade. A similar business at Silver Brook has been carried on since 1882 by C. F. White & Bros.

On the Western Railroad post-offices are maintained at Ashland, J. D. Sharpless, postmaster, and at Yorklyn, at the store of E. H. Dennison, who succeeded James W. Robinson in trade at Auburn Mills. Other parties had merchandized at this place; and in other localities of the hundred small places of business have been established which have not attained the character of a hamlet.

Centerville Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F.—This society received its charter December 10, 1874, and was formally instituted June, 13, 1875, with the following principal officers: N. G., Francis Green; V. G., Joseph Pyle; R. S., George W. Ely; F. S., Dr. Joseph H. Chandler; Treas., Wm. Carpenter.

At the first meeting six persons applied for membership, and five months later the number belonging had been increased to sixty-one persons. The lodge has had a flourishing existence reporting one hundred and thirteen members in 1886, when the aggregate belonging has reached one hundred and sixty-two. Its finances have always been on a good basis, more than four thousand dollars being invested for the good of the order, and about three thousand dollars have been paid for sick benefits. The principal officers are: Dr. J. Harvey Day, Noble Grand; Benard Dalton, F. S.; Dr. Chandler and A. B. Entriken, trustees.

The meetings are held in the third-story of Centerville Hall, a brick edifice twenty-eight by forty-five feet, erected in 1876, at a cost of five thousand dollars, by an association formed for this purpose. The second-story of this building forms a public hall, and the lower floor is used for business purposes. The directing members of the Association in 1887, were Joseph H. Chandler, J. Paulson Chandler, A. B. Entriken, Wm. L. Dilworth, James L. Carpenter and James Dilworth.

Washington Conclave, I. O. of H., was instituted in the above hall, February 22, 1886, with twenty-one members. In 1887, there were thirty-five persons belonging, having as officers: James H. Carpenter, A. W. Wilson, W. S. Talley, W. C. R. Colquhoun, B. Dalton, A. B. Entriken, Joseph H. Chandler and J. Harvey Day. This order is purely beneficiary.

Center Grange, No. 11, P. of H., was organized at Centerville, fifteen years ago, and has maintained regular meetings ever since. In this period there have been seasons of growth and declining interest, but in 1887 there were thirty members and the affairs

were in good condition. Meetings were held in Centerville Hall.

Eagle Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., was instituted at du Pont's Mills, under a charter granted December 15, 1874, to the following persons: William Allison, Jonas W. Miller, James A. Stirling, Robert Gamble, Samuel Kelley, Wm. R. Wood, Samuel J. Davis, John Ball, Jr., John Q. Stirling, John Rumer, Neal Conley, Joseph Knox.

In 1887 it had a vigorous membership, and was on a good basis financially. This Lodge is an offshoot of *Brandywine Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F.*, which was instituted lower down the creek in October, 1847. Its meetings have been regularly maintained since that period, and the membership has generally been large. In 1887 the number reached one hundred and fifty-two, the majority of whom were in good standing. Since 1871 the meetings have been held in a spacious, well furnished lodge-room, which is also occupied by other societies. The Lodge has a fund of three thousand and six hundred dollars, and has been an important social factor in the community. The trustees in 1887 were Sam'l Moore, Rob't Printer and Henry Stewart.

Here, also, was held the meeting of Union Encampment, No. 7, which yielded up its organization in 1878, although having at that time twenty-one members. Its dissolution was caused by simple lack of interest and nearness to Wilmington.

Du Pont Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., was instituted under a warrant granted October 4, 1876, and had as its First Master, John Taylor. Other Past Masters are: James Fisher, William H. Miller, John S. Miller, John Q. Stirling and B. F. Sheppard. The lodge has prospered, and had fifty members in 1887.

Wawaset Tribe, No. 9, I. O. of R. M., was instituted July 19, 1871, with eighteen charter members, and the following principal officers: G. H. Dugdale, R. O. Greenleaf, John Gardner, S. J. Davis, James A. Stirling and John Q. Stirling.

The meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall, and the Tribe has prospered. In 1887 there were sixty members.

Brandywine Lodge, No. 15, K. of P., was instituted in Brandywine Hall, July 11, 1872. For several years the Lodge prospered, but a lack of interest following the meetings were discontinued, and the charter surrendered. There were about thirty members.

Religious Interests.—The earliest organized religious effort was made by the Friends. Some of the first members of the Newark Meeting in Brandywine Hundred, lived in Christiana and were regular attendants of those meetings until 1687. In that year George Harlan and others petitioned to have a meeting on the west side of the stream, in winter, on account of the "dangerousness of the ford," which they would have to cross. In 1690 the Meeting established a short time previously became permanent, and in 1708 a small wooden church was built for its accommodation. Monthly Meetings had also been established, and alternated with Newark until they were then

abandoned, when they were held in connection with Kennett Square, and, in later years, with Hockessin. In 1794 the need of a larger and better meeting-house caused the members to unite their subscriptions to build the same, as follows:

	£	s.
Rumford Dawes.....	5	
James Phillips.....	5	
William Walter.....	20	
Emmon Jeffers.....	5	
Caleb Kirk.....	30	
Samuel Gregg.....	15	
William Wilson.....	5	
James Armstrong.....	3	15
Samuel Nichols.....	15	
James Bryan.....	10	
Christopher Hollingsworth.....	7	10
Richard Meredith.....	5	
Thomas Chandler.....	30	
Amor Hollingsworth.....	3	
Jacob Graves.....	15	
William Hicklen.....	15	
Joseph Pierson.....	1	10
Stephen Logue.....	15	
Thomas Hollingsworth.....	11	5
Daniel Nichols.....	7	10
Thomas Wilson.....	7	10
Jemima Stanley.....	15	

Six acres of land were deeded by Alphonso Kirk for the use of the Meeting, upon part of which was built, in 1796, a brick house, thirty by forty feet, which is still standing, in good condition.

The graveyard was improved in 1857, and 1873, and is also in good order, being enclosed by a very substantial stone wall. On the eastern part of the grounds a log school building was put up before 1800, which was replaced with a stone structure in 1818. This was in use until 1854, when the present school-house was erected, being at that time one of the best in the State. A generous Frenchman, Antonia Bidderman, donated one thousand dollars for the erection of this building, being moved thereto by local pride and his interest in the cause of general education.

For many years the meetings at the Centre were the occasions of much edification and large attendance, embracing, in 1821, thirty-nine families. In each succeeding year the members became less in numbers, owing to deaths and changes in population, until, in 1887, but a few families remained. The monthly meetings were permanently discontinued in 1884.

The Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church has a history as an organized body which is antedated only by that of the Friend's Centre Meeting. Its origin can be distinctly traced back to 1720, when the Presbyterian Synod, assembled in Philadelphia, was asked to supply preaching for "some people in and about Birmingham, upon the Brandywine," and when the Rev. Daniel McGill was instructed to preach to this people as he in "Christian prudence" should find occasion.

The Birmingham here spoken of is the southwest township of Delaware County, Penna., where the first meeting-house was built. For this purpose a tract of land was purchased, October 15, 1720, and a deed therefor executed to "John Kirkpatrick, James Houston, James Mole, William Smith, Magnus

Simonson, Ananias Higgins, John Heath, members of the Presbyterian Meeting in Birmingham." The house stood near the foot of what was formerly called "Bald Hill," and was of hewed logs. Near by was a good spring, which may have had something to do in the selection of this spot, being a matter of great convenience for the congregation during the noon hour. The house stood until 1773, and possibly later, the exact time of its removal being unknown. A part of the half acre lot was used for burial purposes, and an interment was made there as late as 1820. It has since become neglected.

In the course of fifty years the church had become dilapidated and too small to accommodate the congregation, many of the members of which lived on the west side of the Brandywine, while the meeting-house, as has been stated, was on the east side of the stream. The question of building a new house being agitated, very naturally the people on the west side of the Brandywine, being in the majority, desired to have the house erected in their midst or at least to share honors with the old site and to have new houses built in each locality. Neither proposition was accepted by the minority and the question of building was a matter of controversy more than three years. In this period many of the members connected themselves with the churches at Wilmington. In the mean time the pastor left and the church was without a regular service several years, which had the effect of still more dispersing the members, and it became apparent that if the organization was to be preserved a new house of worship must be provided. Accordingly it was determined to build on the west side of the Brandywine, and within the bounds of the State of Delaware. This purpose not being approved by the adherents to the old site, that interest soon declined and the old church passed out of existence as a place of worship about 1773.

In August, 1774, the distinctive history of the present Lower Brandywine Church had its beginning. On the 22d of August of that year Jeremiah Smith deeded not quite two acres of land to John Bratten, George Craghead and John Armstrong, as trustees for the congregation, and the work of building a new house of worship was begun. It was a small log building, but for many years accommodated the congregation which could not have had more than forty members when it was completed. There was no means of heating the house, and those attending had nothing but the fervor of the minister's discourse to keep them warm. After 1835 the church was weatherboarded and plastered, thus being made more comfortable and inviting. It continued in use until the fall of 1861, when the new edifice having been erected it was taken down and used in building horse sheds, but the ruins of its foundation may still be seen.

The movement to build a new church was begun April 15, 1859, when a meeting to determine this purpose was held. The project was received with so

much favor that it was "Resolved that the trustees be authorized to proceed immediately to have a new church erected, and that the following persons be appointed a building committee: John Brannen, David Martin, Peter W. Gregg, Samuel Armstrong, Reece Pyle, William Armstrong, J. Paulson Chandler, James L. Deleplain." Work progressed so rapidly that the corner-stone was laid September 1, 1859, and the dedication followed November 8, 1860. It is a plain but substantial brick building, seating four hundred people, and has basement accommodations for Sunday-school and lecture purposes. The cost of the structure was five thousand dollars exclusive of the labor performed by the congregation, which at the time did not number more than twenty persons. The liberal donation of a Mrs. Gamble aided much to complete the Sabbath-school rooms of the church, a means which has greatly promoted the welfare of the congregation, which was one hundred and fifty-nine members strong, in 1887. The Sunday-school had a membership of two hundred and ninety-eight at the same time.

At a later period a parsonage was provided near the church on three acres of land, and other improvements made. June 1887, the property was in charge of trustees Frederick Klair, George I. Fenn, George K. Woodward, William Carpenter, Henry Chandler and Milliard F. Day.

The Rev. Robert Cathcart appears to have been the first pastor of the church, beginning his ministry in November, 1780, serving also the congregation at Middletown, and continued about eleven years. A vacancy in the pulpit followed, the only preaching being by supplies until April 18, 1769, when the Rev. Joseph Smith was ordained pastor. But owing to the division of the congregation on account of the dissensions arising from the inability to agree upon a church site, this pastorate was continued only a little more than three years.

After preaching was established in the new church, in Christiana Hundred, Mr. Smith again became the pastor and continued until April, 1778. A short vacancy ensued when the Rev. Wm. R. Smith became the pastor of the Lower Brandywine and Wilmington churches, ministering to the latter only after October, 1785. For a number of years there was no pastor, and the congregation had become so weak that its existence was with difficulty sustained; and the preaching was by supplies, the Rev. Alexander Mitchell, filling the pulpit most frequently.

In September, 1801, the Rev. Thomas Grier, entered upon a pastorate of the Lower Brandywine and Middletown Churches, and was pastor and supply a little more than seven years. In the fall of 1809, the Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, became the stated supply, and so ministered several years. He was succeeded by a regular pastor, the Rev. Samuel Henderson, who was installed in November, 1813. This pastorate was terminated in less than a year.

A period of ten years now ensued in which there

was no regular minister and, consequently, a dearth of spiritual matters. The Rev. James Taylor, next preached, serving in an independent connection. But in December, 1825, the Rev. Thomas Love became the pastor of the church, in connection with the congregation in Red Clay, and entered upon a ministry which was productive of much good. In 1828, the Presbytery of New Castle met with the church, and was entertained the first time in its history without ardent spirits. This was a bold departure from a long honored old custom, but the ladies of the church furnished an acceptable substitute in the tea which they provided, some of the presbyters testifying that "they never left a meeting with better feelings." From this time on temperance sentiment had an assured and steady growth. Closely connected with this feeling was the revival of 1831, which augmented the membership of the church to more than double its former proportions. In 1832, twenty-six more persons were added to the church. Mr. Love's pastorate continued until October, 1856, and was one of the longest and most eventful in the history of the church.

For a period of four years the pulpit was supplied, but in March, 1861, the Rev. David W. Moore became the pastor, beginning a ministry which added many members to the church, and more firmly established its temporal affairs. His pastoral relation was dissolved October 15, 1872, and for several months the pulpit was again supplied. In May, 1873, the Rev. George E. Jones was installed pastor, and acceptably filled that position until July, 1877. After an interval of a few months the Rev. Robert Graham, became the settled minister, and served from the fall of 1877, until October, 1883. Again the pulpit was supplied a short period, but since May, 1884, the pastor has been the Rev. T. R. McDowell under whose ministry the church continues to prosper.

The Ruling Elders of the church have been the following: James Houston, James McCorkle, George Creaghead, John Augustus, John Armstrong, John Boughman, William Houston, John McMinn, Peter Hendrickson, Alexander McMullin, William Armstrong, Benjamin Chandler, Thomas Sterling, John Nixon, James Delaplain, J. Poulson Chandler, Peter W. Gregg, James M. Brackin, William Bratten, James Leach, John B. Barney, John Armstrong, George I. Fenn, Jacob Chandler, Geo. K. Woodward, Wm. Wilson.

Lower Brandywine has had many seasons of growth, followed by corresponding ones of decline, but has outlived its vicissitudes, and although other churches of like faith have been established within the bounds of its original territory, it is to-day a strong, vigorous body, whose promise for usefulness in the future cannot be fairly estimated, but whose outlook is beneficent in the highest degree.

Green Hill Presbyterian Church was organized under the direction of the New Castle Presbytery,

June 5, 1849. At the same time Alexander Stephens, John Wood and James Scanlan were elected ruling elders; and John McCartney and John Keowan deacons. But before this, Presbyterian meetings had been held in this neighborhood by the Rev. S. M. Gayley and others. The former became the first pastor, serving in connection with the Rockland Church, and remained the minister until 1851. Through his efforts the church building was begun, and the corner-stone laid November 15, 1848. But the edifice was not completed for several years, and the dedication did not take place until September 14, 1851, when the dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. G. I. Moore. The church is a commodious brick structure, and was erected under the supervision of John Wood, Alexander Stephens, James Stephens, John Peoples, Joseph Hendrickson, Taylor Crosby and Peter Gregg, who were, also, the first trustees of the Green Hill Cemetery, which became an incorporated body, by an act of the Legislature February 9, 1849. The grounds embrace three acres, situated a short distance from the Kennett Pike, two miles from Wilmington. The church has a central location in the cemetery, which contains many graves. Near by a parsonage was provided, at a later day, and the entire property is valued at twenty thousand dollars. In 1887 it was in charge of trustees J. Q. Stirling, S. F. Stirling, Robert Printer, Samuel Frizzell, Wm. H. Miller, Samuel Moore and J. M. Smyth.

The members of the session at the same time were W. H. Oliver, J. Q. Stirling, W. H. Miller, Andrew Fleming, John Moore and James Smyth; and other elders have been Hugh Stirling, William Nevin and Robert Magee. The trustees and ruling elders also attend to the affairs of the Rockland Church, which is now practically a preaching station of Green Hill, and for more than thirty years has had the same ministerial service. In 1851 the Rev. S. M. Gayley was succeeded by the Rev. W. C. Windle, who was pastor three years. In 1855 the Rev. A. Tudehope supplied the pulpit. From 1856 to 1863 the Rev. James Otterson was the pastor. The Rev. H. B. Scott occupied the same relation from 1864 to 1869. In November of the same year the Rev. G. L. Moore entered upon a ministry which continued until 1883, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Hugh K. Walker, who was pastor eighteen months. Since April, 1886, the pastor has been the Rev. J. C. Lenhard. In the fall of 1884 the church was visited with a revival of unusual interest, which resulted in fifty-four additions to the church membership. In June, 1887, the members numbered one hundred and sixty, forming an active progressive body. From the ranks of the church have gone as ministers the Revs. James Roberts and Henry Rumer, who have rendered effective service in other fields of labor.

Ebenezer Baptist Church was erected in the southwestern part of the hundred, more than half a century ago. The society which occupied it became extinct many years ago, and Union meetings or gen-

eral religious exercises were afterwards held in the same house. About thirty years later the building was placed in the hands of a board of trustees, authorized for this purpose, who sold the building, and it was removed. The burial-ground on which it stood is still used by that community.

Mt. Salem Methodist Episcopal Church was founded at Riddle's Banks, on the Brandywine, in 1847, and the first meetings were held in the old Lyceum building. James Riddle was one of the early members and also a local preacher, an office which was shared by Franklin Supplee. John Miller, Jesse Elliott, William Henderson, Samuel Pierce, William Hart and William Henderson also belonged to the first classes. William Wier became connected soon after. Besides the preaching by the local men named above, a shipwright by the name of Kirkman, in the employ of Harlan & Hollingsworth, frequently preached and later came the Rev. Boswell and the regular appointees by Conference. In 1865 the charge became independent, and the ministers since that period have been the following:

Rev. W. S. Pugh.....1865	Rev. John W. Weston!.....1875
Rev. O. W. Landreth.....1866	Rev. Charles F. Sheppard.....1877
Rev. John D. Higg.....1868	Rev. G. L. Tomkinson.....1880
Rev. Geo. D. Watson.....1871	Rev. J. Edward Smith.....1883
Rev. John France.....1873	Rev. R. C. Jones.....1885

In 1847 the congregation erected its first house of worship, on the beautiful elevation overlooking the city of Wilmington, which appropriately received the name of Mount Salem. It was a two-story structure of stone and stood until it was taken down in 1878, when a new edifice took its site, the same year. The latter was built under the direction of a committee composed of John Macklan, Levi Garrett, William Maine and Lee T. Archer. It was a very fine building, but, unfortunately, was destroyed by fire in February, 1879, three months from the time it was completed. Although a loss of twelve thousand dollars was sustained, the work of restoration was at once begun, and June 14, 1879, the present fine church was dedicated—a worthy memorial to the devotion and perseverance of the membership of the congregation, who again expended about thirteen hundred dollars. In rebuilding, the tower of the old church was used, but the structure is almost wholly new and is one of the most substantial edifices of the kind in the county. The interior is beautifully finished and very inviting. In 1887 the property was controlled by trustees William Buck, Richard Brown, Hiram H. Cloud, George Walker, John W. Haley, John Benson, Morris Lutton, John Larker and John S. Miller. These serve as an incorporated body, under an act of the Legislature, and also control the fine cemetery on the opposite side of the church. It was opened for burial purposes in the latter part of 1852, and the first person there interred was Ellen McCartney, who died January 1, 1853. Since that time it has become so rapidly filled that it has been found neces-

¹ Died on the charge and is buried in the church cemetery.

sary to enlarge it. On part of this ground stands a good parsonage.

Connected with the general work of the church are the missionary efforts at Riddle Chapel and Centreville, giving it a wide field of labor as well as making the church an important factor in the religious history of the county. Although having had many seasons of especial interest, the great revival in the fall of 1848 is still remembered as being of unusual importance. Before its close, in December, ninety-four persons were added to the membership of the church, and its spirituality was greatly promoted. At this time the Rev. John Talley was the minister.

Riddle's Chapel was built by the Rev. James Riddle for the benefit of the people residing at Riddle's Banks, who could not conveniently attend worship at Mount Salem. Before his death he endowed it with a perpetual annuity of one hundred dollars and made a like provision for Mount Salem, making the water right of the Banks liable for the payment of the same. In addition to the occasional preaching in the chapel, a Sunday-school is regularly maintained, which has had as superintendents Samuel Pierce and Richard Brown.

Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, had its origin in a school established in 1816 by E. I. du Pont and his daughter, Mrs. Bauduy. A building was put up near the powder-mills, in which both secular and religious instruction was imparted on the Sabbath to the youth of that community with such satisfactory results that the school was made a legal body. On the 29th of January, 1817, it was incorporated as the "Brandywine Manufacturers' Sunday-school," with a board of trustees composed of E. I. du Pont, Robert McCall, John D. Carter, Charles I. du Pont, George Hodgson, Peter Hendrickson and William Huston. The purpose of the incorporation was declared to be "To not only promote the instruction of the youth in manufacturing establishments in the first rudiments of learning, but that Sunday-schools conducted greatly to their good and orderly behavior, by preventing them from spending the Sabbath in idleness and contracting habits of vice and immorality." Although this school was conducted without sectarian bias, the forms of the Episcopal Church were gradually adopted; and later regular church services were established by the Rev. Samuel C. Brinckle, whose home was near Wilmington. Following his preaching was the confirmation, May 2, 1852, of the first class of catechumens, consisting of seven persons, who in this manner became the first members of the school. The ordinance of confirmation was administered by Bishop Alfred Lee. A few years later a church edifice was erected on the du Pont property, which was opened for Divine service in 1856. This building was repaired and very much beautified in 1876. A comfortable rectory was also provided by the du Pont family, and a regular parish created. The Rev. Samuel C. Brinckle was the first rector, preaching almost to the time of his death, in 1863.

In the spring of that year he was succeeded by the Rev. William A. Newbold, whose rectorship continued until the fall of 1869. The following spring the Rev. I. N. Stanger became the rector, and served in that relation about three years, being succeeded, in the latter part of November, 1873, by the Rev. Dudley D. Smith, whose ministry has since been continued.

In 1887 the parish had one hundred and thirty-eight members, the following sustaining an official relation: A. L. Foster and James Conley, wardens; H. A. du Pont, William du Pont, John Conley, Neal Conley, Henry Brown, William R. Wood and William R. Green, vestrymen. A flourishing Sabbath-school is still maintained.

St. Joseph's Church, Roman Catholic. The missionary efforts of that zealous priest, Father P. Kenney, extended to the neighborhood of Brandywine Banks more than sixty years ago, and in 1828 the first Mass was here said by him at the house of Madam Victor du Pont. Though Catholic services were occasionally thereafter held in that locality, a number of years elapsed before a church was built. But, in 1841, through the efforts of P. N. Brennan and others, aided by the generous donations of the du Pont family, the present church edifice was erected; and soon thereafter a school-house and pastor's residence, standing on either side of the church, were added to the property. At different periods the church grounds have been enlarged until they embrace several acres, a part of which was set aside for a residence for the Sisters who should take charge of the school. For a number of years this school has been well attended and has been in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. It has materially advanced the interests of the parish, which had, in June, 1887, a membership of nearly one thousand persons.

The priests of the parish have been the following: 1846 till September 20, 1867, Father J. S. Walsh; 1867 till 1869, Father J. Scanlan; April, 1869, till March, 1887, Father Georgius J. Kelley; since May, 1887, Father Peter Donaghy. The affairs of the parish are in a very flourishing condition. The church has recently been placed in good repair and enlarged, and the area of the cemetery increased by the addition of two acres.

St. Patrick's Church, Roman Catholic, is near Ashland Station, in the southwestern part of the hundred. The grounds embrace seven acres of well-located land, two of which were donated by Michael Mullin and Michael Kane. A portion of it has been consecrated to the dead. The church is a neat frame building, thirty-four by sixty feet, with basement, and was dedicated October 10, 1881. The priest's house adjoining was completed the same season. The entire property has a value of eight thousand dollars, and its existence is due to the labors of Father Peter Donaghy, who established Catholic services in this locality in 1880, there being at that time but a few families of that faith in this region. He served as

priest of the new parish (embracing St. John's at Hockessin and St. Patrick's) until May, 1887, when he was succeeded by the present priest, Father Francis Farney. Fifty families contributed to the support of the interests of the parish.

The Ferris Reform School.—This institution is located in a beautiful section of the hundred, four miles from the court-house in Wilmington. It was established through the liberality of John Ferris, of that city, who died September 2, 1882, leaving an estate valued at nearly one-fourth of a million of dollars, much of which was devised for benevolent purposes. His benefaction to the Reform School was the residue of the estate, and was entrusted to Dr. Caleb Harlan, to be applied at his discretion "to aid in establishing what is known mostly as a House of Refuge, or place for bettering wayward juveniles," and amounted to eighty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars. Realizing the importance of the trust, which the confidence of his friend had placed in his hands, Dr. Harlan wisely sought and obtained the advice and co-operation of the following citizens, to aid him in carrying out the provisions of the bequest: Lewis Thompson, Samuel N. Pusey, Dr. Lewis P. Bush, Allen Gawthrop, David W. Harlan, Henry C. Robinson and Leonard E. Wales. The latter prepared the excellent charter for the school. This committee held its first meeting March 27, 1884, and its work was entirely of an advisory nature.

In order to place the matter upon a more permanent basis, Dr. Harlan had The Ferris Reform School incorporated by legislative enactment March 10, 1885, forty-eight persons being named as incorporators. These organized under the terms of the charter April 15th the same year, and selected the following board of officers and managers:

President, Caleb Harlan, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, Leonard E. Wales, J. Taylor Gause; Treasurer, Henry C. Robinson; Secretary, David W. Harlan; Managers, Caleb Harlan, M. D., Lewis P. Bush, M.D., Edward Betts, Thomas Bird, Joseph L. Carpenter, Jr., Allen Gawthrop, J. Taylor Gause, George Gray, David W. Harlan, Job H. Jackson, William C. Lodge, Samuel N. Pusey, William T. Porter, Henry C. Robinson, Lewis Thompson, Stranbury J. Willey, Leonard E. Wales and Alfred D. Warner, the mayor of the City of Wilmington, the judge of the Superior Court resident in New Castle County, and the president of the Levy Court of New Castle County, *ex-officio*.

By-laws were also adopted and provision made for securing a site for a home, and to open the same at an early day. Some difficulty was experienced in securing a proper location, until "Woodside," the country-seat of Philip Quigley, was placed on the market, when it was purchased, and it has been found admirably adapted for the purpose. The farm contains one hundred and ninety acres of choice land, on which were spacious buildings, with accommodations for fifty inmates. Appliances have since been furnished, and new buildings erected to increase the conveniences

of the home, so that it lacks but a few things of being a first-class institution of that nature.

The home was opened for the reception of inmates January 1, 1886, and before the close of the year had seventeen inmates, consisting of lads between the ages of nine and sixteen years, and of both colors. Newton Chandler was placed in charge as superintendent, and Mary E. Chandler as matron; and under their supervision the school has been admirably conducted. In the government of the institution the merit system is successfully used, and has been the means of appealing to the better purposes of the inmates, whose connection with the school has been generally beneficial. Instruction in the school-room is imparted ten months in the year, and light manual labor is added to give proper physical development. The future of Ferris Reform School promises to reflect great honor upon the memory of the generous founder, and to be a source of much benefit to the county fortunate enough to have it located in its midst as one of its public institutions.

NEWPORT.—The pleasant borough of Newport is in the southeastern part of Christiana Hundred, on the Christiana Creek, which is here navigable for vessels of light burden. It is also a station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, a little more than three miles from the city of Wilmington, which absorbed most of its former business. There are two churches, a good school-house, several stores, a hotel and the various interests detailed in the following pages.

Newport was laid out as Newport Ayre by John Justis, in 1735, on part of the Constantine tract, which had been transferred to Henry Parker, a planter of Cecil County, Maryland. On the 26th of April, 1731, the latter conveyed a half-interest in this two-hundred-acre tract to John Justis, reciting that "Whereas Conrad Constantine, by virtue of a warrant, had a tract of land called 'Cold Harbour,' lying in Christiana Hundred, on north side of Christiana Creek, assigned to Henry Parker, beginning at Christiana Creek at mouth of Rainbow Run, 100 acres."

On the 17th of February, 1735, Justis sold eighteen acres of the above tract to Samuel Marshall, who also laid out village lots and sold the same, among his purchasers being, in the latter part of 1737, Neil McNeil and George Stewart, mariner, from North Britain, who paid twenty pounds for two lots on St. John and St. James Streets. Other sales were made to the following: John Tweggo, Alex. Frazen, Isaac Vernon, Abraham Marshall, George Hutchinson, James Hays, William Sutton, William Passmore, John Heald, Samuel Farra, John Ashmead, Hugh Evans, James McMullin, John Richardson, Joseph Turner, John Read, Owen Owens, Hans Rudolph, Thomas Brown and Joseph Taylor.

John Justis sold lots to the following: In 1736, Thomas Anderson, Thomas Gray, Patrick McKenzie, John Ashmead, John Richardson and Thomas Thompson; in 1737, Morton Justis, Thomas Morgan,

Swithin Justis, Benjamin Paulson, Hans Rudolph, Justa Justis, James Steel, William Sample and Samuel Farra; in 1738, John Stallcup, Andrew Stallcup and Isaac Vernon; 1739, Augustus Constantine, Thomas Marshall and John Lewis; 1740, Eben Wolleston; 1741, John Marshall; 1743, Morton Justis.

James Latimer first began purchasing lots in Newport January 10, 1752, when he bought a lot of Solomon Hersey, adjoining the home lot of John Justis, the founder of the town. January 1, 1753, he bought an interest in a lot, forty feet square, lying on Christiana Creek and Hutchinson's Run, on which was then the wharf of Joseph Jones and William Sutton, upon which they were to erect a dwelling and a storehouse.

On the 16th of May, 1758, he purchased two lots of William Sutton, and is then mentioned as a storekeeper. From this time on he was largely interested in shipping grain and produce to Philadelphia and the West Indies. His store was on the present Groome Corner.

John Latimer, one of the sons, went to China, where he made a fortune in the tea trade. Henry, another son, became a very aged man, dying near Wilmington. After removing from Newport, Latimer built a fine mansion on a piece of fast land, which is still occupied by some of his descendants. It is said that he here attempted to found a city which should be a rival to Wilmington, and, failing in this purpose, the locality became known as "Folly Woods." He was the most active business man of Newport in the period he lived there.

Very many changes in ownership of property took place in the early history of Newport. The place began to decline as soon as the future of Wilmington was assured, and after turnpikes and other improvements directed trade towards the latter place, Newport more fully lost its importance as a commercial point. Before the completion of the Lancaster turnpike to Newport, large quantities of grain were shipped from Newport, and hundreds of teams came from the rich farms of Pennsylvania to unload their produce at this point, and returning were generally laden with merchandise. To accommodate this traffic several wharves and warehouses were built on Christiana Creek, at which half a score of sloops received their freightage. In later years this branch of business was almost wholly discontinued. John McCalmont is remembered as one of the most active shippers of that busy period. He lived in the John A. Cranston house. The names of other traders and shippers may be found in the sketch of Christiana Hundred.

Lewis Stone carried on the tannery business very extensively, having two bark-mills, one on the Tatnall, the other on the present Cranston wharf, where Thomas Seal also tanned. A line of packets left these wharves daily for Philadelphia, one of the regular boats being the "Hannah," having a burden of about forty tons. After she was abandoned she

was allowed to founder in the creek, at Newport, where a part of her keel may still be seen. The "Elizabeth" was in the same line, which was owned by Captain Fred Hilyard and others. Aaron Paulsen was a prominent man, living on a farm just outside of the village. Isaac Flinn lived on the present Vincent G. Flinn place. Andrew Justis was a trader in the village, and his son, Aaron, lived on the Dr. Irons place. Robert C. Justis is a lineal descendant of John Justis. Hans Nebiker lived here before the Revolution, his home being near the spring on St. John's Street. Of his seven sons, John has always lived on the place which his father bought in 1803 and where he planted a sycamore tree, which is one of the landmarks of this locality. After 1800 a market-house was maintained on the south side of Market Street, between St. James' and Marshall Streets, but nearly every trace of this building has disappeared. In 1825 Newport was in the flood-tide of its commercial activity, having five good stores and half a dozen inns. These grew less in number each year, and after the completion of the railroad, in 1837, but few had a flourishing business.

Newport had good inns as early as 1788, as the following extract from John Penn's Journal of that date will show: "Newport, within a few miles of Wilmington, has still more houses than Newark, and a good brick tavern which provided proper entertainment for horse and man. The kitchen-door being ajar, I was amused by a war of words between Perrins and Rapillius, two rustics completely drunk, and by degrees becoming less intelligible. Each seemed perfectly apprised of the other's, though unconscious of his own aberration from propriety." In 1797 John Miller was licensed to keep this inn. The present tavern has long been the property of the Isaac Miller estate and a part of it was built in the last century. The "Yellow Hotel," kept by Richard King, was many years its rival for business, but has long since been devoted to private uses. At the former hotel General Cadwallader rested after his duel with Dr. Pattison of Baltimore, April 5, 1823, and had his wounds dressed so that he could be taken to his home in Philadelphia. The duel was fought on the Peter Derrickson place, about a mile from the village, and the distance at which the principals stood was twenty-seven feet. At the word "fire," Cadwallader's pistol failed to go off, and in the mean time Pattison fired, his ball taking effect in the pistol-arm of his antagonist, which put an end to the combat. Upon seeing the result of his shot, Pattison thanked God that Cadwallader was only wounded, and a truce was declared, the two men separating with better feelings towards each other.

The old Latimer Corner is one of the most ancient store-stands in the village. The present William Duff stand was erected at a more recent period by James Robinson. The Kilgore block was erected in 1882. Dr. M. A. Booth opened the first distinct drug store, in which has been kept the Newport Post-Office since

December, 1886, James F. Porter being the postmaster.

Among the physicians here located was a Dr. John Morris, who lived on the Robert Lynam place prior to 1837. He was a man of generous impulses, but erratic, and committed suicide by shooting himself. His dying request was that he be buried in a standing position, with his face towards the projected railroad, whose completion he opposed. His wishes were carried out, but subsequently his remains were taken up and elsewhere properly re-interred. Later physicians here have been Drs. Alexander Irons, Isaiah Lukens, Paul Lukens, M. A. Booth and I. M. Flinn, the latter being at present a practitioner.

The Newport National Bank is the successor in business of the old Real Estate Bank of Delaware. The latter was chartered by an act February 22, 1859, and organized for business May 2d, the same year. At that time F. Q. Flinn was elected president and served to January 1, 1860, when the old officers were relieved by a new board. This was composed of Caleb Marshall, president; James Cranston, David Eastburn, F. Q. Flinn, Robert B. Flinn, A. Derrickson, Samuel Cranston, John Mitchell and William G. Phillips. The cashier was Thomas W. Robinson and a banking office was established in a building on Market Street, west of James Street. The capital stock consisted of seven hundred and three shares, at one hundred dollars each per share, secured by mortgages on real estate. Assessments were made until the bank had a cash capital of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars and was well equipped for business. October 31, 1862, J. W. H. Watson became cashier, and served during the existence of the bank under its old charter, and ever since being a national bank. On the 5th of January, 1864, Frank Q. Flinn succeeded Caleb Marshall as president. The old bank was merged into the present institution May 9, 1865. Its organization had been effected March 25th of the same year, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars and the following board of officers:

Frank Q. Flinn, president; William Haylett, David Lynam, Jacob Rubencame, Edward Mendenhall, William G. Phillips, Robert B. Flinn, David Eastburn, James Cranston, directors; and J. W. H. Watson, cashier.

Business was transacted in the old bank building until January, 1865, when the present house was occupied. It was erected the preceding year and furnished with all the appliances of the modern bank, making it complete in all its appointments. August 8th, the same year, the capital stock was increased to seventy-five thousand dollars and so continues, giving the bank ample means to transact a large and profitable business.

In 1887 the officers of the bank were David Eastburn, president; J. W. H. Watson, cashier; James Cranston, John A. Cranston, John Mitchell, Reuben Satterthwaite and Charles M. Groome, directors.

General Interests.—Among the later business inter-

ests which have given character to Newport is that carried on by Cranston, Newbold & Co., dealers in builders' supplies and machinery. The business was established many years ago by James Cranston, the father of the senior member of the present firm, which has expanded it to the present fine proportions. This firm was constituted in 1882 of J. A. Cranston and John M. Newbold, G. W. McKee being added in 1887. In 1883 a branch of the business was established in Wilmington, which has also been very successful. At Newport the firm owns well-appointed yards, warehouses, and possesses water and rail privileges for shipping purposes. Employment is given to a number of men and the conduct of the business gives the place an active appearance.

Near by, well located between the railroad and the creek, are the works of the J. Marshall Iron Company.

This enterprise was begun in 1873 by a company composed of Calvin P. Marshall, Joseph P. Richardson and John Richardson, for the purpose of making sheet-iron in connection with the work of the Marshallton Mill. Steam-power was employed to operate a pair of sheet-rolls and there were three furnaces put in blast August 16, 1873, under the superintendence of Simeon S. Myers. In the spring of 1874 a sheet-roll mill, fifty two inches wide, was added and the manufacture of heavy iron begun. Later, galvanizing works were put up in connection and operated by George Danby. In 1878 the works became the property of John Marshall, and in the fall of that year work was suspended. In April, 1879, work was resumed and carried on four years, James Robinson being the superintendent.

In 1881 the present company was formed by Edward Mendenhall and others, with the following officers: Edward Mendenhall, president; John M. Mendenhall, secretary; Joseph W. H. Watson, treasurer; Francis T. Jones, superintendent.

The machinery operated in 1887 consisted of three puddling furnaces, one heating furnace, two annealing furnaces, two pairs of sheet-rolls and one pair bar-rolls. Sixteen hundred tons of metal are manufactured into refined iron, affording work for seventy-five men.

The J. A. Cranston Company, manufacturers of superphosphates, etc., occupy a site which had been used by a pressed brick manufactory, carried on by James & Samuel Cranston, and where later was the wagon-spoke factory of Charles Willard—neither enterprise being continued a long time. The business now carried on was established in 1870, at Chadd's Ford, Pa., by the Whann Brothers. In 1879 they transferred their interests to Newport, associating themselves with John A. Cranston. In 1885 the present company was organized, with J. A. Cranston president, C. Whann vice-president, J. E. Whann secretary and treasurer. The plant of the company embraces five acres of land, about half of which is required in manufacturing operations.

The main factory is one hundred and twelve by one hundred and sixty-eight feet, two stories high. The motive-power is steam, driving a one hundred horse-power engine, and the works are arranged to give a producing capacity of fifteen thousand tons per year—which is readily shipped by boat or steam-car, the works having railroad sidings and an excellent dock. Fifteen men are employed, and the products have a high reputation in the markets.

Newport Incorporated.—Corporate privileges were bestowed upon the village by an act of the Assembly, passed April 7, 1883, under which it has since been governed. A previous corporate organization was but a short time maintained, and was not productive of any marked results. Under the last act the bounds were established as follows: "Beginning at a point on the west side of Mary Street at low-water mark, on the north shore of Christiana River, and in a northerly direction along the west side of Mary Street, until it intersects a continuous straight line from the northern boundary of Joseph Killgore's land; then in an easterly direction by the said Killgore's line and lines of Alexander Irons, M.D., to the northeast corner of said Irons' land and Cherry Lane; thence in a westerly direction down said Cherry Lane to the intersection of the Christiana and Wilmington Turnpike; thence eastward along said turnpike to the eastern boundary of St. James' Church lands; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel with Walnut Street until it intersects the Christiana River; thence with low-water mark on said river to the place of beginning."

The first election was held April 11, 1874, at which time twenty-nine votes were cast, and Joseph Killgore was elected alderman, Robert C. Justis, Lewis Weldon, Joseph W. H. Watson, John W. Snitcher and John W. Killgore commissioners, Alexander Irons assessor, Daniel Green treasurer.

Robert C. Justis was the second alderman, being elected to that office in 1884. The same office was filled, in 1887, by J. W. R. Killgore. Ephraim Myers was secretary of the commissioners; J. Elwood Conlyn, treasurer; J. R. Barrett, assessor; and David Himsworth, bailiff.

Since the incorporation of Newport the streets have been much improved and the village given a better appearance generally. About \$400 is annually expended in this direction, involving a tax of fifteen cents on a dollar. In 1887 the assessment roll bore one hundred and seventy-five names and the population was estimated at eight hundred, more than double the number when the village became incorporated.

Armstrong Lodge, No. 26, A. F. and A. M., was instituted at Newport under a charter bearing date June 27, 1870, with Joseph W. H. Watson, Master; Robert Lewis Armstrong, Senior Warden; Thomas Brackin, Junior Warden. Since that time the meetings have been statedly held in a neat hall in the Killgore block, and in 1887 there were about sixty members and the following principal officers: F. O. Biber-

stien, Master; James H. Polk, Senior Warden; John E. Whann, Junior Warden; Joseph W. H. Watson, Treasurer; Alexander Irons, Secretary.

The Past Masters of the lodge have been Lewis R. Armstrong, Thomas Brackin, Joseph H. Chambers, Swithin Chandler, John A. Cranston, John Hoopes, Francis T. Jones, Robert C. Justis, John W. R. Killgore, John M. Newbold, Thomas Pilling, Joseph W. H. Watson.

Andastaka Tribe, No. 14, I. O. of R. M.—This body was instituted September 28, 1874, and meets in a good hall in the lower part of the village. From the beginning it has been prosperous and reported fifty members in 1887. The tribe was incorporated February 3, 1886.

David L. Striker Post, No. 8, G. A. R., was chartered with twenty-three members and held its first meeting in March, 1883. The post statedly meets in the Killgore Hall and is prosperous. The membership has been increased to thirty-three and Daniel Green is the present Commander.

Active Lodge, No. 11, A. O. of U. W.—The youngest secret order, a lodge of United Workmen, was instituted May 27, 1885. The charter was granted to Charles H. Davis, John M. Newbold, William A. Mullin and a number of others. In 1887 there were thirty-three members, whose meetings were held in Killgore's Hall.

St. James' (Protestant Episcopal) Church.—The early records of the Episcopal Church at Newport have been lost, but from an old book found in the attic of the court-house at Wilmington we learn that a lottery was held to raise money for the erection of St. James' Church.

This old book was also used to keep the accounts for building material, labor, etc. The dates begin in September, 1767, and the accounts are for brick, lime, boards, scaffold, poles, etc.

The managers of the lottery in August, 1767, were Empson Bird, Thomas Duff, Thomas Ogle, Morton Morton and John Reece.

Contract was made with Henry Vining for the erection of the church. Nicholas Sellers charged for two hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred brick, which, however, the trustees could not find, as John Byrne, who laid the brick, only brought in an account for laying one hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred and thirteen. The writer says: "I discovered the error at the time of settlement with Sellers and Conrad Grey, but the Committee was deaf to all I could say." The rafters and iron-work for the roof were laid November 9, 1769.

August 14, 1771, cash paid James Adams for printing tickets, "when a Miss was Maid by the Printers."

Plates were put on in October, 1771.

October 15, 1771, cash paid Mr. Marshall for sundries "When Doct. Smith Preacht at St. James'."

November 17, 1774, cash paid Henry Vining at a settlement. Capt. Thomas Ogle and Morton Morton were present.

Before this building was completed the War of the Revolution broke out, and in those troublous times it was used to stable a troop of British cavalry. Later, meetings were here again held in the summer in connection with the Episcopal Church at Stanton, the work at Newport being designated as the New Church. In 1787 an unsuccessful attempt was made to incorporate these churches, probably with a view of securing the completion of the building at Newport. In this house the Rev. William Price, rector of the Old Swedes' Church at Wilmington, officiated from 1800 to 1802, but it fell into disuse about 1810, and before this time all Episcopal meetings at this point had been abandoned. In subsequent years occasional meetings only were held by the rectors of St. James', of Stanton, but after the accession of the Rev. Wm. Marshall, in 1857, regular services were established in the Protestant Methodist Church. The house was refitted and made comfortable in other respects. The church was admitted into diocesan relation the same year, and in 1859 the vestry were appointed trustees to hold and manage the ecclesiastical property, including the grave-yard on the old lot. It was deemed best to dispose of the old stone church, and after the building of the new school-house, in 1886, meetings were there held, the location being more central. But early in 1875 measures were taken to build a chapel, the corner-stone of which was laid June 17th, that year. On the 3d of October, 1875, the building was so far completed that lay services were held in it by W. Jenks Fell, and it was formally opened on the 11th of November of the same year. The consecration did not take place until September 5, 1877, when Bishop Alfred Lee performed that service. It is a frame building in the Gothic style of architecture, of plain but not unattractive appearance. The lot is large and very nicely located. The membership of the church has ever been small, and since December 1, 1885, the rector has been the Rev. Wm. A. Alrich. Other rectors of this church, or serving in connection with St. James', of Stanton, have been the following:

The Rev. Robert Clay, prior to 1791; Rev. Joseph Clarkson, about 1797; Rev. Robert Clay, 1799 to 1824; Rev. Stephen W. Pustman, 1824; Rev. W. Pardee, 1833-34; Rev. Hiram Adams, 1837; Rev. C. C. Chambers, 1840-43; Rev. W. Mansfield, 1850-54; Rev. G. Sheets, 1854-56; Rev. William Marshall, 1857-72; Rev. Charles E. Fessenden, 1873-74; Rev. Wm. Dent Hanson, 1875-85.¹

Peniel Methodist Episcopal Church of Newport.—As early as 1797 the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper and others preached to a small band of Methodists at Newport, holding services usually in the afternoon, after having preached at Wilmington or New Castle in the afternoon of the same day. John Miller was the only male member at this time, but there were six or eight devoted female members, whose zeal caused the

society to become permanent in 1803. Six years later a small frame meeting-house was built on a lot of land secured from Thomas Latimer, which he formally conveyed to the trustees, June 22, 1810. This board was composed of Joseph Lynam, John Miller, Dennis Dougherty, Benjamin Hersey and Samuel Wood, and had become an incorporated body May 16, 1810, a week after its election.

In 1864 the old church building was removed and the present brick structure erected in its place, upon the same lot, a part of which is used for burial purposes. The house has sittings for several hundred people, and is plain in its appearance. In 1842 Sybilla Ann Stone donated the brick house on the adjoining lot, and an acre of land on the opposite side of the street, for a parsonage and the support of the church. A part of the old brick residence antedates the century, but it has been modernized within recent years, and made a comfortable residence. The entire church property was valued at seven thousand dollars in 1887 and was controlled by Trustees Vincent, G. Flinn, Wm. R. Flinn, W. A. Weldin, Alexander Irons, Thomas J. Hanna, John Scarborough, George W. Davis, Daniel Green and Ephraim Megargal.

The church has sustained many different relations to the Conference with which it has been connected, but, since 1865, has been classed as a station, and the ministers since that period have been the Revs. Wm. H. Fries, W. H. Bodine, Joshua Humphries, John Allen, John D. Rigg, H. S. Thompson, J. E. Bryan, E. H. Nelson and John D. C. Hanna. As local preachers, Daniel Green and Vincent G. Flinn were reported, both having served in that relation many years.

The church has a large membership, numbering about two hundred in 1887, and also maintains a flourishing Sabbath-school.

The Newport African Methodist Church is a small stone building, north of the village. Originally it was erected by an organization of white Methodists, which had among its members Joseph Lynam, Robert B. Flinn and others. This society disbanded thirty years ago. Later, Episcopal services were there held, and subsequently the property passed into the hands of the present body, which has but a small membership.

Near Newport John R. Phillips erected a house for the holding of religious meetings, but it was never occupied by a regular society, and in the course of years it was torn down and the material used in other buildings. Phillips subsequently became a resident of Newport, and was noted for the eccentricities of his character.

¹ Died July 1, 1885.

CHAPTER XLV.

BRANDYWINE HUNDRED.

BRANDYWINE HUNDRED is the name applied to the northeastern section of New Castle County, and embraces all that territory comprised south of the State line and on the waters of the Delaware and Brandywine, excepting what has been joined to the city of Wilmington, in the southeastern part of these natural bounds. The surface partakes of the characteristics of Southern Pennsylvania and is, in general, well undulated. Outcroppings of rock appear in many localities, preventing a fertility of soil, while other sections have fine and highly improved farms, whose proximity to the markets have made them valuable property. Along the streams, whose descent to the level of the Delaware is precipitous in places, are valuable deposits of blue stone and granite, which are being profitably developed. On the hills are groves of natural timber, giving the country a pleasant appearance and no other section in the State excels this in the variety and beauty of its landscape scenery.

The territory embraced within the present bounds of Brandywine Hundred does not appear as a distinct division until the year 1687, when a list of taxables residing on the north side of Brandywine Creek was prepared.¹

But at that time the name hundred was not applied to the division, that appellation not being adopted until a much later period. For many years different sections of the hundred were known by the old local names.

These were, beginning at the mouth of Christiana Creek and going northward, Vertrecht Hook Marsh (later Cherry Island Marsh), Vertrecht Hook, the "Bout" or "Bocht," Grubb's Manor Lands, Naaman's Creek Lands and west from all of these, Rockland Manor.

The Swedes, as has been stated were the first settlers. They located on Vertrecht Hook (also called Trinity Hook), that being the first desirable fast land on the Delaware above Fort Christina, which was built in 1638, and which afforded them protection.

Upon the surrender of Fort Christina, in 1654, the Swedes were much concerned as to their rights, as one of the terms of the capitulation was that they should leave their lands and locate in villages, which was distasteful to them. Accordingly, on the 19th of January, 1656, "There appears at the meeting of Council the free Swedes who live upon the second point² above Fort Casimir and request that they may remain on the land and that they are not willing to change their place of inhabitation nor to build in the village which is to be established, but they adhere to the promise made to them by the Hon^{ble} Peter Stuyvesant,

that they should resolve what to do after the expiration of a period of one year and six weeks granted to them by the capitulation." This request was presented to the Governor, and on August 14th in that year the deputy sent by the Governor read the instructions and conditions which were delivered to Gregorius Van Dyck, sheriff. The exact purport of the conditions is not known, but the greater portion still resided on Vertrecht Hook, and on May 20, 1657, forwarded a request to the authorities to establish villages. The request was granted by letter, June 12th the same year, and Gregorius Van Dyck, was ordered to concentrate them in villages, either at Upland, Passayonck, Finland, Kingsessing, or on the "Verdritige Hook." It was at the latter place that the Swedes were then living without title to land, except the right of discovery and occupation, as no patents were granted by Queen Christina to any one within the territory now embraced by the State of Delaware. Here they located in considerable numbers with their families, each having a narrow river front and running back into the woods, and using the marsh lands in common for wood and and pasture. Some of them obtained titles under the Dutch, and which, in 1664, were renewed by the English. In 1662 the place was known as the "troublesome corner" and in that year Vice-Director Beekman, of Fort Altena, in a letter dated June 21st, writes, "Sixteen or eighteen families mostly Fins, residing in our jurisdiction to whom great offer have been made by Mr. d'Hinjossa, intend to move into the Colony; They are to have eighteen years' freedom of all taxes, with their own judges and decisions up to 100 guilders, also free exercise of their religion—these families intend nevertheless to hold on to their lands in our jurisdiction and to sow grain on them, until they have cleared land in the Colony. In my opinion we may seize the deserted land and settle Dutch farmers on it if it were possible to get them." These families remained on lands they had located, mostly on Vertrecht Hook and the "Bout;" a few, however, were at Tran Hook or Craine Hook and Swanwyck.³ Only one or two in the early days lived below New Castle, until about 1675-76, and then but few more settled there.

The English came into possession of this territory, by the surrender of the Dutch, February 7, 1663, on condition that the inhabitants, principally Swedes, should be protected in their rights. Their lands became escheated, but were restored again to them by patents from the English Governor, Richard Nicholls. The first grant on the Delaware, to individuals, after the surrender, was given March 5, 1663, about a month after the capitulation of the Dutch. It was granted to Niels Nielson, Sr., Hendrick Nielson, Mathyes Nielson and Niel Nielson, Jr., "for each of them a plantation with a proportion of meadow ground for hay for their cattle on a certaine piece of land att Delware situate, lying and being on the Trinity Hook or that corner of land so extending to the Stone Hook

¹ This list appears in the General History of this work.

² The first point above New Castle, or Fort Casimir, was Crane Hook and the second was Vertrecht Hook.

³ In New Castle Hundred, above New Castle.

and obliging them to build their houses near unto one another." This grant was confirmed June 15, 1664, and reconfirmed, January 8, 1667. At the time of the first grant Fort Christina, although virtually surrendered, did not yield until forced to do so by the presence of an armed force under the command of Sir Robert Carr, August 27, 1664. This grant was probably the first issued by the English in this section of the country.

Fort Christina was near "the rocks," now in the yard of the McCullough Iron Works, in Wilmington. Opposite, in Brandywine Hundred, was a piece of fast ground, which, in 1643, was called Cooper's Island, by reason of two Dutchmen living there and making barrels and casks. It later became known as Vandever's Island, and was the property of Jacob Van de Vere. He first appears in this country as a sergeant in the garrison at Fort Altena, in 1660, and in that year he asked that he might be discharged in the spring, "as he desires to leave with the first vessel after the river was open." He did not leave the country, but obtained title to property in New Castle April 8, 1661, and lived there a number of years. He probably took up his land in Brandywine soon after the above purchase, but received no patent until March 24, 1668. Later, he had a warrant, dated March 2, 1682, for one hundred and forty-seven acres, the tract containing the island. He also received another tract by warrant dated May 18, 1684. These tracts were all re-surveyed April 6, 1688, and contained five hundred and thirty-two acres, including marsh. The map of survey shows the land to be bounded on the southeast by Shellpot Creek, on the northwest by Brandywine Creek, and on the other sides by lands of Hans and Usin Peterson.

"The Island," as it was called, appears to have been the neck of land where the railroad bridge now crosses, and the house was marked as being close to Brandywine Creek. The survey shows the King's road to have passed through the upper end of the tract. It runs from Philadelphia, in the rear of the river lots, to near the head of the island (whose eastern boundary was a marsh, rather than a stream), and then turned and ran nearly parallel to the creek, until it reached the "Falls." It was at this place that the court, on May 13, 1675, ordered "a Ferry to be maintayned at the Falls on ye west side." A bridge was built later by Jacob Vandever, lower down, which was called Vandever's Bridge, and was used until 1764, when it was ordered to be destroyed by the act of 1761, and a new bridge built where the present Market Street bridge over the Brandywine now stands.

The Vandever tract embraced Brandywine Village (the lands formerly Edwin Bellah's), the settlement about Eleventh Street Bridge, on the east side, and where an old Vandever farm-house still stands. The elevations on it have been known as "Timber Island," "Thatcher's Hook," etc. It was for over one hundred and fifty years in the hands of the Vandevera,

when it was subdivided, and passed into the hands of many owners.

A tract of land lying below the above, on Christiana Creek, and below Vertrecht's, or Trinity Hook, came into possession of Peter Alrichs, nephew of Vice-Director Jacob Alrichs, and who himself occupied many offices under both the Dutch and the English. Upon the occupation by the English Alrichs' property was confiscated, but later he came into favor with the English and was a magistrate many years. This tract of land was also confiscated, and, with an island and plantation farther down the river, was granted to William Tom by Governor Richard Nicolls, June 20, 1665, who, after reciting that the land formerly belonged to Peter Alrichs, describes it as follows:

"I doe likewise hereby give and grant unto the said William Tom a certaine piece of meadow-ground, or valley, lying at the mouth of the said river of Delaware, between Christiana Creek or Kill, and Vertrecht's Hook, being bounded on the Back Kill, conteyning by estimation five hundred acres."

This land Mr. Tom held until his death, when it was sold to Arnoldus De La Grange. During the occupancy of Mr. Tom, and at a special court held at New Castle, 13th and 14th of May, 1675, the inhabitants of Vertrecht's Hook complained that Mr. Tom "molests them in enjoyment of meadow-ground next to their plantations." The matter was compromised by Mr. Tom's proposal that the inhabitants and some other neighbors who stood in need, might have the same liberty and equal benefit of some of the meadow next unto them; he, Tom, reserving freedom of commonage for himself, and also opening his own meadow-ground, of which they complained.

The latter tract was all marshy and was rarely used. In the course of years it appears to have lost ownership, but, September 1, 1748, it was taken up and resurveyed in the name of William Bedford for the De Haes heirs. It is now (1888) known as the Cherry Island Marsh, and has been redeemed from its waste condition by an improvement company of the same name.

Vertriege (or Vertrecht) Hook extended from the marsh lands upward along the Delaware one and three-fourths miles. The stream running through it terminated at du Pont's Landing. The name signifies grievous or tedious, owing to the character of the navigation in the streams here, which were more subject to tidal influences in those days than at present, and permitted the entrance of sloops. North were the lands of Charles Peterson, below the "Bout," northwest was Rockland Manor, and west was a tract of land owned by Hans Peterson. His house was northwest of the forks of Shellpot Creek. This tract of land was resurveyed on a warrant dated May 20, 1688, and granted by William Penn to Henry Toosen, John and Pieter Mounsen, Anneke Lawsen, Jacob Clementsen and John Neilsen. The latter, it will be noticed, was the only one living on the original grant in 1663. Each of the above five places con-

tained 165½ acres. The lower tract belonged to John Neilsen, and was narrow on the river, with a house on the first fast land beyond and above Cherry Island Marsh. His land was wider in the rear, and ran back of part of Jacob Clementsen's land. Clementsen also had a house near the river front. The next division above Clementsen was Anneke Lawson, which was of equal width, as were also the other two above. In Lawsen's lot was a stream that ran down through it to the river, and his house was on the southerly side of the stream. The next lot was John and Pieter Mounsen, who also had a house by the river. Pieter Mounsen,¹ November 1, 1609, bought the Crane Hook Church property, consisting of one hundred acres. Henry Toosen owned the upper lot and had upon it two houses, one on the river front and the other near the upper end and on the lower side of the old King's road, which ran through all the lots here mentioned.

Above the Vertrecht Hook tract was a belt of land having a front of one hundred rods along the river and extending back to the Rockland Manor Lands. It was patented May 28, 1669, to Barrent Egge, who disposed of it to other parties about five years later. A portion of it was assigned to Charles Petersen.

The "Bout" or "Boght" was a tract of land lying on the Delaware, above Vertrecht Hook, extending along the river about two miles and running back to the Rockland Manor Lands. It was first occupied by the Swedes without titles to their lands, but under the Dutch they were permitted to remain, and after the English accession warrants were issued and patents granted. One of the first was issued April 16, 1673, for three hundred acres, and was granted to Olle Fransen, Peter Mounsen and Neil Neilsen.

On the 15th of June, 1675, Governor Andros granted a patent to the above and Marcus Lawrensen for the three hundred acres already patented and four hundred acres additional, with a stipulation "that the inhabitants of Verdritege or Vertrecht Hook shall have and enjoy the privileges and freedom of Stony Creek and the mill which they have built on the same."

The mill on Stony Creek (now Quarryville Creek) was owned by a company, and was sold February 10, 1688, by Hans Petersen, Niel Nielsen and Olle Fransen to Peter Boynton, who then owned part of the Bout tract. Boynton was a merchant at New Castle, and July 9, 1684, bought of Olle or Woola Fransen one hundred and thirty-four acres on the lower side of the tract, and bounded on the upper side by Stony Creek. Subsequently he bought more land in the Bout, and on the 14th of October, 1693, he sold to Ebenezer Perkins, "late of New England, husbandman," a portion of this land; and on the same day Joseph Perkins, a brother of Ebenezer and also of New England, bought of the "Bout" lands adjoining of Thomas Noxon. The descendants of the latter still own and occupy part of the same premises.

¹ He was a deacon in Crane Hook Church in 1675.

The jurisdiction of the Upland Court extended down to the south line of the Bout, and September 13, 1681, Morgan Druitt was a juror at that court. He purchased five hundred and thirty-two acres of the Bout tract, for which, under Penn, he received a warrant for survey in 1683. In the survey it was named "Newport." He left the property to his son, William, who died there and left it to his son John, who lived at Salem, N. J., who, August 6, 1726, conveyed the Newport tract of five hundred and thirty-two acres to Reuben Ford. "On the 7th of May, 1737, he gave to his son, Reuben Ford, Jr., 95 acres; to his son Benjamin, 73 acres; to his son Joseph, 58 acres, and to his son John, 115 acres."

Of the ninety-five acres of land of Reuben Ford, Jr., Jasper Justin, his executor, sold fifty acres to Samuel Lodge, April 10, 1742. Benjamin Ford later moved inland and resided there, his descendants being active in the early affairs of the hundred.

On the 13th of March, 1677, the court at Upland was petitioned for a warrant to Johaunes De Haes for a tract of "land in the Boght between the land of Olle Fransen and company and ye creek called Naaman's Creek, w^{ch} sd. land was not yet surveighed, so that the Petition^r is uncertain of the quantity of the sd. land, and therefore desired that the court would bee pleased to give order, and withal a warrant, for the laying out of the sd. land." The court granted the request, and ordered a warrant for its survey.

De Haes had received a patent for this land, before this period, from Governor Lovelace; but being in the Upland jurisdiction, the survey had been delayed. A portion of this tract was later a part of Rockland Manor, and that part from the Bout to Stockdale's Run was divided into two parts, bearing the names of Stockdale's plantation and Mile's end. In 1735 these tracts were owned by the following: Adam Bulkley, ninety-five acres; Emanuel Grubb, ninety-five acres; John Grubb, fifty-six acres. On this tract was Grubb's Landing, and that family long owned the improvements connected therewith.

Between Stockdale's Run and Naaman's Creek was a tract of three hundred and forty acres of land, included in the De Haes tract, but which was resurveyed January 21, 1721, and divided into three parts, of which John Bulkley was placed in possession of one hundred and fourteen acres, north of Stockdale's Run; Joseph Grubb, next above, had one hundred and eight acres, and Benjamin Moulder, still above, and on Naaman's Run, had one hundred and eighteen acres. Benjamin Moulder left his land to his two sons, Benjamin and William, who received patents July 12, 1746.

On the 18th of July, 1676, there was granted by patent to Charles Jansen, Olle Fransen, Olle Neilsen, Hans Hopman, John Hendrickson and Hans Olleson, a tract of land laid out for one thousand acres, the larger part of which was in what is now Delaware County, Pa., but it embraced all that portion of Del-

aware north of Naaman's Creek. Claymont is partly on this land and partly on the land owned in 1734 by Benjamin Moulder.

Hans Petersen, who lived southwest of the Ver-trecht Hook settlers and on Shellpot Creek, was located before 1668, as his patent bears date November 14th, that year, and called for one hundred and fifty-seven and one-half acres. He later owned more property, and, in 1677, had a dispute which ended in a suit in court, over title to land claimed by others. He was a member of Crane Hook Church, and one of the founders of "Old Swedes'" Trinity Church. He was, with the most of the Swedes in the vicinity, mentioned as one of the confederates of the "Long Finn," who was tried, in 1675, at New Castle, for insurrection and banished.

Before 1681 he had other tracts of land warranted to him, most of it located along Shellpot Creek and on Chestnut Hill. One tract, which had been confirmed by Governor Lovelace to Andreas Matson, November 14, 1668, was on a stream described as follows: "Whereas, there is land situate at place called the 'Indian or Wilde Hook,' in the tenure and occupation of Andreas Matson, a small run of water bounding on east, running by Shellpot Hill 100 rods in breadth, and back into ye woods 600 rods."

A part of the Hans Peterson lands was re-surveyed, December 1, 1748, for Mark Elliott. In this locality Henry Webster had a re-survey made before 1794, for seventy acres which were bounded by the lands of Mark Elliott, John Houston, John Allmond, Ver-trecht Hook and John Penn. The heirs of the latter at that time owned the Shellpot Mill. Webster's other land lay farther northwest, and is still owned by his descendants.

Rockland Manor was set off by William Penn, in 1682, as one of the many manors in his vast domain. It embraced all the lands in Brandywine Hundred except those heretofore mentioned, including the narrow neck of land extending to the Delaware River, between the "Bout" and Naaman's Creek, also above described. The first warrant for lands in the manor was made to Henry Hollingsworth, February 20, 1683, and was for two hundred acres lying on the south side of the head-waters of Shellpot Creek, and adjoined the lands of Thomas Hollingsworth, purchased about the same time. The next notable sale was to the Pennsylvania Land Company, of London, which bought of William Penn, "on the 17th of 6th mo., 1699," sixty thousand acres of land, four thousand one hundred and twenty acres of which were in New Castle and two thousand acres in Rockland Manor, in Brandywine Hundred. It was resurveyed in 1718 by Isaac Taylor, and a few sales are recorded after 1721, all the lands being closed out before 1765.

Reuben Ford bought, in 1713, seventy-five acres on the head-waters of Naaman's Creek and adjoining the land of Wm. Stockdale, from whom Stockdale Run took its name. Wm. Ford purchased lands in 1722, which were located both in Delaware and Pennsylva-

nia. In 1734 Benjamin Ford, who had formerly lived on the "Bout" on the Delaware River, became the owner of one hundred and two acres on the Circle, in both States. July 10, 1759, he and Samuel Reynolds, of Chichester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, were owners of three parcels of land, whereon they built a grist-mill, saw-mill, and other buildings. These they sold to James Cummins, of Nottingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They were all on the west branch of Naaman's Creek, one being at the fork of the creek with the west branch, and adjoining lands of Edward and William Cloud, "to contain as much land as was necessary to set up a mill-dam."

In 1722, Thomas Strode became the owner of one hundred and ten acres on the Brandywine and the county line, and the same year Emanuel Grubb purchased one hundred acres more in the interior of the hundred.

In May, 1760, the following purchases were made:

Acres.		Acres.	
Richard Sanderson.....	112	William Watson.....	220
William Smith.....	96	William Robinson.....	100
William Kirkland.....	82	Samuel Stewart.....	240
James Stewart.....	94	Joseph Shallock.....	75
Caleb Seal.....	40	William Tally.....	196
Samuel McClintock.....	329	Samuel Tally.....	175
Nathaniel Kennedy.....	90	David Tally.....	34
Thomas McKim.....	81	Daniel McBride.....	101
John Bird.....	173	William Smith.....	96
William Bratten.....	175	William Kirkland.....	82
Samuel Grubb.....	100		

In a number of instances descendants of the above remain on the purchases made by their ancestors more than a century ago.

Earlier than the above were the conveyance of two hundred acres of land, on Naaman's Creek, by Isaac Warner to Wm. Talley, in 1695; and Peter Lester to John Ford, one hundred acres on the Brandywine, in 1796. The Talleys were nearer the Brandywine than the Grubbs, who were on the road east towards the Landing, living on both sides of the highway, and were large land-owners. Isaac Grubb at one time possessed one thousand acres. Samuel was the father of Isaac and he was a son of John, who died in 1757. The family first lived on the Delaware, below the Landing, where Emanuel Grubb was born, one of the first English natives in the hundred. The Grubbs and Buckleys (Bulkley) intermarried, and the latter were also large land-owners. A part of their holdings now belong to Amor G. Forwood. Some time before 1700, Daniel Buckley built a brick house, on part of his estate, which remained in a well-preserved condition until it was rebuilt by William C. Lodge, about 1847. The Lodge family settled on the Druiitt tract, a part of which is still owned by William C. Lodge. The latter is a grandson of Samuel Lodge and son of George, who died early in 1880, aged eighty-three years. For many years five generations of this family resided contemporaneously in Brandywine Hundred.

The Forwood family has descended from William Forwood, who was born in Ireland in 1692. After

emigrating to America he reared a family of ten children. Of these, William, born 1723, died in 1814, was the progenitor of the Forwoods of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The old homestead was on the Marsh road and is still owned by descendants.

Francis Day was also a purchaser of Rockland Manor lands, in 1760, and made improvements on the same, on the present Concord pike, which have remained in the family six generations. In 1887 this place was the property of John W. Day.

List of the taxables of Brandywine Hundred returned to William Cassel, November 27, 1787 :

Askew, John.	Dodd, Alexander.	Justison, Richard.	Perkins, Thomas.
Askew, Parker.	Dodd, Archibald.	Jones, Thomas.	Pierce, Joseph, Jr.
Almond, John.	Day, Francis.	Kirke, Caleb, est.	Pierce, Levi.
Almond, Thomas.	Day, Joseph.	Kellam, John, est.	Pierce, Richard.
Anderson, William.	Enoch, John.	Kellam, John.	Pierce, Samuel.
Beeson, David.	Elliott, Benjamin.	Kellam, Richard.	Pierce, Timothy, Sr.
Beeson, Edward.	Elliott, John, est.	Kellam, Moses.	Pierce, Timothy, Jr.
Beeson, Joseph.	Elliott, Joseph, est.	Kennedy, John.	Pierce, John, Jr.
Beeson, Thomas.	Elliott, Mark, Sr.	Kennedy, Nathaniel.	Pierce, Henry, Jr.
Brown, Daniel, est.	Elliott, Mark, Jr.	Kean, Thomas, est.	Pierce, Henry, Sr.
Brown, John.	Elliott, William, Sr.	Lewis, Abraham.	Pierce, Amos.
Baldwin, Eli, est.	Elliott, William, Jr.	Lewis, Enos.	Pierce, Benj.
Bedford, Gunning, est.	Forwood, William.	Lanson, George Prince.	Pierce, Joseph, Sr.
Bahlen, George.	Fyle, John.	Little, Henry.	Pierce, John, Sr.
Belwell, George.	Ford, David.	Little, William.	Price, John, est.
Boas, Henry.	Ford, James.	Long, John.	Prince, Adam.
Bird, John.	Ford, Thomas.	Loug, Wm.	Prince, George.
Bird, John, est.	Ford, William.	London, John.	Perkins, Caleb.
Bird, Thomas.	Ford, William.	Lodge, Robert.	Pyle, Daniel.
Bird, Thomas, Jr.	Faulk, John, est.	Lodge, Samuel, Jr.	Poulson, George.
Bird, Thomas.	Faulk, Stephen.	Lodge, Samuel, Sr.	Pike, Ham.
Bratton, Jacob.	Geddes, William.	Lee, Thomas.	Phillips, Henry.
Bratton, Robert.	Gillahan, James.	Lambert, Zachariah.	Rice, Wm.
Bell, John.	Gibson, Joshua, est.	Mortonson, Joshua.	Rice, Robert.
Buffington, Joseph.	Gibson, Thomas, est.	Mortonson, Mark.	Robinson, Valentine.
Bonsell, Phillip.	Gibson, Andrew.	Mortonson, Regina.	Robinson, Charles.
Boots, Sarah.	Guest, Samuel.	Mortonson, Robert, est.	Robinson, George, est.
Babb, Sampson.	Guest, Abraham.	Mortonson, Ann, est.	Robinson, John.
Babb, Thomas.	Guest, Benjamin.	Moore, Richard.	Robinson, Thomas.
Chandler, Amor.	Guest, Henry.	Moore, Nicholas.	Robinson, Thomas.
Chandler, Ann, est.	Grubb, Peter.	Moore, William.	Reynolds, Richard.
Croxtan, Archibald.	Grubb, Amor.	Moore, Francis.	Reynolds, Benj., est.
Cartmell, George.	Grubb, Adam, est.	Moffatt, Robert.	Reynolds, John.
Cartmell, Thomas.	Grubb, Benjamin.	McCloskey, Patrick.	Ray, John.
Cartmell, Thomas, Jr.	Grubb, Emanuel.	Milner, Nathan.	Rambo, Israel.
Cloud, Joseph.	Grubb, Edward.	Miller, Robert.	Richter, George.
Cloud, Joseph, Jr.	Grubb, Henry.	Miller, David.	Read, Elias.
Cloud, Nathaniel.	Grubb, John.	McClintock, Samuel.	Robertson, Abraham, est.
Cloud, William.	Grubb, Isaac.	McClintock, Thomas.	Sharpley, Daniel, Sr.
Custo, John.	Gorby, Joseph.	McClintock, William.	Sharpley, Daniel, Jr.
Collet, James.	Guest, Christopher.	McClintock, James.	Sharpley, George.
Collet, James.	Hall, Alexander.	McBride, Samuel.	Sharpley, Wm.
Council, John.	Harper, Benjamin.	McBride, Daniel.	Sharpley, Wm., Jr.
Cloud, Joseph.	Houston, David.	Minea, Henry, est.	Sharpley, Wm., Sr.
Coburn, Jacob.	Houston, John.	Monsley, George.	Stroud, Thomas, est.
Carr, James.	Houston, James.	Martin, George.	Surrey, Wm.
Carpenter, Samuel.	Horton, Elijah.	Morris, Robert, est.	Shoup, Wm.
Cummins, William.	Husband, John.	Marshall, Samuel, est.	Sinnex, Sinnex.
Dutton, James.	Husband, William.	Marshall, Joseph, est.	Sinnex, Henry.
Dutton, Joseph.	Hamilton, James.	McKim, Thomas, est.	Smith, Wm.
Davis, Isaac.	Hanby, Richard.	McClure, Wm.	Smith, Wm., Sr.
Davis, Elijah.	Hollingsworth, Nathaniel.	McKee, Wm.	Smith, Wm., Jr.
Davis, Edward.	Hourley, Robert.	McKee, Andrew, est.	Smith, Thomas, est.
Davis, George, est.	Hechling, William.	McKee, Andrew, Jr.	Smith, Thomas, Sr.
Derrickson, William.	Israel, Joseph.	McKee, John.	Smith, Thomas, Jr.
Derrickson, Allen.	Jarvis, Elihu.	McKer, James.	Smith, James.
Derrickson, Cornelius.	Jarvis, John.	Morton, John, est.	Smith, Jacob.
Derrickson, Cornelius, est.	James, John, est.	Murphy, John.	Smith, Joseph.
Derrickson, John, est.	Jackson, Joseph, Sr.	Murphy, James.	Smith, John.
Dicks, Alexander.	Jackson, Joseph, Jr.	McLean, Joshua.	Smith, John (Wm.'s son).
Denny, Arthur.	Jackson, Phillip.	Nixon, James.	Stevenson, Isaac.
		Nichols, John.	Stevenson, Jacob.
		Newlin, Cyrus, est.	Stevenson, James.
		Newlin, Thomas.	Shelly, James.
		Owens, Archibald.	Saunders, Samuel.
		Owens, Samuel.	Sanders, George, est.
		Parker, Wm.	Sanderson, Richard, est.
		Pritchard, John, est.	Stuart, Samuel.
		Preston, Jonas.	Stewart, James, Sr.
		Pyle, Nathl.	Stewart, James, Jr.
		Pyle, Robert, est.	Smithel, Joseph.
		Peters, Richard, est.	Syrl, James.
		Pennell, Nathan.	Stidham, Henry.
		Pike, Jacob.	Stidham, Henry, est.
		Pike, Wm.	Stidham, Jacob.
		Peterman, John.	Taylor, Frederick.
		Peterman, Rudolf.	Taylor, Joseph.
		Phillips, Thomas.	Taylor, George, est.

Tatnail, Joseph.
 Talley, David.
 Talley, Edward.
 Talley, Elihu.
 Talley, Joseph.
 Talley, Samuel.
 Talley, Thomas.
 Talley, Thomas, Jr.
 Talley, Wm., Sr.
 Talley, Wm., Jr.
 Verts, Frederick, est.
 Vandever, John, Jr.
 Vandever, John, Jr.
 Vandever, Peter.
 Vandever, Wm.
 Williamson, Adam, est.
 Wewler, Benj.
 Walbough, Peter, est.

Woods, Wm.
 Willa, Thomas.
 Wallace, James.
 Wilks, John, est.
 White, Thomas.
 White, George, est.
 Wolf, Fredy.
 Weir, Joseph.
 Welsh, Margaret, est.
 Webster, Thomas.
 Wilson, Robert.
 Wilson, James, est.
 Webster, Henry.
 Weldon, George.
 Weldon, Eli.
 Weldon, Joseph, est.
 Weldon, Imac.
 Weldon, Jacob.

Hanby, Wm.
 Hanly, John.
 Hamilton, Robert.
 Hamilton, Charles.
 Hacket, Jacob.
 Howel, Benj.
 Hathway, Clement.
 Husband, Wm.
 Husband, John.
 Hichlin, Joshua.
 Hart, Joseph.
 Hasty, Samuel.
 Hillman, George.
 Hardsough, Thomas.
 Hardsough, Jacob.
 Harter, Jeremiah.
 Hawkins, Thomas.
 Hemphill, Wm.
 Horton, Jacob.
 Huston, David.
 Justison, John.
 Jordan, Samuel.
 Jordan, John.
 Jackson, Joseph.
 Jackson, Wm.
 Jackson, Joseph, Jr.
 Jefferis, Jonathan.
 Jack, Matthew.
 Lodge, Samuel, Jr.
 Lodge, John.
 Lodge, Henry.
 Lodge, Samuel.
 Lenderman, Benj.
 Lenderman, Christopher.
 Lock, George.
 Love, Samuel.
 Loyd, John.
 Long, George.
 Long, Wm.
 McGee, Alex.
 McKee, John, Jr.
 McKee, John.
 McKee, George.
 McKee, Wm., Jr.
 McKee, Wm.
 McKee, Samuel.
 McKee, Andrew, Jr.
 McKee, Thomas.
 McKee, Andrew.
 Miller, James.
 Miller, Edward.
 Miller, George.
 McBride, Daniel.
 Marks, John.
 McClintock, Samuel, Jr.
 McClintock, Samuel.
 McClintock, John.
 McClintock, James.
 Martin, Joseph B.
 Martin, Wm.
 Martin, Caleb.
 Murphy, Wm.
 Murphy, Wm.
 McKeever, Alex.
 McLean, Joshua.
 Norrett, Daniel.
 Nixon, George.
 Orr, Joseph.
 Orz, Robert.
 Pierce, Amor.
 Pierce, Timothy.
 Pierce, Joseph, Jr.
 Pierce, Joseph.
 Pierce, Silas.
 Pierce, Wm.
 Pierce, Amor, Jr.
 Pierce, Joseph.
 Pierce, Jesse.

Pierce, Benj.
 Pierce, Haily.
 Pierce, Wm.
 Parker, Watkin.
 Poulson, George.
 Poulson, Imac.
 Perkins, Joseph.
 Perkins, Joshua.
 Perkins, Caleb.
 Penny, Wm.
 Penny, David.
 Pennel, Edward.
 Prince, John.
 Preston, Imac.
 Pyle, Joseph.
 Pyle, Imac.
 Righter, George, Sr.
 Righter, Imac.
 Robinson, Joseph.
 Robinson, John.
 Reynolds, Wm.
 Reynolds, Thomas.
 Reynolds, Wm.
 Rambo, French.
 Rambo, Ezekiel.
 Russell, Joseph.
 Russell, John.
 Rodman, Philip.
 Rigby, Jonathan.
 Rice, Robert.
 Stidham, Henry.
 Stidham, Imac.
 Stidham, John.
 Stidham, Jacob.
 Stuart, William.
 Smith, Imac.
 Smith, James.
 Smith, John.
 Smith, Thomas.
 Smith, Wm.
 Smith, John.
 Smith, Thomas.
 Smith, Robert.
 Smith, Joseph.
 Smith, Jacob.
 Smith, Samuel.
 Smith, James.
 Smith, Thomas.
 Sharpley, Jacob.
 Sharpley, Wm.
 Shepperd, George.
 Stuart, Samuel, Jr.
 Stevensen, David.
 Spence, James.
 Talley, Peter.
 Talley, John.
 Talley, Caleb.
 Talley, Joseph.
 Talley, Harmin.
 Talley, Elihu.
 Talley, Amor, Jr.
 Talley, Adam.
 Talley, Thomas.
 Talley, Amor, Jr.
 Talley, Harmin.
 Talley, Wm.
 Talley, Richard.
 Talley, Thomas, Jr.
 Talley, Curtis.
 Talley, Thomas.
 Tatnail, Joseph.
 Tatnail, Edward.
 Teas, James.
 Vandever, Benj.
 Vandever, Thomas.
 Vandever, Tobias.
 Vandever, Thomas.
 Vandever, Peter, Jr.

Estates.

Ford, Abraham.
 Gilpin, Ann.
 Gilpin, Thomas.
 Gilpin, Vincent.
 Hedges, Joseph.
 Johnston, Simon.
 Little, Robert.
 Lee, John.

Pierce, Robert.
 Shallcross, Joseph.
 Seal, Caleb.
 Stidham, Jonas.
 Stans, Imac and Wm.
 Stille, John.
 Vanemer, Wm.
 Wilson, Wm.

List of the voters taken at the District Election, held at the house of George Miller, in Brandywine Hundred, the 6th day of October, A.D. 1812.

Almond, John.
 Almond, John, Jr.
 Adams, James.
 Anderson, Wm.
 Aldred, Wm.
 Askew, Parker.
 Bedford, Gunning.
 Bird, Joseph.
 Bird, Thomas.
 Bird, John, Jr.
 Bird, John.
 Bird, Wm.
 Bulet, Matthew.
 Bella, John.
 Brattin, George.
 Brattin, John.
 Backhouse, Jacob.
 Beeson, Jonathan.
 Beeson, John.
 Beeson, Edward.
 Beeson, Henry.
 Beeson, Edward.
 Beeson, Thomas.
 Babb, Thomas.
 Bennett, Ezekiel.
 Colesberry, Andrew.
 Chapman, Samuel.
 Cloud, Nathaniel.
 Cloud, Joseph.
 Cloud, Isaac.
 Carpenter, Samuel.
 Carpenter, Jacob.
 Carpenter, John.
 Chandler, Amor.
 Chandler, John.
 Chandler, Amor, Jr.
 Cantwell, George.
 Craig, Joseph.
 Cunningham, Francis.
 Criss, Benj.
 Carlisle, Wm.
 Caldwell, George.
 Crow, Thomas.
 Cook, Thomas.
 Clark, Wm.

Day, Joseph, Jr.
 Day, Joseph.
 Day, John.
 Day, Francis.
 Davis, George.
 Davis, Amos.
 Davis, Edward.
 Denning, Robert.
 Du Pont, Victor.
 Draper, Alex.
 Elliott, Thomas.
 Elliott, Benj., Jr.
 Elliott, Mark.
 Elliott, Wm.
 Elliott, John.
 Elliott, Wm.
 Elliott, Claud.
 Elliott, Benj.
 Eastwick, John.
 Evans, Israel.
 Foulk, John.
 Foulk, Moses.
 Ford, Benj.
 Ford, Wm.
 Ford, Phillip.
 Ford, David.
 Fitzgerald, James.
 Forwood, Wm.
 Forwood, Robert.
 Forwood, John.
 Grubb, James.
 Grubb, Wm.
 Grubb, Adam.
 Grubb, Isaac.
 Grubb, Richard.
 Grubb, Isaac.
 Grubb, Amor.
 Gibson, Joseph.
 Gumbell, Samuel.
 Gorby, John.
 Gorby, Joseph, Jr.
 Gorby, Joseph, Jr.
 Grey, Thomas.
 Guess, Henry.
 Harries, Daniel.

Vandever, Peter.
Walker, Samuel.
Weldin, Jacob.
Weldin, John.
Weldin, Richard.
Weldin, Jacob.
Weldin, Isaac.
Wier, Joseph.
Wier, James.
Webster, Clark.

Walkin, Benj.
Williamson, Adam.
Witherhead, John.
Young, William.
Zebley, Jonathan.
Zebley, James.
Zebley, Wm.
Zebley, James.
Zebley, John.

ROADS.—The first road in what is now Brandywine Hundred was an Indian path, later used as a bridle-path, along the river from New Castle to Tinicum. It was probably not much used, as the communication between distant points was mainly by sloops on the river and other streams. The second well-defined highway was the King's Road, inland a mile, more or less, from the river and on the higher lands. Its course was essentially the same as that of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Turnpike.¹ "The road to ye ferry at Christina Creek," on the Vandever tract, was established 1680. The roads in the western part of the hundred were located at later periods. The Concord Pike subsequently took the course of the principal one from Wilmington to Chester County. Bearing off from this is the Faulk Road, running north into Delaware County. The principal roads from the river to the Brandywine are the Naaman's Creek Road, the Grubb's Landing Road and the highway leading from Shellpot Creek to the Concord Pike. The latter was located prior to 1789, and the others very much earlier, possibly in the seventeenth century.

A bridge was built over Naaman's Creek, before 1682, as the road that passed over it was the first in the State and was used long before that time, it being the road from Fort Casimir or New Amstel (now New Castle) to Tinicum. The bridge had been rebuilt and repaired several times, and in 1800 the Levy Court commissioner appointed William Poole one of their number to contract for and superintend the erection of a stone arched bridge over the creek at the place now known as Claymont, which is nearly if not quite at the place where the old Indian path and King's highway crossed the creek. Mr. Poole wrote a letter to Thomas Robinson, residing at or near the place, July 30, 1800, informing him of the fact and requesting him to superintend the erection in his absence. The contract was made with Adam Williamson and the bridge was completed in 1802. Thomas Robinson, June 8, 1802, made the following indorsement on the back of the letter of Mr. Poole:

"Agreeably to the annexed Request, I have observed with satisfaction the attention of Mr. Williamson in Building the Bridge over Naaman's Creek, and 'Tis my Opinion that he has used every necessary care and industry in the erection thereof.

—THOMAS ROBINSON.

"Naaman's Creek, June 8, 1802."

The bridge was made a toll-bridge by the county. Toll-gates and house were erected and a keeper appointed. It was continued by the county until the

¹ See general chapter on Internal Improvements.

Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike was opened, when it was leased to the Turnpike Company, March 25, 1831, but ceased to be a toll-bridge in 1832. The bridge is still in excellent condition.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad traverse the hundred on lines almost parallel with the river, and about one mile apart.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—The excellent water-powers afforded in early days by the Shellpot and Brandywine Creeks soon attracted the attention of the enterprising Swedish and Dutch settlers, who sought and obtained privileges to improve the same. In later years the various industries established and carried on at these sites were sources of great wealth to the State, and contributed more than any other means to augment the population of Brandywine Hundred. It is interesting to trace the development of these industries, and to compare the mammoth establishments of to-day with the small beginnings more than two hundred years ago. One of the first attempts in this direction was made in the spring of 1658 by Joost Andriessen and companions, when they forwarded to the Director-General of New Netherland the following petition:

"To the Noble, Honorable Director-General of New Netherlands, etc. Show with due reverence Joost Andriessen and companions that they are willing to erect a saw and grist-mill below the Turtle's Falls, for which the place and some land belonging to it has been granted to them by provisional Commissary of the Hon^{ble} W. I. Company, subject to your Honor's approval, therefore the petitioners respectfully ask that your Honor will please to approve the same and issue letters patent for it, which doing, etc.

(Signed)

"JOOST ANDRIESSEN & Co."

On May 6, 1658, "The request is granted, provided that they shall not ask more for the grinding of grain than is paid at the Honor^{ble} Company's grist-mill."

The place designated as Turtle Falls was Shellpot Creek (designated on the map of Lindstrom, the Swedish engineer, as "Skillpaddle Follet" (Swedish), and "La Cataracte des Tortues" (French), or Turtle Falls), in Brandywine Hundred.

It is evident from the extract below given, from a letter of Director Beekman, dated Altena, May 12, 1662, that although permission was granted in 1658 to certain persons to build a grist-mill on Turtle Falls, it was not done at that time. He writes,—

"With your Hon^{ble} Worship's approbation, I have granted last year to some inhabitants the Turtle Falls Kill, situate about half an hour's way from here to put up a flouring-mill there, which they now would carry out, provided they could get a title deed."

It was granted to them under the condition that the "Hon^{ble} Company should have free grinding for the garrison, which it would do well to insert in the title deed. We are very much bothered with the grist; very often we have to turn back disappointed from the old Swedish Mill (which lies about six leagues from here), and must take the grain at great expense for the Hon^{ble} Company to the horse-mill at New Amstel."

Soon after the "Proprietors of the Grist-Mill at the Falls of the Turtle Kill"—Jan Stalcop, who re-

sided at Altena, and owned land adjoining the fort; Hans Block, who resided at Swanwyck, on the river, above New Amatel; and Lucas Pietersen—forwarded the following petition:

"To the Noble very Worshipful Gentlemen, the Honorable Director-General and High Council of New Netherland:

"Show with due respect and humility the undersigned petitioners, viz., John Stalcop, Luckas Pieterse and Hans Block that a certain time ago they erected a water grist-mill at the Falls of Turtle-Kill, for the accommodation of the community here and of those who might need it, and whereas it is necessary that a person should live near the said mill to take care of the same, who necessarily must have some land for cultivation and to secure the mill aforesaid; therefore the Petitioners request the letter-patent for the aforesaid land and mill might be granted them."

A Dutch patent was granted May 16, 1683, for land lying near "Mill Creeke, that falls into Shellpot creek."

"Shellpot Mill Lands" contains seventy-eight acres of fast land and was re-surveyed October 23, 1680, by Ephraim Herman for Jan Stalcop, Peter Dewitt, Mary Block, Hans Petersen, Peter Hendricks and several other persons.

It was at the head of the Shellpot Creek and on both sides and adjoined Vertrechts Hook. They were sold, June 2, 1685, by Mary Block, Barbara Maislander and Christian Stalcop. to Cornelius Empson. On the 26th of May, 1688, Empson made an agreement with Salif and Erasmus Stidham "for free grinding of corn for them and their horses forever."

UNDER ENGLISH AUTHORITY.

"A patent was granted to Andreas Andriessen & Company to erect a mill on a creek called Andries ye Fynnes creeke on Delaware Ryver.

"Francis Lovelace, Esq., etc.: Whereas, there is a certaine creek in Christina Kill, in Delaware Ryer, comonly called & knowne by ye name of Andries ye Fynnes Creek, whereupon there is a convenient place to erect a mill. The w^{ch} is recommended by ye officers there to be sett up by Andries Andriessen & 19 more in Company, whose names are here under written for an Encouragem^t to ye said undertaking, it tending to a publique good. Know yee that by virtue of ye Com^{es} & Authority under me given, I have given and granted & by these present doe give, ratify, confirme and grant unto ye said Andries Andriessen & Company, their heirs & assigns, liberty to erect a mill in ye most convenient place in ye Creeke afore mentioned. To have and to hold, etc. The grist rent is Bushnell Wheat. The Patent dated ye 1st of October, 1669."

On the same date

"A patent was granted to Robert Scott, John Marshall, John Cousins & John Boyers for a parcell of land in Delaware River, by Francis Lovelace. Whereas, there is a certaine parcell of Land in Delaware Ryver lying & being on the East Syde of ye Christina Kill, bounded on ye west wth ye creek or Kill comonly called ye Mill Kill or Andries ye Fynnes Kill, on ye east wth ye bounds of Christina Towne or John Stalcop's land, containing about four hundred acres be it more or less, w^{ch} said parcel of land hath been layd out by ye officers at Delaware for four Soldiers . . . to the end that the said land may be measured and planted."

It is probable that this tract of land was below the "Mill Tract" before mentioned, and that the mill had caused it to become a desirable location.

But a little earlier than this a patent was granted to Peter Alrichs, February 15, 1668, for two islands in the Delaware River, the largest of which was called Matineconeck, the Indian of which was Koomenakanokouck. Near the smaller island was a small creek "fitt to build a mill thereupon." There was granted "the said island and premises appertaining, as also the small creek aforementioned neare unto the lesser island, running up a mile within land to have liberty to erect and build a mill thereupon,

whereshall be found most convenient, as also a convenient proportion of land on each ayde of the said Creek for Egresse and Regresse to and from the Mill, and for other necessary accommodations thereunto belonging."

It does not appear that this mill was erected, and the locality even is in dispute, but it shows the interest in improvements of this nature and how eagerly the sites were seized upon.

In May, 1675, Governor Andross, in a letter to the "three several courts of Delaware Bay and River, recommended Justices of Courts to, without delay, examine all Mills and Banks to be well fitted up and repaired, and if they see cause to have others built, to do so in convenient and fitting places. To regulate Tolls for grinding, and to give encouragement to all owners of Mills, whether Public or private."

Two years later he issued an order in relation to "a complaint that ye owners of a certain mill standing on a creek in Christina Kill are debarred from cutting wood for reparacon thereof, by the parties owning the land on each side the saide Creeke. These are to give notice and order that ye persons to whom ye said Mill belongs bee no way hindered, butt are to have free liberty to cutt wood for said use, upon any land not in fence according to law."

The country being now settled more densely, new mills were erected, and, in the early part of 1679, the court decreed: "Upon the petition of Charles Peterson desiring a grant for one hundred acres of Land for a new mill by the Petition^{er} and some more p^{ersons} built in the Run of the Schellpots Kill above the old mill. The Court granted the Petition^{er} his Request provided his hono^r the Governo^r orders and regulacons bee observed and yt this new mill and Land doth not prove prejuditiall to the old first built mill; alsoe that the Land bee not granted or taken up before, and that the water bee not stopt up or hindered from the lower mill." On the 6th of June, the same year, Olle Olleson petitioned to set up a water-mill "in ye run of Shellfalls Creek above the two Lower Mills." It is not known whether this was granted or not. Olle Olleson was one of the patentees of Vertrecht or Trinity Hook and the land on which he proposed to build this mill was on the rear of his tract. The other portion above, on the river, was known as Horse Neck or Parde Hook.

In 1682, Wm. Markham, the deputy of William Penn, made the following order relating to a mill on the Brandywine: "At the request of Jacob Vandever, who is now about building a grist-mill on his land on Brandywine Creek in said county of New Castle, that we would grant him to make use of the water of the said creek on his own land for the service of said mill. We do hereby grant the same, he yielding and paying yearly to the proprietary, his heirs or assigns, half a bushel of wheat."

Many of these old mill-sites have been abandoned so long since that it is difficult to locate them. It is believed that the first mill on the Shellpot Creek

was at the point called Herring Rocks, a place where large quantities of that kind of fish are caught, traces of the race-way may still be seen. The second site was probably above the turnpike, below the next natural falls, and required a long race-way. Here are the Webster Mills, which, after being burned down, were rebuilt and are at present operated as the property of John Webster. The Allmond Mill is on the power higher up the stream and is a very old structure, having machinery of limited capacity, but like the old Grubb mill, on the west branch of Naaman's Creek, proves an accommodation for the neighborhood in which it is located. The latter mill, after having been the property of the Grubb family many years, passed into other hands, and, in 1887, was owned by Lewis B. Harvey.

On the Delaware, near the city of Wilmington, are the extensive Sellers Iron Works, whose location at that point was the means of building up the industrial village of Edgemoor. A full account of this enterprise is elsewhere given in this work. A mile higher up the river, at Riverside Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the works of the Delaware Extract Company are favorably located, occupying buildings which had been erected for the manufacture of beet sugar. That enterprise proving unprofitable, the present business was begun in January, 1887, by a company having the following management: William Pennypacker, president; Frank Pyle, vice-president; Frederick Pyle, secretary and treasurer; and J. Henry Grim, superintendent. The buildings have been supplied with machinery capable of extracting forty thousand pounds of licorice per week, whose operation gives employment to fifteen men. The motor is steam, from a ninety horse-power engine, and the material consumed is imported from Asia Minor.

Near Quarryville, Jacquet, Carr & Co. opened large quarries of Brandywine blue stone about 1827, shipping extensively for the Delaware Breakwater by means of sloops through a canal from the quarries to the river. Later the "Bellevue Granite Quarry Company" carried on operations at this point, making shipments by means of a track to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. At one time as many as two hundred men were employed, and the quarries were equipped with all modern appliances. Work was suspended in the summer of 1886. On the Shellpot Creek, where the Philadelphia turnpike crosses that stream, P. P. Tyre opened a quarry of superior granite in 1885, from which blocks of stone four feet in thickness have been taken. The quarrying of granite in the hundred is still in its infancy, but will prove an important factor in adding employment and wealth to many of its citizens.

Other industries not here noted are given in connection with the villages in which they are carried on.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.—Since Brandywine Hundred sustains a suburban relation to Wilmington and Philadelphia, no large towns have been built

within its bounds. Nevertheless, the points named below are centres of interest in the localities in which they are located, which make them worthy of notice in these pages.

Rockland has a picturesque location on the Brandywine, five miles from Wilmington, and is situated on both sides of the stream. Its principal activity is the paper-mill of Jessup & Moore, whose employees constitute a large proportion of the population. There are about two hundred inhabitants. Methodist and Presbyterian Churches are maintained. Alexander Colquhoun is the merchant of the village.

Talleyville is a small but pleasantly located hamlet on the Concord Pike, one and a half miles from the Pennsylvania line, and derived its name from the Talley family, early residents in this locality. Among its business interests was a public-house, called the "Spread Eagle," which has been discontinued. William Day had a store and kept the Talleyville post-office in a building which has been converted to private uses. Later the office was kept at the house of Rev. John Talley, a local minister. After this the office was discontinued and Graceville post-office established near Grace Church. Within the past few years Talleyville post-office was re-established with John McCray as postmaster, and a daily mail supplied. Below this place John Fraim is engaged in merchandising. There are also several mechanic shops and a fine grange hall.

Since the spring of 1885 Dr. Francis Harvey Day, who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania that year, has been a medical practitioner at this place, having his office on the homestead, which has been in the possession of the family six generations. Dr. Williams and others also practiced medicine at this point.

The "Blue Ball" inn, on the Concord Pike, below Talleyville, was one of the best known public-houses in the hundred. Its history antedates the century, but no authentic account of the time it was first opened can be given. In 1809 George Miller was the keeper, and public elections were there held. At this time it was a fair-sized stone house, whose capacity was taxed to accommodate the teamsters going to Brandywine Mills. Robert Galbraith and Isaac Anderson were later keepers. Many years ago the building was enlarged and converted into a farmhouse, thus removing this old landmark.

Above Talleyville, where Naaman's Creek road crosses Concord Pike, James Dutton was the keeper of a popular old-time inn, before 1820 and later. In subsequent years this became the property of Oliver H. Perry, who very much enlarged the house and preserved its popularity until his death. It is still kept for tavern purposes, but the former public-house of Thomas C. Smith, in the same neighborhood, is now a common farm residence. East from this was formerly Graceville post-office.

Beaver Valley is a hamlet on Beaver Run, where that stream crosses the Pennsylvania line. The place

is also locally known as Chandler's Hollow, being situated in a deep vale, through which flows the run to mingle its waters with those of the Brandywine, a short distance below. The improvement of the mill-sites of this small but precipitous stream gave this locality much importance in former years, but the failing water-power has caused these interests to decline. Half a century ago a woolen-mill was operated above the hamlet, which was swept away by a freshet August 5, 1843, and the power has since been idle. Daniel Ferris and others improved the next lower power, which is now in use to operate the manilla paper-mill of Frank Tempes. The capacity is small, but a good quality of paper is produced. A small woolen-mill was on the next power, but in the course of years Stephen Broadbent there manufactured Turkey carpets. The building was next occupied as a clover-mill, but, about thirty years ago, was used as a plow factory by William Morrison, Amor Jeffries, Horace Mousley and others. The water-power was made to operate a trip hammer and other heavy work, the plows being finished at a co-operating factory in Pennsylvania. This industry was discontinued about fifteen years ago.

The flouring mills of Joseph Brinton and Isaac Smith occupied the lower sites and were well known in the early part of the century. The mill so long owned by the Smith family is now the property of William P. Talley, and though not operated extensively, is still a public convenience. Above it, in Pennsylvania, was Twaddell's Forge, which was in operation as early as 1780. Smith's bridge, across the Brandywine at this point, was built on piers in 1816. Six years later a freshet swept it away. It was rebuilt and again swept away in 1828.

Amor Chandler had the first store at Beaver Valley. In 1835 Charles and Martin Palmer were in trade. Lewis Talley followed later and with some partners manufactured shoes in connection with the store. John Chandler was also in trade, and since 1876, A. H. Chandler has been a merchant here. These merchants have also been postmasters of the Beaver Valley office. The hamlet has about a dozen houses and shops.

Hanby's Corners, on the Naaman's Creek road, two and a half miles from Claymont, is a hamlet of six or eight buildings. Richard G. Hanby here made the first improvements of a business nature, building mechanic shops. Alfred D. Hanby engaged in merchandising, but the store was discontinued ten years ago, and there is but little to distinguish the place from a farming community.

Grubb's Corners are a mile south of the above place and not quite three miles west from Grubb's Landing, on the Delaware. In this immediate neighborhood are Grubb's mills. At the hamlet are a few houses, shops and an Odd Fellows' Hall. In the latter Thomas Phillips has merchandised since 1882 and kept Grubb's post-office since 1884. The first improve-

ments of a business nature were the mechanic shops of Samuel Grubb and others of that family.

Grubb's Landing, on the Delaware, was one of the first shipping points in the hundred. Here sloops touched and carried away the produce of the early settlers, bringing in the simple commodities at that time in use in a sparsely-inhabited country. It was originally the property of John Grubb, who lived on the banks of the river, a short distance below, until his death in 1757. In the times of the Revolution British sloops sometimes landed here and on one occasion a cannon-ball was fired from the deck of a sloop which passed through the walls of the old "Practical Farmer" inn. For some time a wharf was maintained at the landing, but it has long since ceased to be used by the public. The property is now known as the summer residence of Colonel John H. Taggart, but the name is perpetuated in the flag station of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad here located. Near by is Holly Oak station, on the same railroad, where fishing clubs have erected a number of buildings for the accommodation and diversion of their members.

The "Practical Farmer" Inn, on the hill overlooking Grubb's Landing, was a very noted tavern one hundred years ago. It was erected before the middle of the last century. From its midway location, on this turnpike, it became one of the most popular stopping-places for stages and teams between Chester and Wilmington, and had the patronage of many noted travelers of that period. After the steam packet came in more general use, the character of the inn changed somewhat, becoming the centre of local gatherings, such as horse-races and "watermelon fairs." The latter were occasions of orgies and hilarities, which often continued several days, and were participated in by many Jerseymen and Pennsylvanians. The latter brought cattle to be sold or exhibited and loads of whiskey were on hand to be exchanged for the watermelons of the Jerseymen, who seemed to have had a peculiar fondness for the distilled grain of the Keystone farmers. The horse-races, on the course in the old Indian field, attracted thousands of people; and here some of the best horses of the country were speeded. The track was one and a quarter miles long and cedar trees grew on the outside, giving it an attractive appearance. It was obliterated nearly half a century ago.

In 1803 the inn was the property of a Mrs. Trevans, the widow of a refugee from the Island of San Domingo, who lived in a mansion on the opposite side of the road, but it soon after passed into the hands of James Grubb, Esq., who was a popular landlord. In time it became the property of his son, James, and while owned by him the old building was destroyed by fire, July 4, 1872. The present inn was then erected by him, but it possesses little of the fame of the old house. South from the "Practical Farmer" was the "Swan Inn" of Charles Truitt, by occupation a piano-maker. After his death his

daughter, Ann, had charge of this place, which she made popular by the dinners she provided. Henry Williamson was a later landlord. The house has long since been used as a residence.

Claymont is a hamlet, post-office and station on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, where the turnpike crosses Naaman's Creek. The latter name was applied to the locality until 1852, when the present title was appropriately selected. The soil here is of a clayey nature and the surrounding country is beautifully undulated, affording many fine sites for suburban homes, which have been well-improved by citizens of Philadelphia. The scenic beauty of the Delaware in the Claymont neighborhood is not excelled by any other point in the county. Much of the land below the station was long owned by William, John and Enoch Gray, but their fine farms have been subdivided and the old landmarks can no longer be traced. Near Naaman's Creek are several old buildings, antedating the period of the Revolution. One is a part of the present Frank Ford place and was long the home of General Abraham Robinson. General George Washington was a frequent guest at this house, and, it is said, that on the occasion of one of his visits, he was so much pleased with a new seedling pear that it was named for him, and that thus originated the celebrated Washington pear. "Mad Anthony" Wayne was also a guest of the Robinson family. About 1800 this property and the brick mansion, erected in 1790, on the opposite corner, belonged to Colonel Thomas Robinson, and were soon after sold by him. The latter house has since been modernized.

The history of the old mill at this place dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century, as in the survey of the circle line in 1701. The grist-mill and house of Jasper Yeates are shown as being on Naaman's Creek at this place. A part of the present building was put up in 1749 by Samuel Hendrickson, and appears to have been originally a one-story stone. Later, and at different periods, two stories of brick were added. Before the water-power became so feeble the mill was extensively operated. Large quantities of grain were brought from long distances, and having been converted into flour, were loaded on sloops lying on tide-water at the mill and taken to the Philadelphia market; and to facilitate this work a brick warehouse was erected on the creek. From 1835 on, Robert and George W. Churchman carried on business extensively, operating also a large lumber mill. The latter has been abandoned, but the grist-mill, supplied with improved machinery, is still in operation. Among the former industries of this place were the old mill of the Robinson family, at a point higher up Naaman's Creek, where ruins of the dam may still be seen, and the quarrying and shipment of blue stone. The former has long since passed away, and work on the latter was also suspended many years ago.

George W. Churchman, for a third of a century the

most prominent lumber merchant in the State of Delaware, was born at Darby, Pa., May 12, 1811, and died in Wilmington, February 24, 1871. He was of the sixth generation in direct line of descent from John Churchman, a native of Saffrin Waldren, in Sussex, England, who, in 1692, at the age of seventeen years, immigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania under William Penn. The distinguished mathematician and philosopher, John Churchman, born 1753 and died in 1805, was a descendant of the same John Churchman. His brother, George Churchman, was a noted minister among a Society of Friends, and was the first person to make a complete map of the peninsula comprising Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

George W. Churchman, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood at Darby, Pa. He was the second son of Caleb and Martha Churchman. Their other children were: John S., Frances, Ann, Rebecca, Henry L., Sally and Martha. Their father was a farmer and cattle dealer; he also owned a bark-mill at Darby and was a neighbor and intimate associate of Stephen Girard.

George W. Churchman early in life acquired many of the excellent business methods of that great financier. After leaving school he engaged in business at Darby with his father, until he reached the age of twenty-one years. In 1832 he purchased the historic saw and grist-mill property at Naaman's Creek, now the site of Claymont, and the same year moved to Delaware and took charge of his mills. He engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and also bought in much of the grain from the surrounding country and ground it into flour for the trade. He prospered in all his business operations, and soon enlarged and improved the entire mill property, making it the most complete industry of the kind in the State.

In 1838 he became interested in the development of the lumber interests of Central Pennsylvania. He purchased large tracts of timber-land in Cameron and Clearfield Counties, in that State, and at once began operations. He spent much time in the lumber region, superintending the work of felling the trees, hewing the logs into square timber and forming the rafts which were conveyed down the Susquehanna. He was very successful in this business and soon made a fortune, all of which was lost by a freshet on the Susquehanna, the entire production of one year having floated down the river. Much of his valuable timber lands were yet uncleared and his credit was good. He went diligently to work, and within a very few years recovered from his disaster. He continued with great success in the business and, at the time of his death, owned pine and hemlock timber lands in Central Pennsylvania to the value of two hundred thousand dollars.

The preparation of this timber for the market was an exceedingly interesting and profitable business, and in the early years of George W. Churchman's career was one of the chief industries of the great



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State of Pennsylvania. The timber came out of the mountain districts down the small streams in rafts to Lock Haven, then the greatest lumber market in the United States. From this point they were floated in charge of pilots, with the current down the Susquehanna to Marietta, where new pilots took charge and safely steered them through the dangerous rapids of the river to Peach Bottom. From thence other men piloted them to Port Deposit, the place of delivery, and the head of tide-water on the Susquehanna. From this point the rafts were towed down the Chesapeake Bay, up Elk River into Back Creek, where they were made into "lockings" of sufficient size and length to readily pass through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal and its locks, to Delaware City and thence up the river. Nearly all rafts were sold by their owners at Lock Haven or Marietta, both of which were lively business towns, during the rafting season of the early spring months of each year. George W. Churchman prepared thousands of rafts on his lands in Pennsylvania, and sold them to the trade in New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington and elsewhere. The rafts sold in New York were towed up the Delaware to Bordentown, and from thence taken through the Delaware and Raritan Canal to their place of destination. A large amount of his own timber he conveyed in rafts to his saw-mill on Naaman's Creek, and there manufactured them into lumber on orders from nearly all of the leading ship-builders and manufacturing establishments in Wilmington and the surrounding country. He also sold square timber and lumber to the Philadelphia and Chester market.

His extensive business operations brought him into close relation and intimacy with a great many prominent business men of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, in all of which States he was known as an upright man of the highest honor and most sterling integrity. His indomitable energy, rare tact and comprehensive knowledge of the lumber trade made him one of the most prominent business men of his day in Delaware. In 1867 he moved to Wilmington, though he continued his interest in his timber trade until his death.

He was one of the organizers and became a director of the Mechanics' Bank of Wilmington, and was one of the promoters in the establishment of the First National Bank of Wilmington, which institution he lent his best influence, to further its growth and development.

In politics George W. Churchman was originally a staunch Whig, and later was the founder of the Know-Nothing party in Brandywine Hundred. When the Republican party was organized, he became an earnest advocate of its policy and principles, and continued a member of that party through the remainder of his life.

The lottery business, which had long been conducted in Delaware, contained many obnoxious features to the citizens of the State. Mr. Churchman was one of

the foremost in advocating the passage of the law to abolish it. In November, 1858, with that object in view, he became a candidate for the Legislature to represent Brandywine Hundred, with the avowed purpose of attempting to secure the passage of the required legislation. A bill was introduced and during the same session was passed, accomplishing the object desired. The efforts of Mr. Churchman in this work were appreciated by the people, and in 1860 he was re-elected to the same office and served as a member of the Legislature of Delaware during the first two years of the Civil War.

He was a member of the Society of Friends, and inherited the strong traits and marked characteristics of that religious people. With all his neighbors and associates, of all political parties or religious sects, he was universally popular and very highly esteemed. Especially was this the case in Brandywine Hundred, where he spent most of his useful life. He was instrumental in securing the establishment of a post-office and railway station at Naaman's Creek (now Claymont) and erected nearly all of the first houses in the village.

George W. Churchman was married January 31, 1838, to Ann Eliza Shull, of Delaware County, Pa. Their children were: Caleb, Frederick A., William H., George, Maria S. and Charles (deceased).

Amos H. Slaymaker and Benjamin Hartley merchandised many years ago at this place. Joseph McNamee was long successfully in trade, and was succeeded by George W. Lodge and others. This old and well-known stand is now occupied by Robert Casey, Jr. Claymont post-office is kept at the station by E. N. Baldwin, holding his appointment since 1885. The railroad through Claymont was completed in 1838, but a regular station was not established until many years later.

Since 1845 Dr. J. T. M. Cardeza has been a practicing physician in the hundred, and has been located at Claymont the past forty years. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1842, as also did his son, Dr. J. D. M. Cardeza, in 1877, and has been associated in practice with his father since that time. Since 1850 the elder Dr. Cardeza has been engaged in the collection of geological and numismatic specimens, having, in 1887, one of the finest collections in the State. He has separate buildings containing scores of casts and thousands of specimens, whose value has been placed at twelve thousand dollars.

At Claymont were fought several duels of historic note, and which created unusual interest at the time of their occurrence. The most important was fought Sunday morning, March 21, 1830, by William Miller, an attorney from Philadelphia, and Midshipman Charles G. Hunter, of the United States navy. The place was on the present Ford farm, near the State line. Miller fell mortally wounded, and his death was greatly deplored, since he had been drawn into the contest by his friendship for one of the principals

of the quarrel. Hunter was dismissed from the navy by order of President Jackson, but was subsequently restored to his former rank, and distinguished himself by his service in the Mexican War. Nevertheless, his life seemed blasted, and he died a disappointed man. He also acted in the duel out of friendship's sake, and the fact that he had no enmity against poor Miller caused many of the leading men of the country to condone his offense and to unite in a petition for his restoration. Miller was at that time one of the most promising young lawyers of the city of Philadelphia, and very respectably connected.

The next duel was fought near where the turnpike crosses the State road, on the 4th of June, 1842, by General James Watson Webb, of New York City, and the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky. This was brought about by a political quarrel in Congress, and had been anticipated some time before it occurred. Both parties cherished bitter and hostile feelings, and met with a purpose to do deadly work. Webb was wounded in such a way that the fight could not be prolonged beyond the first fire, much to the disgust of Marshall, who insisted upon having another shot. Through the intervention of friends the principals retired with their sense of honor partially satisfied, and, in time, the breach was still further healed.

Another duel was fought on the State line, near the large beech tree, on June 9, 1845, by Washington Keith and Morris Meredith, both of Philadelphia. At the first fire each was wounded, though not fatally, when a settlement was effected, and they retired nominally friends.

The Edgemoor Buoy Depot, of the Fourth District, is on the Delaware, below du Pont's wharf. The improvements were begun in 1880, and completed two years later, some of them being transferred to this point from the Christiana light-house. They consist of a wharf four hundred feet long, on which is a fog-bell and light-house of the fifth order; a depot building fifty by one hundred and forty feet; and a keeper's residence, on three acres of land. This is occupied by W. W. Simmons. The buoy depot was opened in 1881, and placed in charge of Capt. N. L. Henderson, who is still in control of the interests connected with it. This yard is the general depot of the district, which has forty-two lights within its bounds, placed from Barnegat, N. J., to the Virginia coast. About three hundred buoys are kept in stock at the depot of Edgemoor, some of them being sixty feet in length. The general supplies of oil and wood are also here kept, making it one of the most important stations of the kind on the coast.

Du Pont's wharf, next above the Buoy Depot, was established in the early part of the present century. But it has been important for a less period of time on account of the immense quantities of powder shipped from the du Pont works, about five miles distant. After 1825 several brick magazines were erected, from which the vessels transporting the powder were laden.

These are still in use, but on account of better shipping facilities near the works, most of the transportation has been diverted to those points.

Star of Bethel Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., was instituted at the house of John Faulk, on Naaman's Creek road, July 10, 1849. The following were original members: John Faulk, John W. Lodge, Samuel Hanby, Isaac N. Grubb, Thomas I. Clayton, Benjamin F. Hanby, Samuel L. Grubb, John Smith, Samuel Hewes, Jr., Isaac Booth and John Freel.

In 1853 Odd Fellows' Hall was erected at Grubb's Corners, and the meetings of Bethel Lodge have been held there ever since. It is a three-story building, valued at two thousand five hundred dollars, and has also been used by other societies. Bethel Lodge has prospered generally, and in 1887 had forty members.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 9, K. of P. was instituted in the above hall October 20, 1868. Its charter bears the names of Geo. K. Lloyd, Alexander Valentine, Charles Williams, Joseph Proud, Jacob K. Hanby, James Leach, William McKee, Owen Zebbley, George Phillips, Albanus Phillips, Wm. Phillips, Jesse M. Klair, John W. Kruby, Edward C. Pierce, Joseph W. P. Casey, William S. Orr, Uriel Pierce, Jacob Gordy, Ezra Pierce and Thomas Phillips. Its organization has since that time been successfully maintained, and in 1887 there were fifty members.

Lodges of Red Men, Good Templars and a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry for a time flourished in this hall, but have ceased meeting and surrendered their charters.

West Brandywine Grange, No. 13, P. of H.—This society was organized at Sharpley's school-house, August 9, 1874, with fourteen charter members, and John W. Day, Master. From the beginning the Grange succeeded in drawing to itself an aggressive, vigorous membership, which numbered one hundred and five in June, 1887, and comprised the best citizens of the western part of the hundred.

In 1886 a fine hall, thirty-eight by forty feet, and two stories high, was erected by the Grange, at Talleyville, which has been occupied since its completion. The committee having the work of building in charge was composed of Thomas J. Day, William A. Talley, J. A. Welden, John F. Sharpley and Lewis M. Miller. The hall is valued at fifteen hundred dollars and was controlled by Trustees Clark Webster, J. Walker Perkins and J. Atwood Welden.

Religious Interests.—As early as 1682 several families belonging to the Society of Friends, or Quakers, settled within the bounds of Brandywine Hundred, and held their meetings at private houses. But in 1687 Valentine Hollingsworth gave the ground for a meeting-house and burial-place, where was soon after built the Newark Meeting-house, a small structure of poplar logs, which served its purpose about sixty years. In this building the Newark Monthly Meetings were regularly held until 1704, when they alternated with Centre, in Christiana Hundred; but in 1707 they

June, 1887, by the trustees,—Thomas Clayton, S. M. Talley, Thomas S. Talley, Lewis Talley, Charles Talley, J. L. Perkins, Robert Talley, Wm. G. Galbraith, Curtis Maxwell, Wm. H. Ridgley, Mills Forwood, Henry M. Barlow and Edward T. Wier.

In addition to the early membership already mentioned, Robert and David Pyle, Daniel Clayton, Thomas and Clark Webster, the Talleys, Isaac Grubb, Joseph Wier, Robert Johnson, John Day and Benjamin Day took an active interest in the affairs of the church in the early part of the present century. In 1887 there were one hundred and forty members, some residing in the State of Pennsylvania. The Revs. Wm. Miller, Samuel Hance, Mifflin Fraim and John Talley have served as local preachers.

One hundred years after the formation of the society Bethel Church became a separate charge, and, since 1873, the ministers have been the following: 1874, Rev. H. Sanderson; 1875-76, Rev. E. H. Nelson; 1877, Rev. T. B. Hunter; 1878, Rev. T. B. Killian; 1879-81, Rev. Wm. B. Gregg; 1882-84, Rev. L. W. Layfield; 1885-86, Rev. T. B. Hunter; 1887, Rev. J. W. Hamersley.

The previous circuit relations embraced connection with churches in Pennsylvania and other Methodist Churches in Brandywine Hundred, changes occurring with so much frequency that they cannot be here traced.

Grace Church, Protestant Episcopal.—The preliminary meeting to organize this body was held at Talley's school-house, December 30, 1835, Doctor A. Prince being in the chair and James A. B. Smith secretary, when the following heads of families agreed to form a church:

John Lodge, William Gray, Isaac Arment, Abner Vernon, Joseph Guest, James Dutton, John McKeever, Valentine Forwood, Dr. A. Prince, James A. B. Smith, William Smith, Elihu Talley, James Smith, Jehu Talley, Isaac Smith, Thomas Robinson, John Gray, George Williamson, Nehemiah Delaplain and William F. Grubb.

On the 6th of February, 1836, the old school-house near the "corners" was purchased and fitted up for a church, and, about the same time, Isaac Smith and Dr. Abner Prince were elected the first wardens. The Rev. William J. Clark became the first rector of the new parish, serving in that relation several years. The subsequent rectors of the church have been the Revs. Samuel C. Shatton, L. H. Mansfield, J. B. Clemson, S. F. Hotchkin, C. M. Callaway, William H. Jeffries, N. G. Schon, Robert N. Wright and, since 1886, L. H. Jackson.

In the fall of 1872 the parish decided to purchase ten acres of land for church purposes, the same being finely located on the Concord Pike, north of Talleyville. Here a large tent was pitched September 12, 1872, to celebrate the anniversary of the Sabbath-school, and it was an occasion of much interest, leading to a firm purpose to erect a fine house of worship on the grounds at an early day. The work of secur-

ing funds was begun, and on the 1st of October, 1874, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid by Bishop Lee, assisted by Rector Hotchkin. Henry M. Barlow became the builder of the church, which was opened for public worship July 4, 1875. The farewell services in the old church had been held the previous Sabbath, and the building, no longer used, has gone to decay. In building the new church, generous aid was extended by Louis Smith, William P. Cresson, Francis Tempest and the subscriptions secured by the ladies—Laura Smith, Mary Forwood and Elizabeth Forwood—helped much to make it the beautiful structure it is. The material is native stone, in fine Gothic style, and, standing centrally in the spacious grounds, it is a very attractive object. Its cost was about eight thousand dollars. Entering the grounds, part of which has been consecrated to the dead, on the left-hand side is a good sexton's house, while on the right-hand is the spacious rectory, completed in 1885, and presented to the parish by Mrs. Mary Cresson. Altogether this is one of the most attractive church properties in the county.

In June, 1887, the church had fifty-two communicant members, and the following vestry controlled the affairs of the parish: William P. Cresson and Louis Smith, wardens; Benjamin Atwell, Hugh Ramsey, Christopher C. Righter, Robert Beatty, Jr., and Stewart Ramsey.

The Sabbath-school maintained in the church is in a very flourishing condition and has more than one hundred members.

Church of the Ascension; (Protestant Episcopal), at Claymont.—The services of the Episcopal Church were held in this locality as early as 1843, the Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D., Bishop of Delaware, preaching at the school-house at Naaman's Creek. These meetings, held statedly several years, awakened a desire for a consecrated house of worship, and early in January, 1851, this purpose had been so far carried out that a building committee was appointed to supervise the work of erecting a church which should bear the name of the "Ascension." This committee was composed of Thomas Clyde, George Lodge, Wm. Gray, George Williamson and William C. Lodge. At the same time the Rev. G. W. Ridgely, was elected rector of the new parish, serving eleven months, when he was succeeded by the Rev. L. W. P. Botch, whose rectorate continued several years. A lot of land was donated by the Rev. J. B. Clemson, rector of the church at Marcus Hook, who resided in this neighborhood, upon which the church was built and completed in 1854, being consecrated September 14th, of that year, by Bishop Lee. It is a Gothic frame structure, of simple beauty, and has an unusually fine site. At this time sixteen communicants were transferred from the church at Marcus Hook, and the parish now entered upon a period of its history which proved remarkably prosperous. In the first twenty-five years of its existence three hundred and fourteen persons were baptized, one hun-

dred and fifty-nine confirmed and one hundred and seventy-one communicants added to the membership. More than eight thousand five hundred dollars were raised for mission and charitable purposes. The rectory near the church was remodeled and much improved in 1884, making it an elegant home for the rector. Here have resided the later rectors, preaching also part of the time at the Calvary Church, several miles southwest from Claymont, but more recently the Church of the Ascension has been a separate parish. Its membership, through unavoidable circumstances, has been much reduced, numbering but thirty-five in June, 1887. At that period the vestry was composed of the following:

Wm. C. Lodge, Wm. Cloud, Thomas Habbert, George Lloyd, J. D. M. Cardeza and Charles Groff.

In 1852 the Rev. J. B. Clemson became the rector of the parish and served in that relation twenty-two years, having the assistance, the last fourteen years, of the Rev. F. Hotchkiss. Their successors were the following: Rev. Chas. S. Betticher, 1876-78; Rev. R. Heber Murphy, 1879-82; Rev. P. B. Lightner, 1883-86; and, since June, 1886, the Rev. Edward Owen.

Claymont Methodist Episcopal Church is located about a mile from the station, on the Philadelphia Turnpike, on a beautiful tract of woodland. It is a fine stone chapel, built in Gothic style, in the summer of 1866, largely through the efforts of Thomas Kimber, an energetic member of the Society of Friends, whose home was in this neighborhood. He had the co-operation of John McKay, the Rev. Thomas T. Tasker, Wm. G. Valentine and the Rev. Wm. M. Dalrymple, as associate members on the building committee. The latter was the first minister of the congregation, which had been organized the previous May, in a small building, near the mills, of persons connected with the church at Marcus Hook, Pa. Among the most active members were Wm. G. Valentine, Enoch Ayars and Abner Vernon, and others soon connecting themselves formed a growing and vigorous class. The Sunday-school previously established proved very successful and aided in building up the church, which now began to sustain circuit relations with the neighboring churches.

In 1887 it became a separate charge, and, in June of that same year, reported a membership of thirty persons. In 1885 the church property was improved by the building of a sexton's house. The affairs of the church are in a prosperous condition.

The Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church.—This old and well-known house of worship is on the west side of the Philadelphia Turnpike, four miles from Wilmington. The site is eligible and includes a grave-yard, where lie buried some of the oldest settlers of this section of the hundred. The building is a plain stone structure and was erected in 1838, but was thoroughly repaired in the summer of 1883, and reopened in October, that year, under the direction of the pastor, Rev. W. B. Gregg. The parsonage, on

an adjoining lot, did not become church property until 1878.

Prior to the building of the church, worship was maintained in this neighborhood, among the early members being Jacob Weldin, William Phillips, Eliza J. Talley and their families, and the ministers were usually those of the old Chester Circuit. In 1873 the church at Claymont and Mt. Pleasant became a separate charge, having the Rev. H. H. Bodine in charge. The following year the latter church became a station and has since so continued, the church at Edgemoor being connected as a preaching-place since the spring of 1887. Since being a station the ministers of Mt. Pleasant have been the following: 1874-75, Rev. J. E. Kidney; 1876-78, Rev. A. D. Davis; 1879, Rev. J. W. Pierson; 1880, Rev. G. W. Wilcox; 1883-84, Rev. W. B. Gregg; 1885-86, Rev. J. W. Hammeraley; 1887, Rev. Julius Dodd.

The members of the church numbered sixty-five in June, 1887, and constituted three classes. The church property has an estimated value of four thousand dollars and was controlled by Trustees Jacob R. Weldin, John S. Beeson, Geo. W. Weldin, Geo. W. Talley, J. Atwood Weldin, Joseph Habbart, Joseph Talley, Joseph Miller and Isaiah Mousley.

A Sabbath-school of seventy-five members is connected with the church.

The Edgemoor Methodist Episcopal Church is a Gothic frame edifice, thirty-two by fifty feet, which was dedicated May 29, 1887. The lot on which it stands was donated by the Edgemoor Iron Company, and generous subscriptions made it possible to complete a very attractive place of worship, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. This was placed in charge of Trustees John V. Bradbury, Thomas Steel, Robert M. Biddle, A. W. Young, Wm. H. Cook, R. A. Shipley and James B. Coleman. The church has twenty-five members and the same ministerial service as the charge at Mt. Pleasant.

The Rockland Presbyterian Church.—Prior to 1800 William Young, a staunch Presbyterian and an eminently pious man, came from Philadelphia and erected a paper-mill at the locality which has become widely known as Rockland. Soon after he set up preaching services, bringing a minister from Philadelphia, and in 1802 a substantial stone church was built through his efforts on the hillside, above the mills. The church sustained an independent relation more than a dozen years, but before 1820 passed into the hands of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. In the latter year the Rev. John Smith became the stated supply and, after a period, was succeeded by the Rev. S. W. Gayley, who was the minister many years. Since 1854 the church has been united with the Green Hill Presbyterian Church of Christiana Hundred, having the same session of ruling elders and the same board of trustees. The church building, though old, is in a fair state of repair.

The Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Rockland in 1833. Soon after a lot of

land was donated by Thomas J. Aldred, upon which was built, in 1834, a stone church, forty by sixty feet, by a board of trustees comprising T. Talley, Curtis Talley, Casper Mundew, John Frain and Thomas Underwood. This building has been kept in good repair and is estimated worth three thousand dollars. In June, 1887, the trustees were Thomas Wilson, John W. Day, Robert Wilson, James E. Hornby, Charles W. Day, Evans Righter and James Davis. The church has sustained a number of circuit relations, and has also had a separate ministry. The membership is small.

CHAPTER XLVI.

MILL CREEK HUNDRED.

MILL CREEK HUNDRED is situated in the north-western part of New Castle County, and is bounded on the north and west by the Circle, on the east by Red Clay Creek and on the south by White Clay Creek. The hundred abounds with streams favorable for manufacturing, and, doubtless, on this account received its name. The land was early taken up and improved, and is in an excellent state of cultivation. The hundred is principally noted for the number of manufacturing industries that have existed, and still exist, within its bounds. A branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs through the northern and eastern parts, and affords facilities for travel and shipping. The climate is healthful, and the land fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats in abundance. The assessment list of 1804 contains the names of four hundred and sixty-three taxables. At that time there were in the hundred ninety-nine log houses, forty-eight stone, twenty-one built of brick.

There are numerous small hills in this hundred, the highest of which is "Meeting-House Hill." On this, in the summer of 1852, '53 or '54, a corps of engineers encamped, and erected an observatory about eighty feet high, on which their instruments were mounted. Their object was to survey the coast from New York to the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. For this purpose signals were erected on poles, within a range of from ten to a hundred miles; and whenever the view was obstructed by woods openings were cut. The party was there three or four months, and had a guard of United States soldiers. A few years since another corps of engineers erected an observatory on "Drummond's Hill."

Charles Rumsey, a native of Wales, emigrated to Charleston, S. C., in 1665. He resided there and at New York for several years, and finally became a resident of Maryland. While there he obtained patents for considerable land in Mill Creek Hundred. On the 25th day of March, 1676, Gov. Andros granted five hundred and seventy acres of land lying on Red

Clay and White Clay Creeks to Charles Rumsey, Walraven Jansen and others. On December 4, 1679, Rumsey sold two hundred acres of this tract to John Watkins, who sold the upper part of it to John Cann, April 6, 1680. On December 3, 1679, Rumsey and Arient Jansen Vanderburgh petitioned the court of New Castle for a grant of land "behind Bread & Cheese Island." Rumsey obtained two hundred acres, with half of a marsh, and Vanderburgh one hundred acres, with the other half of the marsh. Rumsey sold one hundred acres on the 26th day of January, 1680, to Samuel Barker, who conveyed the same tract to John Cann September 5, 1682. Rumsey also owned other land in the hundred, and part of it was purchased from him by William Guest. Walraven Jansen, by his will dated March 1, 1681, devised to his son, Guysbert Jansen, one-half of his land, which included a portion of the five hundred and seventy acres above-mentioned, for the maintenance of his wife and children. In addition to the land patented to Rumsey, and which afterwards came into the possession of John Cann, there was surveyed to Cann a tract of three hundred acres on White Clay Creek. Mill Creek flowed through this land, and made a junction with White Clay Creek at the terminus of this tract. On September 5, 1682, he conveyed to Joseph Barnes a tract of land on the west of land owned by John Moll (late by Charles Rumsey), extending two hundred and sixty yards along White Clay Creek to land of John Nommers, and thence the same distance into the woods, on which tract a house had been built by Cann. On the same day Barnes bought of John Nommers that portion of his land which lay on the north side of White Clay Creek. On October 2, 1677, Broor and Andreas Sinnexsen obtained a grant of six hundred acres called "Claesburg," situated on the north side of White Clay Creek, near "Mill Brook." On the 13th day of April, 1685, Broor Sinnexsen conveyed to Humphrey Bert and Edward Green two hundred and twenty acres, and to Christian Juriansen, his son-in-law, one hundred acres, both being parts of a tract containing three hundred and twenty acres, called Water Land. Humphrey Bert and Edward Green sold half of theirs to John Crampton, and Juriansen's portion finally came into the possession of William Keith. On October 14, 1683, there was surveyed, for John Ogle, a tract of four hundred and thirty acres, called "Hop Yards," situated on the north side of a branch of Christiana Creek, called White Clay Creek. On December 11th, of the same year, William Welch obtained a warrant for one thousand acres of land on the north side of White Clay Creek.

John Moll, who was the president justice of the Court of New Castle County from 1676 to 1682, and of whom a sketch will be found in the Bench and Bar, became a resident of the hundred. He purchased a tract of land of Charles Rumsey, who soon after died, and on July 2, 1769, Catharine, his widow, declared herself ready to stand by the sale of her hus-

band's plantation and part of his land at White Clay Falls Kill to Mr. John Moll, who was also the owner of one thousand acres in Red Lion Hundred, of which mention is made in that hundred. He lived upon the Mill Creek plantation, except when engaged in his court duties, until about a year after his retirement from the bench, when he, with Peter Bayard, Peter Sluyter, Arnoldus de La Grange and others, purchased, August 11, 1684, three thousand seven hundred and fifty acres of land lying on the waters of the Chesapeake. This tract embraced the four necks of land east from the first creek that empties into Bohemia River. But little is known of his later career.

On June 9, 1684, William Guest obtained a grant from William Penn for a certain tract of land in the county of New Castle, on the north side of one of the branches of Christiana Creek called White Clay Creek, and on the east side of a branch of White Clay Creek, known by the name of "Millin," and about two miles from Bread and Cheese Island. This tract, known as Wedgebury, contained seven hundred acres, two hundred and thirty-eight of which Guest bought of Charles Rumsey and the remainder was taken up on a grant. On the 20th of October, of the same year, he procured fifty acres more adjoining the above tract on the north side. On May 9, 1695, articles of agreement were drawn up by Thomas Sawyer and William Guest, whereby Guest "shall have liberty from time to time and all times hereafter to dig upon a certain hill or knowle of ground for ising glasse or other metal whatsoever he shall find there and carry away to his own use, &c." The hill here referred to contained two or three acres. On the 4th of November, 1702, he obtained five hundred and thirty acres on the western side of Red Clay Creek, near Bread and Cheese Island, and touching White Clay Creek. In this connection mention is made of "a white oak stump standing on a bank by the mill."

Probably the earliest settler in what is now Mill Creek Hundred was Thomas Wollaston, who settled upon a tract in this hundred and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1686. In February, 1666, Colonel Richard Nichols granted to Sergeant Thomas Wollaston, John Ogle, John Hendrick and Harman Jansen a warrant for a tract of land containing three hundred acres lying "in White Clay Kill, near unto Christiana Kill, bounded on the east by land of Hans Boner, on the south by James Crawford's land, on the West by Fresh or Rum Creek (now Mill Creek), and on the north by the waters at the head of Bread and Cheese Island." John Ogle resided at New Castle and vicinity until his death, in 1684. Jansen was a resident of Crane Hook. Sergeant Wollaston took out warrants under Governor Lovelace at the following times: In 1668, for one hundred and eighty acres; in 1669, for one hundred and ninety-two acres; in 1675, Swart Nutton Island; and in 1680 for two hundred and twenty-four acres.

He also bought other adjoining lands in the same hundred. He was one of the signers for the mill-seat near what is now Stanton, in October, 1679. On February 7, 1677, soon after the reorganization of the court at New Castle, he was appointed under-sheriff of New Castle and its precincts by Sheriff Edward Cantwell. He was also appointed marshall and crier of the court. These positions he held until 1679, when he was succeeded by Samuel Land.¹ He was foreman of the jury July 10, 1686, in a suit between Cornelius Empson and Jacob Vandever, on title to land on north side of Brandywine, above the Vandever tract. On the same date he sold two hundred acres of his own tract to John Crampton, who also bought of Humphrey Bert and Edward Green one hundred and ten acres of land—the half of a tract of two hundred and twenty acres lying in White Clay Creek Hundred, which they had purchased of Broor Sinnexson. From this transaction of Wollaston with Crampton a lawsuit sprang up, and Crampton obtained a judgment in the court at New Castle, which continued some time. It was finally carried by Wollaston to the higher courts or powers in Philadelphia, where the decision was reversed.²

Thomas Wollaston died in 1686, and Martha, his widow and administratrix, and John Hendricks, August 21, 1705, conveyed the half-interest in the first tract purchased, including the half of the mill property at the island, to Cornelius and Richard Empson. Cornelius Empson, by his will, December 12, 1710, left the mill on White Clay Creek (Stanton) to his daughters Sarah and Elizabeth. Thomas Wollaston left two sons—Jeremiah and Thomas. The latter, on February 2, 1730, conveyed to his brother Jeremiah the tract of two hundred and twenty-four acres, warranted to their father in 1680. This land was on or near White Clay Creek, near the old Presbyterian meeting-house, where Jeremiah at the time lived. Jeremiah Wollaston lived and died on the place. His son Joshua came to Wilmington and resided there all his days, as did his son Samuel. Two daughters of Samuel—Catherine and Elizabeth—became the wives respectively of Elwood Garrett and Albert W. Smith, both of Wilmington, where they now reside.

On August 3, 1668, a patent was granted by Governor Nichols to Olle Poulson, Thomas Jacobs and Thomas Snelling for the land on Bread and Cheese Island. The origin of the name for this island has not been ascertained. On the 4th of June 1679, John Anderson, who had purchased a sixth interest in the island, sold his share to Olle Poulson. At this time Abram Mann was also a part owner, and on February 4th, of the following year, purchased from Olle Poulson all his right and title (which was a third

¹ At the March term of court of that year he showed that Laurentius Carolus Leara, the Swedish minister, was "indebted to him for under-sheriff's and marshall's fees, ye summe of 55 gilders as per acct.," and desired that an execution should be issued for the fees and costs. His petition was granted.

² On September 14, 1682, he purchased a tract containing three hundred acres, which was known as "Bishop's Castle."

interest) in Bread and Cheese Island. At the same time he also bought of Olle Poulson a one-sixth interest in two hundred and forty-eight acres of land, lying near and adjoining Bread and Cheese Island. This tract was patented by Governor Andros to Olle Poulson, Thomas Jacobs and Arient Jansen (Johnson), November 17, 1679, on a warrant and survey made for them in 1675. The Thomas Jacobs portion of this tract was inherited by his son, Olle Thomas, and by him devised to his son, Peter Thomas, who died without issue. It then passed into the hands of his brother, Paul Thomas, and was by him devised to his daughter Eleanor, who was the wife of John Twigs. The part belonging to Arient Jansen came into the possession of Andrew Vance. Twigs and Vance united, February 21, 1737, in conveying their portions to Edward Robinson, who, by various conveyances, was also the owner of Bread and Cheese Island, which he still held in 1755.

During the latter part of the eighteenth century there was a ship-yard on this island, managed by Barney Harris, William Woodcock and Simon Crauston. During the War of 1812 they were driven from home by the British, and they withdrew to Jones Creek, Kent County, where they erected a brig. The ship-yard has not been opened since that time. The island now belongs to David R. and George M. D. Lynam, by descent from their father, David Lynam, who purchased it in 1833.

William Penn, wishing to suitably provide for his two younger children, William and Letitia, directed Henry Hollingsworth, surveyor, by warrant bearing date February 17, 1699, to lay out some land for them. In the following year thirty thousand acres were surveyed for them in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and New Castle County, Delaware. This entire tract was known as "Staning Manor." To William Penn, Jr., was granted fourteen thousand five hundred acres, mostly in Chester County, and a small part in Mill Creek Hundred. The remaining fifteen thousand five hundred acres, described in the patent as "a certain tract of land situated on the south side of the Brandywine Creek, in the province of Pennsylvania," were conveyed, October 23, 1701, to Letitia, who afterwards married William Aubrey, of London. The lands of Letitia were named "Letitia Manor." Power of attorney was granted to James Logan and Reese Thomas to convey the property. The first sale from the tract was made August 17, 1702, when John Gregg purchased two hundred acres. The land purchased by Gregg extended from the circle eastward through the hundreds of Mill Creek and Christiana to Burns' Run. Red Clay Creek passed through the tract and on the stream Gregg erected a grist-mill, which he conveyed to his son William, April 10, 1730. William, by his will bearing date January 10, 1746, devised his estate to his sons, Harmon, William, Joshua and Jacob, each an interest. Jacob, August 20, 1769, conveyed his interest to his son Harmon, a miller. The mill is situated in Christiana Hundred, and was

owned in 1804 by John Phillips and later by Baldwin & Chandler.

The following persons were purchasers of the Staning Manor lands at the dates given :

February 8, 1713.—William Cocks, 300 acres.
 August 2, 1715.—John Houghton, 800 acres.
 May 10, 1721.—Casperus Garretson, 280 acres.
 August 2, 1722.—Simon Hadley, 93 acres.
 September 15, 1723.—Henry Dickson, 130 acres.
 May 15, 1725.—Samuel Gross, 83 acres.
 September 11, 1725.—Thomas Yeatman, 150 acres (on the circle).
 November 8, 1725.—Henry Dixon, 100 acres.
 November 8, 1725.—Casperus Garretson, 80 acres.
 June 2, 1726.—William McMechen, 961 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres (on the circle).
 March 2, 1726.—Jeremiah Lochary, 190 acres.
 February 21, 1726.—William Emmett, 115 acres.
 March 22, 1726.—John Garrett, 33 acres.
 February 21, 1727.—William Cochran, 160 acres.
 April 25, 1734.—John Withrow, 90 acres.
 February 15, 1734.—John Baldwin, 189 acres.

The land of William McMechen, purchased June 2, 1726, was in three tracts,—one of two hundred and forty-one and three-fourths acres on the circle adjoining lands of John Jordan, Josiah Ramage and Francis Bridley. The second tract, also on the circle, contained one hundred and sixty-three acres, and adjoined lands of John Jordan, Thomas Duke and John Montgomery. The third tract contained five hundred and sixty acres, and adjoined lands of Henry Dixon, William Cocks, Thomas Hollingsworth and Thomas Yeatman. Dr. William McMechen lived at Christiana Bridge and practiced medicine in the vicinity for many years. He became the owner of large tracts of land in different parts of the county, and in addition to his land in Mill Creek, above mentioned, he bought on Peck (Pike) Creek, four hundred and two acres, March 21, 1729, of Thomas Craighead, and November 19, 1734, sold two hundred and fifty-three acres of it to Andrew McMechen. A tract of five hundred and ninety-three acres was patented October 8, 1701, to Bryon McDonald, who, by will dated February 23, 1707, devised to his son William two hundred and fifty-three acres, which at his decease, May 20, 1730, passed to William McMechen.

One of the families who long resided in this hundred was the Englands, who were represented by John England, who was a Friend and one of the proprietors of the Principio Furnace, in Cecil County, Maryland. He came to this country from Staffordshire, England, in 1723, as manager of the furnace, and in 1726 purchased lands on White Clay Creek, in Mill Creek Hundred, at the mouth of Muddy Run. He also purchased land in Pencader and Christiana Hundreds. These tracts contained iron ore, and it was to advance the interests of the furnace that they were purchased. He resided part of the time on the east side of the Muddy Run, on land purchased of Toby Leech, where he soon afterwards built a dwelling-house and a grist-mill, which has since been known as England's Mill. John England died in May, 1734. Joseph England, a brother, came to this country the same year that John emigrated, and purchased a large tract of land in West Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and settled there.

Soon after the death of John, Joseph took charge of the lands on White Clay Creek, and removed to that place. On February 24, 1741, Allen and Joseph England, sons of John, who had remained in England, conveyed this property to Joseph England. The estate then contained four hundred acres. He became a Friend in 1730, and was an active member of the West Nottingham Meeting. In 1747 he built the present brick manor-house, and the mill was at that time or soon afterwards rebuilt. He died August 29, 1748, and by his will devised the mill property to his son Joseph, and the Nottingham property to his son Samuel. A daughter, Joanna, married John Townsend, of Baltimore, and their descendants are now living in Baltimore and Philadelphia. Joseph, the second, resided at the mills all his life, and died February 5, 1791. He devised the farm to his son Joseph. Elizabeth, a daughter, married William Wollaston, a descendant of an old family in the vicinity. Another daughter, Sarah, married Capt. Robert Kirkwood, and settled at Odessa. Capt. Kirkwood was well and favorably known on account of valuable services in the Revolutionary War, during which he served in thirty-two engagements. Joseph England, the third, to whom the mills were left, by his public life was identified with his county, having served in the Legislature between 1800 and 1828. He died April 24th of the latter year, while a member of the Senate. Of his family was Joseph Townsend England, who removed to Baltimore and became an agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was one of the founders of the Mercantile Library Company of that city. He died in 1876, leaving a son Charles, now a merchant in Baltimore. Another son, James B. England, is an attorney-at-law residing in Philadelphia.

"Assessment List of Mill Creek Hundred by Robt. Montgomery, Assessor of said Hundred, for the year 1804.

"Introduction.

"the Tax is a Lowering,
the farmers is Glorifying,
The Conqueror Comes you see,
Jefferson and Liberty."

"James Armstrong.	Moses Boga.
John Armstrong and Samuel	Harry Beason (black man).
Meteor & Company, 1 pa-	Henry Brackin.
per-mill, 1 saw-mill.	Sarah Brackin.
John Abernethy.	Thomas Bennerson.
Morris Adams.	Joseph Boga.
Samuel Allen.	Thomas Best's est.
Enoch Anderson.	John Barns.
Margaret Anderson.	Black Ben.
Negro Able.	Alexander Brown.
Joseph Ashton.	Wm. Brekin.
Abraham Ashton.	Benjamin Blackburn.
Samuel Brown.	John Barton.
Mary Black (widow).	James Black's est., 1 merchant
Richard Buckingham.	mill.
Glover Buckingham.	Wm. Ball.
John Boon.	Joseph Burns.
George Butler.	John Ball, Sr.
John Boyd.	John Ball, Jr.
James Bell.	Amor Bailey.
Wm. Beason.	John Bishop.
John Boyl.	Nicholas Bishop.
Samuel Butler.	Elizabeth Bishop.

Shalerick Bevings (black man).
Wm. Barns.
John Brightman.
James Ball.
Henry Brackin, 1 merchant mill, 1 saw-mill.
Sarah Bailly, log-house, cooper-shop.
John Bryans.
Wm. Beell.
Wm. and Abraham Barker, 1 saw-mill.
Joseph Ball.
Mathew Bunton.
John Bates.
Doctor Bines' est.
Thomas Boyd.
Joshua Burley.
Wm. Cloud.
Thomas Cloud.
John Coswell.
Azrael Chandler.
Black Comar.
John Chestnut.
Wm. Cain.
Wm. Craford.
Joseph Chambers.
Eather Chandler.
Swithin Chandler.
John Charles.
Wm. Custlow.
John Conaway.
Thomas Carpenter.
Samuel Cromon and Wm. Crosson.
John Crosson.
Spencer Chandler.
Wm. Cherry.
James Conky (black man).
Samuel Carille.
Robert Craford, Jr.
Robert Craford, Sr.
Simon Cranston, 1 store.
John Davis.
Joseph Davis.
Thomas Dixon.
Samuel Dawson.
Alexander Donnel.
John Dorras.
James Dixon.
Thomas Dixon.
Isaac Dixon, Jr.
Jens Dixon.
Isaac Dixon.
John Dixon.
Brice Dunlap.
John Dixon.
John Dickenson est.
James Dixon's est.
Jacob Dixon.
Nathan Dixon.
Rebecca Dixon.
John Dick.
John Dunlap.
Samuel Evans est.
Joseph England, 1 merchant mill, 1 saw-mill.
John Evans est.
Andrew Ford.
John Foot.
Wm. Foulk, 1 merchant mill, 1 saw mill.
John Foulk.
Thomas Foresee.
Wm. Foot's est.
Susannah Furgison.
Joshua Fox.

Thomas Furguson.
Frederick Ford.
Wm. Foot.
George Foot.
John Fitzsimons, Sr.
John Fitzsimons, Jr.
Thomas Finley.
Charles Grimes.
Richard Grub's est.
Ephraim Geers.
Hannah Guthrey.
Andrew Giffin.
Jens Gilbert.
Samuel Gambel.
Thomas Glen.
Wm. George.
George Grub's est.
Horatia G. Garrett est.
Benjamin Greg.
James Ginn.
Gideon Garretson.
Wm. Guthrey.
Robert Giffin.
Joseph Garrett.
Alexander Guthrey.
Joel Hulet.
Samuel Hadley est.
Wm. Hannah.
Edward Harper est.
Joseph Harper.
Black Harry.
John Hannah, Sr.
John Hannah.
Daniel Henery.
Robert Hanna.
Andrew Hall.
Samuel Hannah.
Eliot Hays.
Mathew Hopkins.
Robert Hall.
John Holmes est.
Elizabeth Holmes.
Isaac Holmes.
John Huggle.
James Hamilton.
James Hall.
Caleb Harlin, Sr., 1 merchant-mill, 1 saw-mill.
Caleb Harlin.
William Harlin est.
Jacob Hersh.
Isaac Hersey, $\frac{1}{2}$ of merchant-mill, $\frac{1}{2}$ of saw-mill.
Benjamin Hersey, $\frac{1}{2}$ of merchant-mill, $\frac{1}{2}$ of saw-mill.
Jacob Hannunway.
John Holchan's est.
Samuel Huston.
James Huston.
Alex. Huston.
Andrew Hendrickson.
Joseph Heald est.
William Hickman.
Levi Hopper est.
Robert Hugins est.
Samuel Heald.
John Hill.
Samuel Johnston.
Heth John.
William Ingram.
Theophilus Jones est.
Robert Johnston, 1 ghrist-mill, 1 saw-mill.
Joshua Johnston, 1 fulling-mill.
John Jernin.
John Johnston.
Andrew Justice.

- Eron Justice est.
 Thomas Justice.
 Jeremiah Jenkins.
 William Jordan, Sr.
 William Jordan, Jr.
 James Jordan.
 Jacob Justice est.
 Joseph Jordan's est.
 John Owen.
 Ephraim Jackson, 1 saw-mill.
 David Johnson.
 Thomas Jackson.
 James Jackson.
 Simon Johnston est.
 Samuel Kibler.
 Samuel Kerna.
 Martha Kennet.
 John Kennet.
 Thomas Kitchen's est.
 Benjamin Kerna.
 Margaret Kelly.
 Doctor Kithcart's est.
 Robinson Kenny.
 John Lockard.
 Thomas Loughhead.
 Charles Lerner.
 John Little.
 Samuel Little.
 Doctor Latimer.
 Lewis Laubwin.
 Arin Lewis.
 William Leg.
 Samuel Lindsey.
 Wm. Little, 1 saw-mill.
 Ezra Lewis.
 Thomas Lock.
 Cyrus Loper.
 Archibald McDannel.
 John McGonigal.
 Jonathan Moore est.
 Henry McSherry.
 Alexander Morrison.
 John Morrison.
 Thomas Moore.
 John McDannal.
 Thomas Mitchel.
 George Moore.
 John McIntire est.
 Archy McDannal.
 Samuel McDannal.
 William McKown.
 William Morgan.
 Hugh McGregor.
 Daniel McGregor.
 James McGonigal.
 John Mechin.
 Samuel Mechin.
 William Mechin.
 Samuel Morrison.
 Thomas McDannal, 1 saw-mill.
 Hannah Moore.
 William Moor.
 Samuel McElive.
 James McDannal.
 Samuel Murphey.
 Robert Miller.
 Rodney McGilligan.
 Jacob Morton.
 Eron Mendinghall.
 Abraham Mendinghall.
 John Mendinghall.
 Richard Mahau.
 James McCullin.
 David Mercer.
 John McClery.
 William Montgomery (blue Bill).
- James McSherry.
 John Henry Bougelows Me-zerts.
 Patrick McGilligan.
 Robert McElive.
 William Montgomery (black-man).
 James McElroy.
 John McEntire.
 Elizabeth Montgomery.
 John Mullin.
 David Morrison est., 1 saw-mill.
 Jesse Mercer.
 William McKee.
 Thomas McDowel.
 Wm. McDannal.
 Elijah McClanahan.
 James McClanahan.
 Thomas Montgomery.
 William McFaddon's est.
 Patrick McIlade.
 Thomas McKennan.
 Thomas Mellon.
 Edward Marshal.
 Joseph Marshal, merchant-mills.
 Samuel Marshal.
 William Marshal.
 James McKnight.
 William Mock.
 William McElive.
 Eron Mosler.
 Sarah Meeteer.
 George McCullough.
 Rev'd Mullinax est.
 Moses Montgomery.
 Samuel Montgomery.
 Wm. Mason, Sr.
 Wm. Mason, Jr.
 Peter Mason.
 David Moor.
 Mary McKnight.
 Moses McKnight est.
 Wm. McKennan.
 John McKennan.
 John McBenth.
 James Mendinghall, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill.
 David Neving est.
 Samuel Neving est.
 Joseph Ogle's est.
 John Ocheltree.
 Paul Peach's est.
 John Peterson.
 John Phillips.
 John Pharoah.
 Ann Poulson.
 Wm. Phillips.
 Wm. Paterson.
 John R. Phillips.
 Henry Phillips.
 Wm. Pasmore.
 Job Proctor.
 Jacob Poulson.
 Jacob Preston.
 Joseph Phillips.
 John Phillips, 1 merchant-mill.
 Thomas Phillips.
 James Phillips' est.
 Harry Pile.
 Wm. Phillips.
 James Peirce.
 Pompey, black man.
 Robert Phillips est., 1 merchant-mill, 1 saw-mill.
 John Pyle.
- Peter Plankinton.
 James Prevart.
 Wm. Patten.
 Samuel Quillin.
 James Quin.
 John Robinson est.
 Ezekiel Reece.
 David Rob.
 Hugh Russel.
 James Robison.
 Joseph Rankin.
 Thomas Reece.
 George Right.
 Thomas Reece est.
 Solomon Reece.
 Wm. Robison.
 Joseph Reece.
 Mary Reece.
 Wm. Reynolds.
 Peter Ruth.
 Thomas Reddon.
 George Robison.
 Charles Rubinedin.
 Joshua Reece.
 John Reece est., 1 merchant-mill, 1 saw-mill.
 Jacob Robison est.
 John Robison, 1 grist-mill.
 Thomas Rice.
 James Rice.
 Henry Rumer and Christian Grenewelt.
 Joseph Robison.
 Samuel Richison, black man.
 Andrew Reynolds, 1 merchant-mill.
 Wm. Rusel.
 James Robison.
 Jeremiah Reece.
 James Rooney.
 John Ross est.
 Joseph Rummons.
 Sarah Singleton's est.
 Christopher Springer.
 Jeremiah Springer.
 Thomas Springer.
 Isaac Scottering.
 Wm. Stapler.
 Nathan Sanders.
 James Stroud.
 Thomas Stapley, one-half of a merchant-mill.
 Peter Springer.
 Joshua Stroud's est., one-half of a merchant-mill.
 Uriah Stroop.
 Jacob Star.
 John Strickler.
 James Shenedy.
 James Shelladay.
 Benjamin Springer.
 Charles Springer.
 Enoch Springer.
 Wm. Springer.
 Andrew Smiley.
 George Springer.
 Elizabeth Springer.
- Wm. Smyth.
 David Sullivan.
 David Sildham est.
 Eli Sinnix.
 Sarah Sharpless.
 Jesse Tyson's est.
 James Thompson.
 Daniel Thompson.
 John Thompson.
 John Tibley.
 John Tweed's est.
 Andrew Thompson.
 Crispin Taylor.
 Joseph Trusty, black man.
 Joseph Thomas.
 Alexander Taylor.
 John Vinsant.
 Nicholas Vandike.
 John Vellentine's est.
 Robert Wilkison.
 Thomas Wilson's est.
 Samuel Walker.
 Alexander Walker.
 Joshua Wiser.
 Robert Whittenides.
 Jacob Whiteman.
 Jacob Whiteman, Jr.
 David Walker.
 Joshua Wollaston est.
 Henry Whitson.
 Mingo Woods, black man.
 Henry Wilton.
 Joseph Wollaston.
 Jeremiah Wollaston.
 Jacob Wollaston, 1 grist mill, 1 saw-mill.
 Wm. Wollaston.
 Mathias Warner.
 Seth Wells.
 John Walker, Jr.
 Robert Walker.
 Wm. Wason.
 Peter White.
 Wm. Woodard.
 Hugh Wallace.
 Charles Waggoner.
 Henry Wilkin.
 John Walker, Sr.
 Wm. Walker.
 James Walker.
 Wm. Wheley.
 Leonard Waggoner.
 Samuel Woodard est.
 Stephen Wilson.
 James Wilson.
 Wm. Woodnet.
 George Wollaston.
 John Way.
 Joshua Wilson.
 Arthur White.
 Thomas Yearly.
 Leah Young.
 Jonathan Yarnel.
 Nathen Yarnel.
 Holton Yarnel."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—The land on which St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church stands was patented to Arient Jansen Vanderburg on July 12, 1685. He, by his will bearing date November 20, 1701, devised a portion of his estate to Rev. Eric Biorck and the Swedish Church, to be disposed of as they saw fit. On June 29, 1714, Rev. Biorck and Barbara, widow of Vanderburg, conveyed the entire

one hundred and ten acres, originally patented, to James Robinson. Ten acres of this tract Robinson deeded to the Honorable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for the only use of St. James' Church. The deed bears no date but 1720 and recites that "the land is granted in consideration of the dutiful affection, love and good will which I have and doe bear unto the Church of England and members of the said church, . . . of which I profess myself a member, have to the only proper benefit and behoofe of the said church and school-house wherein youths may be educated according to the principles of the said church, to and for the only use and service of my well beloved brethren and neighbors. The present minister of a certain part of the said church, commonly known or distinguished by the name of St. James' Church, at White Clay Creek, and their successors." From this it appears that St. James' Church was constituted before 1720. The first building was a log structure which was supplanted by a frame edifice. The present church building is the third one on this site, and was erected in 1822. It is a one-story stone building, forty by forty-five feet, with a gallery on three sides. A marble slab on the outside of the church bears the following inscription:

"St. James Church,
Founded 1720,
Rebuilt 1822."

The number of communicants at the present time is sixty-two. The Sunday-school is composed of five teachers and fifteen scholars. The church is governed by a board of trustees instead of wardens and vestry, as is usual in Episcopal churches.

The following persons compose the present board: John Lewden, Robert C. Justis, Robert L. Armstrong, Thomas W. Jones, Alonzo Newlin, Thomas Brackin and J. Taylor Pierson.

The cemetery surrounding the church is filled with the graves of the early settlers in this vicinity.

The following is a list of the rectors since 1799:

Rev. Robert Clay, from 1797 until April 21, 1821.
Rev. Richard Hall, installed July 21, 1821.
Rev. Stephen W. Prestman, installed April 19, 1824.
Rev. Mr. Pardee, from April 4, 1833, until December 23, 1834.
Rev. Hiram Adams from April, 1835, until April 16, 1838.
Rev. Corry Chambers, from October 16, 1839, until July 30, 1843.
Rev. Mr. Freeman, from June 10, 1844, until September 22, 1844, when he was appointed Bishop of Arkansas.
Rev. Walter E. Franklin, from January 12, 1845, until June 6, 1847.
Rev. William Traquell, resigned April 13, 1848.
Rev. J. H. Mansfield, from May 14, 1847, until June 29, 1850.
George Sheets.
Rev. Breed Batcheller, until August 15, 1857.
Rev. Wm. Marshall, from August 15, 1857, until August 26, 1872.
Rev. Charles Fessenden, from March 17, 1873, until October 6, 1874.
Rev. W. D. Hanson, from January 16, 1875, to July 8, 1885.
Rev. Wm. A. Alrich, December 1, 1885.

White Clay Creek Presbyterian Church was organized about 1721. During the first few years the church had no regular pastor, and occasional services were conducted by Revs. Daniel McGill and Robert Laing. The first mention of a church edifice at this place is found in the minutes of the Presbytery of June 5, 1723, and is as follows: "Appointed, that our next Presbytery meet at White Clay meeting-

house the first Wednesday of August next." On September 22, 1724, Rev. Thomas Craighead was installed as the first regular pastor of this congregation. He was a native of Ireland and came to this country in 1715. A call was extended to him by John Montgomery and John Campbell, representatives of this church, which he accepted in 1724, and continued until 1733. The land on which the church stood was owned by him, and on April 10, 1727, he granted one acre to John Montgomery, William McMechen, William Steel, William Nevin, Hugh Clark and Josiah Ramage, trustees, for the consideration of "one peppercorn yearly if demanded. It was for the use of the people called Presbyterians, belonging to the Presbytery meeting at White Clay Creek."

The second church was built on a half-acre adjacent to "the Old Presbyterian Meeting-House land," about 1785. Tradition says that it was a log building twenty-five by forty feet, and was still standing in 1772. In 1737, Rev. Charles Tennent became pastor of this church. He was also a native of Ireland, and came to this country in 1716. He served the church here till 1763. From 1741 till 1759 a bitter dissension occurred in the church, which was happily ended in the latter year.

The trustees in 1740 were James McMechen, of White Clay Creek Hundred, and William McGaughey, William Nevin, Alexander Montgomery, David Nevin and William Coughran, of Mill Creek Hundred. The deed for the present church site was given May 25, 1752, by Joseph England (miller), to William Steel, John Deal, Wm. McCrea, James McMechen, David English, Evan Rice, William Gallagher, Neal Morrison, William McMechin, Charles Black, Robert Boggs and Hugh Randalls, "members of the Presbyterian congregation, whereof the Reverend Mr. Charles Tennent is at present pastor." The church then erected was thirty-six by sixty feet, contained sixty-nine pews, and stood one hundred and three years. Rev. John McCrery, the third pastor, was ordained May 10, 1769, and continued till his death, which occurred June 18, 1800 (Rev. McCrery was a graduate of Princeton, of the class of 1764). The stone wall around the church was built in 1785. From 1800 till 1812 the church depended upon supplies. In 1807 Robert Crawford and Alexander Guthrie, each about seventy years of age, were elders of this church. Rev. Andrew K. Russell was installed pastor on April 8, 1812. He was a valedictorian of the class of 1806, at Dickinson College. He ministered here until his decease, in 1839. In 1815 there were only thirty-eight communicants of this church. In 1816 ten were added, and in 1833 forty-five were received into membership. During the last thirteen years of his ministry the ruling elders were Douglas Morrison, Dr. Thomas W. Handy, Alexander Guthrie, Jacob Whiteman and George Springer. Rev. Wm. R. Work was installed December 3, 1840, and continued until April 8, 1846.

Rev. Joseph Barr, the next pastor, was installed June 2, 1846, and ministered here until October, 1853.

Rev. James Vallandigham, D.D., was called to this church and the Head of Christiana in October, 1853. On May 31, 1875, each church was made a separate station, and Dr. Vallandigham remained in charge of the Head of Christiana.

Rev. Wm. D. Mackey acted as stated supply of this church until April 11, 1885, when he resigned.

Rev. James B. Umberger, the present pastor, was installed November 5, 1885.

The present two-story brick church building was erected in 1855. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. H. S. Clarke on May 1, 1856.

The membership of the church at the present time is one hundred and eighty.

A Sunday-school of one hundred members is under the superintendence of J. H. Walker.

The following are the officers of the church at present: Pastor, Rev. James B. Umberger; Elders, Wm. Hawthorn, Thos. Hawthorn, Samuel Lindsay, George D. Medill, Samuel S. McCoy, Andrew Rambo, Wm. J. Stroud, James H. Walker; Trustees, Samuel Lindsay, Samuel Morrison, Chas. A. Morrison, Wm. Hawthorn, Mansell Tweed, Milton Steel, Robt. T. Rankin.

Red Clay Creek Presbyterian Church.—Services were held in the vicinity of this church as early as 1713, but no steps were taken for the organization of a church till 1722. In this year the several Presbyterians in this neighborhood were constituted a church. They depended upon supplies till December 17, 1755, when Rev. William McKennan was ordained and installed as pastor. He filled this pulpit and a portion of the time preached at White Clay Creek Church until his death, which occurred May 15, 1809. The next pastor, Rev. Samuel Henderson, ministered to this congregation until 1811. From this year until 1823 the congregation again depended upon supplies. In the latter year Rev. Thomas Love was installed pastor, which position he held until 1862. He was also pastor of the Lower Brandywine Church until 1856.

Rev. Sterling M. Galt served this church and the one at Newark from August, 1863, until his death, October 24, 1865.

From this date to the present time the pulpit has been filled by Revs. W. A. Rankin, S. H. Higgins, A. C. Jenkins, R. P. Kennedy and Dr. Porter.

A stone slab in the present commodious building states that it was founded in 1761 and rebuilt in 1853.

The church has a membership at the present time of one hundred and twenty-five.

The present elders are George Klar, Egbert Klar, Henry Claran and Archibald Armstrong.

The present board of trustees is composed of the following persons: George Klar, Lewis McElvee, John R. Crosson, Dr. Swithin Chandler, Franklin Gebhart.

The Presbyterian Church at Stanton was erected and dedicated in 1875. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Marks. The erection of the

church is due to the labor and influence of Rev. Robert Graham, who filled the pulpit for a year after its completion. At that time there were seventeen members. This number was increased by additions both by letter and on probation, until it reached thirty in 1877. After the removal of Rev. Mr. Graham, the church was connected for a short time with the Christiana Church, and ministered to by Rev. Mr. Snyder. With the exception of these two pastors, the church has depended entirely on supplies. The building is a frame edifice, one story high, thirty by forty feet, and was erected at a cost of \$2250. The membership has gradually decreased until there are at present but ten communicants. The present officers are,—Elders, James R. Foote, B. W. Dickey; Trustees, John H. Narvell, C. H. Dickey.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church.—Previous to 1824 the Methodists in the central part of Mill Creek Hundred held meetings in private houses. In that year a stone church, twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, with a gallery, was erected. In this building they worshipped for thirty-five years. They then removed the stone building, and erected a one-story frame building, thirty-five by fifty feet, which is still in use. The new church cost about \$2500. At present the membership is sixty. The present board of trustees is composed of the following persons: A. J. Whiteman, John W. Worl, Joseph Guthrie, I. B. Eastburn and John K. Chambers. The class leader is Joseph Guthrie. The Ebenezer Church has been connected with the Newark, Christiana and Hockessin Circuits, and has been supplied by the pastors in charge of those circuits.

Stanton Methodist Episcopal Church.—In January, 1877, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newport, under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. H. S. Thompson, commenced a series of religious meetings in the school-house at Stanton. As a result of these meetings, there were many conversions. In February an unoccupied building was rented and fitted up for a chapel. The congregation immediately began to take steps for the erection of a church. A lot was purchased, and the corner-stone of the church was laid on June 12th. Bishop L. Scott officiated, assisted by Revs. W. J. Stevenson, D.D., C. M. Pegg, J. B. Quigg, J. France, G. R. Bristol, L. E. Barrett, G. W. Burke and "Father Pegg." The church was dedicated November 1st of the same year. Appropriate services were conducted by Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D.D., and others. The church is a frame building, Gothic in style, and its dimensions are thirty-five by fifty-five feet. It was erected at a cost of \$2500. The present membership is fifty. The church has been served by the following pastors: Revs. H. S. Thompson, J. D. Rigg, J. E. Bryan, E. H. Nelson and J. D. C. Hanna. Present Trustees: Edwin Cranston, Joseph Derrickson, John Turner, William Mullen, Seth F. Whiteley.

Hockessin Methodist Episcopal Church.—In April, 1881, a Methodist meeting was held in a wheelwright

shop, belonging to Mrs. Brackin, at Brackinsville, by Alban Dalton and a few others. A short time after this meeting a Sunday-school called "Friendship" was organized, and the meetings were held at this place. In the fall a room in Odd Fellows' Hall was secured for holding divine services. Rev. W. H. Hendrickson at this time conducted the meetings. In December it was decided to build a church, and a committee of eleven was appointed to solicit subscriptions for its erection. A discussion arose at this time as to a suitable location, and it was finally decided that Hockessin was the more desirable place of the two. On the 21st day of July, 1882, the following persons were elected and incorporated as the trustees of the church: Wm. Howard, Israel Durham, Thos. W. Feree, Alban Dalton, Edwin Golding, Reese W. Chandler, James McDowell, Ellis F. Kinsey.

On the 21st of the following month the contract for the erection of the church, except the gallery, classrooms and seats, was awarded to Thomas M. Robinson, whose bid was \$1727.50. The corner-stone was laid November 5, 1882, with appropriate services conducted by Rev. J. E. Bryan and others.

On February 18, 1883, the church was dedicated to the worship of God. Services were conducted in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Stevens, in the afternoon by Rev. M. A. Richards, and at night by Rev. Adam Wallace. At the present time there are forty-five members. The following pastors have labored here: Rev. J. E. Bryan, Rev. Wm. R. Sears, Rev. Julius Dodd, Rev. Joseph Dare.

The present officers are: Pastor, Joseph Dare; Class-Leader, Moses Golding; Trustees, Moses Golding, Jacob Broomhall, T. W. Feree, Edwin Golding, A. L. West.

Friends.—The earliest record of a meeting at Hockessin is in 1730, when a week-day meeting was held at the residence of Wm. Cox, by permission of the Newark Preparative Meeting.

In 1737, Henry Dixon and some other Friends settled in Mill Creek Hundred, and a first and week-day meeting were established among them. On the 17th of Tenth Month of that year two tracts of land were deeded to John Baldwin, Jacob Hollingsworth, Henry Dixon and John Dixon, trustees. The one tract of two roods and twenty eight perches was granted by Wm. Cox and Catharine, his wife, the other of one acre and forty-six perches, by Thomas Dixon and Hannah, his wife. In the following year a meeting-house, which is part of the present meeting-house, was erected. This was enlarged to its present size, thirty by forty-five feet, in 1745. Meetings for worship were held under the supervision of Kennett and, perhaps, Newark Monthly Meetings, until 1808, when business meetings were established. The Monthly Meetings were known as "Centre Monthly Meetings," and were held alternately at Centre and Hockessin until 1787, when they were divided and each made a separate meeting-place. The wood-work on the building has been repaired at

various times and out-houses built more recently. The building is now in a good state of preservation. There are at present about twenty-five families and parts of twenty more families connected with this Monthly Meeting.

Mill Creek Meeting-House.—In 1838 James Thompson and thirty-two other Friends petitioned the New Garden Monthly Meeting for the privilege of holding a meeting for the worship of God. A committee was appointed to ascertain the advisability of establishing another meeting in Mill Creek Hundred. The committee, composed of Sarah Michener, Sarah Wilson, Martha Hilles, Jonathan Lamborn, Ephraim Jackson and Benjamin Ferris, reported favorably and permission was granted. Services were conducted in the residence of James Thompson until 1841, when a one-story stone meeting-house, thirty by forty feet, was erected at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. In this building the services have since been held, and there are at present fifty members.

White Clay Creek Meeting was established in 1781, by the consent of the Chester Quarterly Meeting. In 1784 they were allowed to hold preparative meetings, and in 1803, at their own request, the name was changed to Stanton.

The first meeting-house was built many years ago and remained till 1873, when the present one-story brick building, thirty by forty-two feet, was erected at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars.

There are present about seven worshippers.

Benjamin Cranston is the clerk of the meeting.

The Union Chapel, situated between Stanton and Marshallton, was erected in 1886. It was built particularly to afford a suitable place for holding Sunday-school, which previous to this was held in the district school-house under unfavorable circumstances. Religious meetings are held in it every Sunday night, consisting either of prayer-meeting or preaching. The Sunday-school numbers over a hundred attendants, and is under the superintendence of William Mullen. The building is a one-story frame edifice, thirty by sixty feet, and was erected at a cost of two thousand one hundred dollars.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church.—The first Catholic known to have resided in Delaware was Cornelius Hollehan, a wealthy Irish gentleman, who emigrated to this country about 1730, and settled in Mill Creek Hundred, on part of Staning Manor. He named his homestead "Cuba Rock," and here he entertained the early Catholic clergy, and at his house the first Catholic services were held in Delaware. He later purchased another tract, called "The Old Homestead," on which the present Catholic church stands. The growth of Wilmington and the establishment of Catholic churches there drew to them the Catholic population in the vicinity, and not until 1882 was the present church founded, and the church edifice was erected and completed in 1883.

There was a small log church known as "St. Mary's," and cemetery at a place called "Coffee

Run," on the turnpike, about three miles nearer Wilmington. The cemetery dates back to 1786. The first pastor was Rev. Father Whalen, who was succeeded in 1796 by Rev. P. Kenney.

The Ashland church, at Ashland Station, called St. Patrick's, with an adjoining parsonage and cemetery, was commenced in 1881. The Rev. Peter Donaghy became the first pastor of Hockessin and Ashland churches, and resided in the parsonage at Ashland. He was succeeded in June, 1887, by the Rev. James Travers Farley, the present incumbent.

SCHOOLS.—The necessity of educating the youth was early felt by the residents of Mill Creek Hundred, and for this purpose private schools were opened, affording educational advantages to such as were able to pay for them. On January 20, 1808, an act to incorporate a school near St. James' Chapel was passed. Joseph Ball, Humphrey Hill, Joseph Burn, Wm. Reynolds, Andrew Reynolds, David Morrison, Caleb Harlin and Edward Marshall were appointed trustees. A building was erected, which is still standing. Private school was conducted here until the adoption of the common school system, when the building was converted into a school for the education of all classes, and was so used many years. The names of Henry Hasson, John Runk, Thomas Stapler, Gideon Wakeman, Ruth Bonsall, Mark Gibson, Evan Rice and James N. Williams are still remembered as early teachers in this hundred. The old stone school-house at Stanton, which was the first used for public school purposes, is still occupied for those purposes.

At Marshallton the schools are divided into two departments and occupy a commodious building. There are at Marshallton one hundred and twenty pupils. The old and, in most cases, badly constructed and worse ventilated school buildings have been supplanted with neat, convenient and healthful structures. The system has been improved at various times and better qualified teachers employed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—The roads of the present day in Mill Creek Hundred are in a good condition, and present a striking contrast to the ones constructed by the early settlers, both as to convenience and number. The earliest roads, built and known as the King's Highway, are treated in the chapter on internal improvements. From time to time, as the wants of the people have demanded them, roads have been built. On February 26, 1752, the viewers appointed to review "the road formerly laid out, leading from Joseph England's to the county line," made a favorable report, which was confirmed.

In August, 1768, a petition was presented to the Levy Court for the opening of a road from Newark to Cuckoldstown, adjoining the plantation of Jeremiah Wollaston, and extending to the old Presbyterian Church, and thence till it intersects the road from Newark to the Circle, near the school-house of Robert Bogg's. In 1771, John Reese and John Foulk built a bridge over White Clay Creek. In the March term

of Levy Court, 1813, a committee was appointed to contract for the erection of a bridge over Red Clay Creek at William Foulk's Mill. On March 5, 1816, one thousand dollars were appropriated by the Levy Court for the erection of a bridge over White Clay Creek, at Tyson's Ford, near Meteer's mill. This was built during that year at a cost of \$1771.83, which was paid February 17th of the following year. In March, 1823, two hundred and forty dollars were appropriated for repairing this bridge. In March, 1832, one thousand dollars were appropriated for a bridge over White Clay Creek at Harmony Mills. The bridge was constructed and cost one thousand seven hundred dollars. At various other times roads have been laid out and bridges constructed till the present excellent state of affairs has been attained.

INDUSTRIES.—Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1712 to 1726, was attracted to the county of New Castle by the iron in Iron Hill and vicinity. Swedenborg, writing in 1734, says that Sir William Keith, in 1725, had a furnace on Christina Creek. Bishop also says he manufactured iron in New Castle County. An examination of the records discloses the fact that on October 29, 1722, Sir William Keith purchased two hundred and sixteen acres of land in Pencader Hundred, on the south side of Iron Hill, of Philip James, and on July 16, 1724, one hundred acres of land lying on the north side of White Clay Creek in Mill Creek Hundred, of "James Espy, of Keithsborough, of New Castle County, merchant." This tract was part of a larger tract which was originally granted to Broor Sinnexsen, and was on both sides of White Clay Creek. The part in Mill Creek Hundred, which lay above the mouth of Mill Creek, was deeded by Sinnexsen to Christian Juriansen, his step-son, from whom it passed to others, and in 1723 to James Espy. From papers of John England, manager, and afterwards part owner of Principio Furnace, and at one time the owner of Keith lands, James M. Swank, in "Manufacture of Iron of All Ages," quotes the following concerning the purchase: "Sundry lands and tenements in New Castle County, Delaware, upon which lands there was a small iron forge, and supposed to be a great quantity of iron ore." Thus it will appear that there was a forge upon some of the lands purchased.

Keith also bought of William Battel, sheriff, September 5, 1725, four hundred and seventy acres of land, lying on both sides of "Christina" Creek, and November 16th the same year, two hundred acres on the same creek. He also purchased two lots containing respectively fourteen and a half acres and ten and a half acres, on one of which was a grist-mill. On February 3, 1726, he bought of Howell James two hundred and fifty acres of land on Christina Hundred. All of these tracts he conveyed, February 22, 1726, to John England, who, October 5th following, bought of Toby Leech six hundred acres on the north side of White Clay Creek, resting also on Muddy Run. The six hundred

acres were part of a larger tract originally located by John Guest. Upon it, as late as 1820, a grist-mill was run by Joseph England, probably a descendant. It was above the James Espy tract and probably joined it, separated only by Pipe Creek.

It is related in the "Manufacture of Iron in All Ages," by James M. Swank, that about 1725 one John Ball was operating a bloomery on White Clay Creek near St. James' Church. A John Ball was in possession at that time of four hundred acres of land called "New Design," lying on the west side of Mill Creek, and in a deed April 29, 1735, he is mentioned as a blacksmith, and conveyed forty acres of the tract to his son William, also a blacksmith, and one hundred acres of a tract adjoining. He had conveyed a part to a son James in 1729, and May 17, 1737, conveyed to John Ball, Jr., two hundred and two acres, and July 15, 1738, one hundred and three acres to his son William. It is quite probable that the father and son carried on a bloomery a few years as ore could be obtained from Iron Hill. The Abbingdon Iron Works Company were then operating at that place.

The excellent mill-sites afforded by the streams of this hundred were conducive to the erection of mills at an early date. The assessment list of 1804 contained the following names as mill-owners: Joshua Johnson, fulling-mill; John Armstrong & Samuel Meteer & Co., paper-mill and saw-mill; James Black's estate, grist-mill; Henry Brackin, grist and saw-mills; Joseph England, grist and saw-mills; William Foulk, grist and saw-mills; Caleb Harlin, Sr., grist and saw-mills; Isaac & Benjamin Hersey, grist and saw-mills; Robert Johnston, grist and saw-mills; John Marshal, grist-mill; James Mendenhall, grist and saw-mills; John Phillips, grist-mill; Robert Phillips' estate, grist and saw-mills; John Reece's estate, grist and saw-mills; John Robinson, grist-mill; Andrew Reynolds, grist-mill; Thomas Stapler and Joshua Stroud's estate, grist-mill; Jacob Wollaston, grist and saw-mills; William & Abraham Barker, saw-mill; Ephraim Jackson, saw-mill; William Little, saw-mill; Thomas McDaniel, saw-mill; and David Morrison's estate, saw-mill. Some of these were built at a much earlier period, and mills are now on the sites occupied by them. Others have fallen into decay and disuse, and a few have been entirely forgotten.

Those forgotten are the mills owned in 1804 by James Black's estate, Robert Johnson, John Phillips and John Robinson. Of those no longer in use are the mills of Joshua Johnson, Henry Brackin, Andrew Reynolds, William & Abraham Barker, William Little and David Morrison's estate. Of the mills in use in 1824, the following have been discontinued: Jesse Trump's cotton-factory, afterwards used by James Broadbent as a carpet-factory, and during the war operated as a woolen-factory by James Taylor. The old building still stands. The William Stapler fulling-mill at Stanton, not operated for many years; Robert Crawford's tanyard on Muddy Run, after-

wards converted into a bark-mill, but not operated since 1860; Robert Squib's tanyard at Stanton, not run since 1830; Joshua Johnson's mill was last operated about 1855 by his son, Samuel, and was on the John Ridgeway property; John Reese's mill was built in 1773 on land now owned by David Eastburn, and was last operated about 1816; Henry Brackin's mill was near Brackinville; has not been in operation since 1860. William Little and David Morriston owned small saw-mills on Pike Creek, and are almost entirely forgotten. Andrew Reynolds' mill was built in 1799, and operated for a number of years by him. It was next owned by Samuel Anthony, by whom it was sold to Abraham Cannon. While in the possession of Cannon, it was last operated about 1877 by William Robinson. It was also used one year for a spice-mill under the management of Franklin Fell. It was a three-story building, thirty-five by forty-seven feet, and was situated on Mill Creek. It was torn down 1887 by R. Thomas Lynam, the present owner of the land. The Roosevelt cotton-factory on White Clay Creek, once an important manufactory, was burned about twenty years ago, and has not been rebuilt.

The earliest mill in the hundred was built at Stanton on an undivided tract of land owned by Charles Rumsey and John Watkins, planters, both of White Clay Creek. On October 14, 1679, they made an agreement for the erection of a mill with some of their neighbors.

A portion of the agreement reads as follows:

"And there being a convenient place to sett a mill and that ye neighbors dwelling on Cheese and Bread Island doe desire to build a mill there wee doe of these presents find ourselves . . . to grant to these people here underwritten, that certain place lett it belong to either of us when that Land is sheared, and on consideration of ye conveniences of soe good a thing for our owne use as well as those, wee doe by these presents give and grant to either or all of those parties here setts their hands free Liberty to build a mill to them their heirs for ever, to cutt timber at all times for use of ye sd Mill when wanted either to build new or to mend att or neare ye Mill, it being boath sydes of a little Creek that lyeth between Cheese & bread Island and sd Cheeles Rumseys plantation Running into White Clay Creek, as witness our hands ye date hereof . . .

"CHARLES RUMSEY.
"JOHN WATKINS."

The following is the list of subscribers:

"Wee that here belong to ye Mill is to have all of us a Lyke to bee att a Equal Charge to ye making of itt, and here setts our hands.

"JOHN SMITH.
"THO. WOLLASTON.
"ABRAHAM MAN.
"JOSEPH BARNES.
"ABERT JANSEN.
"OELA THOMASON.
"JACOB JANSEN.
"JOHN NUMMERS.
"HENRY GERRITSEN."

A mill was built at the place mentioned and later a half-interest was purchased by Cornelius and Richard Empson. The latter sold to Cornelius, who, by his will, December 12, 1710, conveyed his portion to his daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth. It was then used as a saw-mill, and it was stipulated that three thousand feet of boards should be sawed for some person not named. No further account is obtained of the mill property until in 1772, when it is learned that

Stephen Staples and Samuel Smith obtained condemnation of lands for a grist-mill. They had built a race, dam and corn or grist-mill, and on May 18th, in that year (1772) they made arrangements with John —, who owned lands above, whereby they could build their dam higher. At this time they owned two hundred and seventy acres on Bread and Cheese Island and on White Clay and Red Clay Creeks, and also a lot on the west side of the creek opposite where they built a mill-race. They set thirty acres apart as the mill property, and on October 10, 1780, sold a fourth interest to Caleb Byrnes.

On the 16th of April, 1795, Samuel Smith and Jonathan and Daniel Byrnes, heirs of Caleb, sold to Joshua Stroud the two equal undivided parts in the mill and property. On March 3, 1812, John Stapler, grandson of Stephen, sold to Stephen Stapler, his brother, the quarter-interest held by him. Stephen Stapler already owned a quarter-interest in his own right. Joshua Stroud conveyed his one-half interest to Jonathan and Daniel Byrnes, May 15, 1812, and bought it back in June following. On January 7, 1813, he sold it to Stephen Stapler, who operated the mill until it was sold July 10, 1816, on a judgment by Francis Haughey, sheriff, to James Brian. On the 10th of October, 1820, Brian sold a merchant mill, saw-mill, and all machinery, buildings and tenements, and fifty-four acres to Samuel Bailey. The mill was old and built of stone. A frame mill was built by Mr. Bailey and operated by him until 1852, when Joseph Tatnall and a Mr. Lea became the purchasers. In 1864 Mr. Tatnall became the sole owner and continued so until the mill was destroyed by fire in November, 1885.

In October, 1677, there was patented to John Anderson *alias* Stalcop, a tract of land, on the east side of a branch of Christiana Creek called "Red Clay's Kill," containing six hundred acres, known as "Southern Land." He was also the owner of the land which is now occupied by the city of Wilmington. A portion of the six-hundred-acre tract was conveyed at an early date to Thomas Bird, and descended to his son Empson, who sold to Robert Phillips, May 8, 1773. On it was an old log mill known as the "Swedes' Mill," which remained till 1812, when it was torn down, and on part of the foundation a stone mill was erected to be used as a woolen manufactory. In 1790, in the rear of the log mill, the present frame mill, forty by sixty feet, three stories high, was erected. The woolen-mill was operated but a few years and then connected with the grist-mill. In 1828, the mill property was purchased by John C. Phillips. It was next owned and operated by Isaac D. & William G. Phillips till 1876, when Isaac D. Phillips became the sole owner and has since operated it. Some of the machinery was purchased of Oliver Evans. The buildings have been remodeled several times. The grinding is done by burrs and consists of merchant and custom work. The mill is situated on Red Clay Creek.

On January 12, 1747, six acres of land in Mill Creek Hundred were condemned for the use of the

mill, at that time in the possession of David Robinson and Alexander Montgomery. The mill was situated on Mill Creek, and in 1804 was owned by Caleb Harlin, Sr. In 1815 the old mill was torn down and the present one erected. The mill is operated by water-power and the grinding done by burr, and is mostly custom work. The mill is now owned by Samuel Chandler.

The mill owned by Thomas McDaniel in 1804 was situated on Pipe Creek. In 1827 the old mill was torn down and the present building erected by John McDaniel. In 1875 it was sold by his heirs to G. M. D. Robinson. Dr. Swithin Chandler, the next owner, conveyed the mill to W. M. Logan in 1886. The capacity is twenty-five barrels per day. There is a saw-mill in connection capable of sawing from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred feet of lumber daily.

The mill of Ephraim Jackson was at Hockessin, and was sold by his heirs to George Springer, who conveyed it to John Mitchell the present owner. The mill is at present seldom operated. It is leased to G. C. Gallagher, who has fitted up a portion of the mill as a creamery, in which he manufactures one hundred and seventy-five pounds of butter per day for Baltimore and Wilmington trade.

John England, one of the proprietors and the manager of Principio Furnace, built a grist-mill before 1734, which passed by deed to his brother Joseph, February 24, 1741, and was retained in the family for many years. In March, 1840, it was sold by the heirs of Joseph England (3d) to David Eastburn, who held possession of it till 1872, when he sold the mill to Oliver and Charles Allen. They operated it for two years and then sold it to Edward Wilson, who conveyed it to Thomas W. Jones. The old mill still stands and is situated on White Clay Creek. In 1887 it was refitted with rollers and has a capacity of forty barrels per day.

The mill owned by Jacob Wollaston in 1804 is still standing. It is situated on Pipe Creek, and has been operated for the past few years by James Ward as a spoke factory.

The grist and saw-mills owned by James Mendenhall in 1804 still remain in the family. They are situated on Mill Creek, and are now operated by John Mendenhall, great-grandson of the man who erected them. They have also been operated by each successive generation. The work performed here is solely custom work.

The grist-mill at Marshallton was at an early date owned by Solomon Hersey, and later came to Isaac and Benjamin Hersey, by whom they were owned in 1804. It next came into the possession of Jesse Trump, by whom it was sold to James Buckingham. John Marshall, who erected the rolling-mills there, became the next owner. The present mill is owned by J. R. Bringhurst.

On July 16, 1782, Charles Evans sold to John Evans, Theophilus Evans and Oliver Evans four hundred acres of land. On this they soon erected a stone grist-

mill, a saw-mill and a cooper-shop. The Evans' were of Welsh descent, and were born in the vicinity. Oliver, the most prominent of the three, was born in the year 1755.¹

On May 26, 1792, the mills were sold by Sheriff Thomas Kean and purchased by David Nivin. He sold a one-third interest to Charles Anderson, who, March 15, 1795, sold it to William Foulk. The remaining two-thirds were purchased of Nivin by Foulk on February 24, 1798. After his death the property descended to his heirs, and May 9, 1820, his son John purchased the interest of the remaining heirs. From this family the hamlet received the name Faulkland. John Foulk retained possession till May 28, 1828, when it was purchased by Jonathan Fell and turned into a spice-grinding establishment.

Previous to this the grinding was done in Philadelphia, but on the purchase of this mill the situation in that city was converted into a warehouse. The manufacture of spices here by this family was continued until March 17, 1874, when the second mill was burned. The old mill was burned in 1867, but was immediately rebuilt.

The mill was last operated by C. J. Fell & Brother. Their spices had a world-wide reputation and were shipped to all the principal cities. Near the old site is a grist-mill owned by Franklin Fell.

On May 19, 1762, John Reece purchased a tract of land on Red Clay Creek, which was sold at sheriff's sale as the property of John Thomas. In the deed of conveyance no mention is made of any mills, and from this the inference is drawn that there was none there at that date. A grist-mill and a saw-mill were erected by John Reece and operated by him until his death, when they became the property of his son, John Reece, Jr. He retained possession of the mills until April 22, 1811, when he conveyed the land and mills to Mordecai McKiuney, who, September 17th of the following year, sold them to Thomas Lea. Mr. Lea improved the mills and in addition erected a cotton-factory. In February, 1823, William Warner, Edward Tatnall and James Price, assignees of Thomas Lea, offered for sale a cotton-mill named "Endeavor," with one thousand four hundred and fifty-two spindles, two pickers, four carding-engines, also a grist-mill and cotton-factory named "Auburn," on Red Clay Creek, with one thousand three hundred spindles. The sale of the mills on Red Clay Creek was not consummated till June 30, 1826, when they were purchased by Joseph and Jesse Mendinhal. They retained the mills twelve years, and October 4, 1838, conveyed them to Thomas Garret and David Smith. They were operated in partnership until September 23, 1846, when Garret's share was purchased by Smith. He continued in possession of the mills until November 1, 1849, when they came into the possession of Cyrus Hilborn. On April 24, 1858, they were exposed at public sale by the sheriff and

purchased by Joseph Mendinhal, who, September 1st, of the same year, sold them to James Cranston. On March 25, 1864, Cranston sold to John Wright, who, June 21st, conveyed the mills to William Dean, John Pilling, Joseph W. Bullock, Benjamin Bullock and George T. Jones. By them, on December 30, 1864, the mills were conveyed to the Kiamensi Woolen Company, which was incorporated October 20, 1864. At some period previous the saw-mill had been abandoned and the grist-mill removed or converted into a portion of the cotton-factory.

When the Kiamensi Woolen Company came into possession of the factory it was operated partly on cotton and partly on woolen goods, the woolen feature having been introduced by Wright. They immediately removed all cotton machinery and converted the mill into a manufactory for the exclusive manufacture of woolen goods. Carding and spinning were also done there until the Independence Mill, at Stanton, was purchased, but since that time this work is performed at the latter place. By annual additions the factory has doubled its capacity since it came into the possession of the present company. The mills are fitted up with improved machinery and have telegraphic and telephonic communications as well as automatic sprinklers. The raw materials and the manufactured products are conveyed to and from the mills by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has a station in close proximity. With ten sets of cards in operation, one thousand two hundred dollars' worth of goods are manufactured per day. The mills are the chief means of livelihood for many of the residents of this section of the hundred, employment being given to one hundred and fifty operatives. The capital stock is one hundred and thirty-three thousand and three hundred dollars, which is divided into two thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of which all but one hundred and seventy shares are owned by the Pilling family. The mill is the largest and most successful woolen-mill in the State. Much credit is due to the president, Thomas Pilling, who has resided in the vicinity and had personal supervision of the factory since 1864. The present board of directors is as follows: President, Thomas Pilling; Secretary and Treasurer, John Pilling; R. T. Pilling and John Pilling, Jr. In addition to the mills the company owns twenty-six dwellings.

John Pilling, manufacturer, was born at Chowbent, Lancashire, England, March 6, 1830. He was a son of Richard and Susan Bradshaw Pilling. His father being a silk weaver in limited circumstances, John left school at the age of seven and a half years and served a boy's apprenticeship at making shoe-nails. His daily task was four thousand nails at six cents per thousand, one-half of his wages going to his employer for the use of the shop. When he was but eleven years of age he came with his parents to the United States and located in Philadelphia, where both father and son worked in cotton and woolen-mills until 1842. Then they went to Broadbent's

¹ For a full account of Oliver Evans and his inventions, refer to Vol. I, pages 274-275.

carpet-mills in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware. After six months spent there they removed with Broadbent to his new mills in Mill Creek Hundred, about four miles from Newark, and remained in that establishment until 1845. During the next three years they worked in various mills, but in 1848 they entered the employ of Joseph Dean & Son, at Newark. Although John was then eighteen years of age, he received but four dollars a week, but he gradually worked up to ten dollars. Then he resigned to accept a position of man-of-all-work at five dollars a week, in order that he might learn all the practical details of the business. In 1857 he became the superintendent of the mills of Robert Kershaw in Philadelphia, which were soon stopped by the panic, and from 1858 to 1860 he managed the mills of Shaw & Armstrong, in the same city. In May, 1860, he returned to the Dean Mills. On February 1st, following, Joseph Dean retired and Mr. Pilling formed a copartnership with his son, William Dean. These mills were the first in the vicinity of Philadelphia to manufacture army goods and clothed the first company that went down over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. During the whole war the mills were largely engaged in government contracts, and contributed many thousands of dollars in money to the cause of the Union. During the panic of 1873 the mills were never stopped except for repairs. In 1882 the Dean Woolen Company was formed, with Mr. Pilling as president and manager, and Mr. Dean as secretary and treasurer. In January, 1884, he resigned his dual office in the Dean Woolen Company, though he was then and is still, next to Mr. Dean, the largest stockholder. Since then he has given his undivided attention to the mills of the Kiamensi Woolen Company, at Stanton, Delaware, of which he is treasurer and manager. Mr. Pilling went to Europe in 1867 to attend the Paris Exposition and visit the mills of England, France, Holland and Belgium. Again, in 1880, he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, which had become impaired by close application to business.

Before the war he was a Democrat in politics, but since that time has been prominently identified with the Republican party. He has held nearly every local office in the town of Newark, where he still lives in a handsome dwelling. Twice—in 1866 and in 1880—he was elected a member of the State Legislature, where he became a leader, and backed by the trustees and friends of Delaware College, in 1867, secured the passage of a bill aiding that institution, a charter for the Pennsylvania and Delaware Railroad, and other important measures. In 1881 he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Baltimore and Ohio bill. For fourteen years he has been a director of the First National Bank of Newark, and has been connected with all important public enterprises in the town.

He was married in 1851 to Elizabeth B. Kelley, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Of their children,

Kate died December 17, 1872, while Isabella, wife of S. J. Wright, of Newark, Susan Estella and John Pilling, Jr., are still living. His wife died December 21, 1873, and on October 4, 1877, he was again married to Mrs. Ellen Glenn, daughter of Nathaniel Bayne, of Newark.

In 1882, Gregg & Breilly fitted up a building, formerly used as a woolen-factory, with the necessary machinery for spinning silk and yarn. Two years later Gregg was succeeded by Mr. Smith, who after one year's experience sold his portion to—Derrickson. The factory is now operated under the style Derrickson & Breilly. There are eight hundred and sixty spindles in operation, with a capacity of nine hundred pounds per week. The mill gives employment to fourteen operatives.

The factory of E. J. Cranston, at Stanton, is now operated by H. E. Holtsizer & Brother. It is fitted up with eight hundred spindles for spinning cotton and woolen yarn, and has a capacity of six hundred pounds per day. Employment is given to twelve operatives.

In 1848, Messrs. Curtis & Brother purchased the property near Newark known as the Meteer property, and called the "Millford Paper-Mills." This paper-mill was owned in 1804 by John Armstrong, Samuel Meteer & Company, and had probably been built some time previous. It was operated until 1841 by the Meteers, and then sold by their administrators to several parties, by whom it was successfully conducted, and when it came into the possession of the present owners was in ruins. It was by them rebuilt, and has continued in full operation until the present time. During the Rebellion, and for many years previous and afterwards, the mill was run on government contracts almost exclusively. Since 1868 the principal business has been the manufacture of envelope, card and fine colored paper, finding a market in all the principal cities, mainly, however, in Philadelphia and New York. In 1884 the senior partner, F. A. Curtis, died, and the surviving partner, S. M. Curtis, having settled the affairs of the firm, retired from the business. The firm now consists of the two sons of the deceased partner, Alfred A. and F. W. Curtis and Walter C., son of the retired partner.

After the long period of thirty-nine years, the old mill was found to be in such a dilapidated condition, and so far behind the needs of the continually increasing demands for more and better, as well as the cheaper paper, that the new firm reluctantly concluded to erect a larger and more modern plant. On April 18, 1887, the old mill so long a source of revenue to so many worthy people of the town, was taken down, the old machinery sold, and at the present writing a new and beautiful as well as modern structure is being erected.

The capacity of the old mill was only three thousand pounds per day, while the new one will probably produce eight thousand pounds.

The very best machinery is being placed in it by





John F. Kennedy

well-known and reliable firms, and the intention is to manufacture only first-class paper.

The rolling-mills at Marshallton were erected and opened in 1836 by John Marshall, who operated them two years and then associated with himself Caleb Marshall under the style C. & J. Marshall. There was then only a single mill, with one pair of rollers, giving employment to eleven men. The mill was operated thus until 1862, when Caleb Marshall sold his portion to Edward Mendinghall, who remained a partner until 1869, when his share was purchased by Calvin Marshall.

In 1871 John Marshall conveyed his interest in the rolling-mill to John and Joseph P. Richardson. In 1874 J. R. Bringhurst purchased a one-fourth interest in the rolling-mills from Calvin Marshall, as the portion belonging to him, and in 1877 he became sole owner. In 1880 he built a steam mill, and in 1884 another one, and at present has three sheet-iron mills, one bar-mill and one puddle-mill. These mills are fitted up with three grate furnaces, two reverberatory heating furnaces, three double puddling furnaces, one box annealing furnace and one English furnace. The rolling-mills have a capacity of 2500 tons of finished sheet-iron per year, and give employment to one hundred and twenty-five persons. Five pairs of rollers are in use. The mills are lighted by electric light. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs to the mills and affords excellent facilities for shipment. The "Star" and "Delaware" are the principal brands.

In 1820 John Smith and Edward Gilpin built a rolling-mill on Red Clay Creek. Smith's portion was shortly afterwards purchased by Gilpin, who was sole owner in 1824. In 1828 Joseph Whittaker commenced operating the mill, but soon discontinued. It was then leased of the Delaware Bank by James Wood & Son, and operated until 1832. Dr. McLane then managed it for several years. He was succeeded by J. Wood & Brother, who were proprietors until 1844, when the mill was purchased by Allen Wood, who conducted it until his death. His son operated it until 1885, when a stock company was formed and incorporated as the "Allen Wood Company," with the following officers: President, Howard Wood; Secretary and Treasurer, Jonah R. Jones; Superintendent, Joseph Boughman.

The mill is about twice the size of the original building, and is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of sheet-iron. It is fitted up with a pair of rollers, a grate furnace and an annealing furnace. It is operated chiefly by water-power. The capacity of the mill is four hundred tons per year. The iron is shipped principally to Philadelphia.

In the vicinity of Hockessin there are large deposits of kaolin, a clay used in the manufacture of pottery. Since 1872 the digging and drying of this substance has become quite an industry. The principal persons engaged in this business are John W. Borge and Golding & Sons Company. By these two

parties twelve thousand tons of kaolin are shipped annually to Trenton, N. J., and other markets. Employment is given to two hundred persons in the works.

A. L. West opened a machine-shop in Hockessin in 1884. Attention is particularly given to engines, boilers and clay presses. Eight men are employed.

POST-OFFICES.—The post-office at Stanton was established in 1825 with Frederick Cray as the first postmaster. He was succeeded in 1830 by Abraham Boys. Aquilla Nebaker, Springer McDaniel, Levi Workman and Joseph Chambers have been postmasters here. Joseph H. Kirk, the present incumbent, was appointed April 22, 1885.

The post-office at Marshallton was established February 27, 1878. J. R. Bringhurst was the first postmaster and continued until April, 1886, when he was succeeded by David Ecow, the present incumbent.

The Pleasant Hill post-office was established in 1835, with Samuel Lloyd as its first postmaster. The position of postmaster has been held successively by Isaiah B. Eastburn, Alvin Buckingham, Sr., and Alvin Buckingham, Jr.

On January 1, 1868, a post-office was established at Hockessin. Miss Jane Griffith received the appointment of postmistress to this office. She was succeeded by N. M. Palmer. On October 1, 1877, J. C. Way was appointed his successor. K. S. Chandler, the present incumbent, received his appointment February 20, 1886.

The post-office at Mermaid was established in 1844 or 1845. Josiah Walker, the first postmaster, filled the position until 1849. In that year Milton Steel was appointed his successor. The present incumbent, W. H. Pennock, was appointed in September, 1882.

Wooddale was established a post-office in 1873, and Henry Boughman appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by George M. Bennett, Newlyn Pierson, Sarah Pierce and John Connor, the present incumbent.

VILLAGES.—*Stanton* is the oldest village in Mill Creek Hundred and was formerly called Cuckoldstown. When Stephen Stanton became the owner the name was changed to Stanton. It is situated in the southeastern part of the hundred, near the junction of White Clay and Red Clay Creeks and about a half-mile distant from the depots of the Baltimore and Ohio and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads. It contains three churches, a school-house, post-office, hotel, three general stores, millinery store and about four hundred inhabitants.

Marshallton is situated about a mile and a half north of Stanton. It was so named in honor of John Marshall, who started the rolling-mills at this place. It has grown rapidly since the enlargement of the mills by J. R. Bringhurst, and some of the residences are lighted by electricity. Two depots of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are within five minutes' walk of the village. It contains three general stores and has a population of three hundred and fifty.

Hockessin is situated in the northern part of the hundred, on a portion of an eight-hundred tract of Letitia Manor granted to John Houghton August 2, 1715. The name is an Indian word, said to mean "good bark," and was so called on account of the excellent quality of white oak found in this locality. The village has grown considerably since it has railroad facilities. It at present contains three churches, five stores, a hotel, post-office, school-house, station on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and about four hundred inhabitants.

Milltown, Greenbank, Loveville, Brackinville, Mermaid, Corner Ketch, and Pleasant Hill are small hamlets containing a few dwellings.

John G. Jackson, surveyor, civil engineer and astronomer, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, September 8, 1818. He was the second son of Thomas and Jane Jackson, who at that time occupied one of the oldest farm homesteads in the fertile valley of Hockessin, an aboriginal name of uncertain derivation, but said by some to mean "Good Bark Hill." Anthony Jackson, of Lancashire, England, emigrated to Ireland in 1649. Among his children was Isaac Jackson, who, with his wife, Ann Evans, became the parents of a large family and emigrated to America in 1725, and settled at Harmony Grove, in Chester County, Pa., which has continued to be the residence of descendants of the family until this day. To use the Scriptural phrase, Isaac begat William, William begat James and James begat Thomas, the father of John G., who thus appears to be the sixth generation from Anthony Jackson, of Lancashire, England. A sesqui-centennial of the tribe of Jackson was held at Harmony Grove, Eighth Month 25, 1875, and John G. Jackson had the honor of presiding. From his address the following is an abstract: "Our worthy progenitor, Isaac Jackson the elder, whose notable advent with his family into this beautiful part of Pennsylvania, one hundred and fifty years ago, we this day join in celebrating, was a member of the Society of Friends, called Quakers, and such his descendants have largely been. It would appear that not alone as Quakers were the ancestors of the Jacksons noted as representative men, of strong religious convictions, with firm individuality and independence of character—hard to drive against their consciences—persistent in effort. The martyr blood of Ralph Jackson, burned at the stake during the reign of Queen Mary, 6th 'month 27, '1556, and the boldness with which his friend, John Jackson, another dissenter, about the same era, withstood priestly dictation in matters of religious faith, fully indicate the spirit of our remote ancestors. Even the armorial bearings of the ancient feudal Jacksons, when warlike qualities were at a premium, 'the greyhound and the dolphin,' 'swiftness by land and sea,' was no mean device as indicating their standing before kings and princes."

Jane Jackson, the wife of Thomas Jackson and

mother of James C. Jackson and John G. Jackson, was the daughter of John Griffith, of Quakertown, Bucks County, Pa., and was of almost pure Welsh ancestry, descending direct from Llewellen Griffith, said to have been one of the last native princes of Wales, and occupying a castle on the coast of County Cardigan. They, too, are of the Quaker strain, and members of the Griffiths as well as of the Jacksons have been prominent as preachers and leaders in the Society of Friends. While John G. Jackson is not now a member of the Society of Friends, he is an ardent admirer of the simplicity of their lives and practical integrity of character. He is proud of their record as defenders of individuality of thought and true liberty of conscience. For himself he is now only ambitious to be known as a member of the great human brotherhood, and a seeker after truth in all its highest and purest manifestations. He says that the pursuit of science has revealed to modern minds an infinite cosmos; that the more it is studied the more plainly does it indicate one grand unity of universal nature in the perfect co-existence and co-adaptation of the material, the mental, the spiritual, seemingly pervaded by one Supreme Divine intelligence that, "without variableness or shadow of turning," controls the whole by, and through, the maintenance of laws above, and that of these controlling laws, the law of growth and development is one of the most persistent and important. Being thus impressed, it follows that the subject of this sketch should join the thousands of philosophic minds who lament the conservatism that clings to the religious theories and dogmas of people less developed by growth, and possessing less knowledge than those of today. Instead of seeking salvation in the schemes and inventions of men of a more barbarous age than this, he advocates the seeking of it by acquiring a knowledge of and a yielding due obedience to the Divine and inexorable laws of our own being. Instead of reading the ancient histories of the peoples of the past and regarding them as the "Word of God,"—histories that scholarship is continually proving to be less and less authentic, more and more mythical and legendary,—he pleads for the reading of the "Word of God" in the great book of nature, the grand cosmos of co-adapted material, mental and spiritual being, and in that grand, ever-open book the finding of confirmation of all truths of the past worth preserving and the condemnation of all errors that should be outgrown.

The early tuition of Mr. Jackson in the "three R's" was received from his parents at home and in the neighboring schools at Hockessin. This was supplemented by a library of the neighborhood, whose books he read, and he acquired his first taste for the study of astronomy from the works of Robert Ferguson found therein. His mother stated that when a small boy he boasted that he would become an almanac-maker when he became a man. About 1832 he was sent to Westtown Boarding-School, in



W. J. Fox



1911

Chester County, Pa., an institution established in 1799 by the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, and which is now being rebuilt, enlarged and improved. There he was under the instruction of Enoch Lewis, a noted mathematician and philosopher, and after remaining a few terms as a scholar he became an assistant teacher. Finally, about 1838, he was appointed teacher and lecturer on astronomy and other branches of natural philosophy. In 1837, with the aid of the best tables of the planet Venus then accessible, he made the needful calculations for the projection of the transit of that planet across the sun's disk to occur in 1882, forty-five years thereafter. This last phenomena had last been observed in the United States by David Rittenhouse in 1769,—the one that occurred in 1874 was invisible here, and was then and is now, though in somewhat less degree, regarded as very important, as one of the few means of determining the parallax, and thence the vast distance of the sun, so needful to be known as the grand unit of measure of the solar system, and of the immensities of the stellar spaces.

Leaving Westtown on account of failing health, Mr. Jackson was compelled to enter upon an active out-door life, and about 1839 procured the needed outfit and commenced the business of a surveyor and conveyancer, after reading Blackstone and serving a brief apprenticeship with Thomas Williamson, a prominent conveyancer of Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1840, in company with another young man, he drove from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, requiring nine days' travel, a distance now requiring scarcely more than nine hours by express train. Then they took a boat at Pittsburgh and passed down the Ohio River to Cincinnati and spent the following winter at the United States Land Office in that city, in transcribing the field notes, and constructing maps of government surveys in Northern Ohio, then only being first surveyed into townships and sections for location. In the spring of 1841, after having witnessed the departure of General Harrison by steamer from the levee at Cincinnati, he joined with an enterprising school-teacher of Hamilton County in a tour through some of the counties of Southern Ohio, lecturing on philosophical subjects, and hauling through the deep spring mud a respectable set of apparatus for illustrative experiments, such as electrical machines, air-pumps, etc. They did not make a fortune on their lecturing tour, and in the June following Mr. Jackson purchased a house in Cincinnati, and rode in the saddle diagonally across the southeastern Counties of Ohio, fording the river at Wheeling, and thence over the mountains of Virginia and Pennsylvania to his home at Hockessin.

On the Ninth Month 15, 1842, John G. Jackson was married at the Friends' Meeting-house at Parkersville, Chester County, Penna., to Elizabeth Baily, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Parker Baily, sister of Judge John P. Baily, late of West Chester, and formerly civil engineer in the United States service,

and engaged on the construction of what is now the great Pennsylvania Railroad system, and other branch lines; sister also of the late Hon. Joseph Baily, of Perry County, formerly State treasurer, a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and a member of Congress during the administration of the honored and lamented Abraham Lincoln; sister also of Abraham, Ephraim, Jacob, Jr., Mary, Susan, Eleanor and Sarah Baily, all persons of strong character. Abraham was a contractor on the construction of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and Sarah was for many years a useful teacher in the Westtown school.

The young couple located at the old homestead at Hockessin, where he became a surveyor, writer and farmer, and assisted in the opening and development of the limestone quarries and kilns, which soon became famous, and which furnished the Jackson lime, largely used for building and manufacturing purposes in Wilmington and other parts of New Castle County, as well as the contiguous counties of Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1848, the old homestead having become antiquated, he built a substantial stone house on the hill above the mists of the valley, and for twenty-seven years it was the home of himself and family.

In 1856 the ominous murmurs of political troubles that culminated in the War of the Rebellion and the overthrow of American slavery grew louder and more influential. Mr. Jackson was one of the three hundred and seven voters of Delaware who cast their ballots for Colonel John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton for President and Vice-President of the United States in that year. It was an era that marked the spontaneous disintegration of the old Whig party, and the equally spontaneous growth of the Republican party. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was exempted from military duty by age, and having been educated in the schools of a sect whose standard testimony was against all wars, he took no part in the contest beyond the furnishing of material needed in the extended operations of the government. At that time he was operating a large steam saw-mill in connection with his lime quarry and kilns, and he supplied large quantities of lumber for the building of cars, ships, etc.

About 1857, through the influence of Jesse Chandler, a family connection and a prominent Democrat, and a friend of Governor Peter F. Causey, Mr. Jackson was commissioned a notary public. After exercising the functions of this office for a term of seven years, in connection with his business as a surveyor and conveyancer, he was reappointed by Governor Cannon, March 12, 1864, the late Samuel M. Harrington, Jr., being then Secretary of State. Shortly afterward he was unexpectedly nominated and elected as a Republican to the State Legislature, and consequently resigned his office as notary. After attending the regular session of 1865, and the extra session of 1866, he was elected State Senator for four

years, and served in that capacity in 1867 and 1869. Although in the minority in both Houses, he was a working member and exercised considerable influence in matters of legislation, especially in the line of various railroad corporations, then incipient, but which have since become important factors in the internal progress of the State. Among these was the Wilmington and Western Railroad Company, and after the expiration of his Senatorial term he actively assisted in its organization, and was a member of its first board of directors, of which the late Joshua T. Heald was president. He was active in this capacity until elected chief engineer of the road, and he held that position until it was completed in 1871. The general financial depression that followed affected railroad interests especially, and proved fatal to the financial success of the new road. It accordingly passed into new hands, and was reorganized as the Delaware Western, and as such was operated until its purchase by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, since which time it has been operated as the Landenberg Branch of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad. From 1871 to 1880, Mr. Jackson, though financially embarrassed, continued his lime quarries and kilns, and finally disposed of the quarries and land adjacent. In the autumn of 1878 there was an effort made to organize a Greenback party in Delaware, and after solicitations by a committee appointed for the purpose, and an interchange of views, Mr. Jackson consented to allow his name to be placed on the Greenback ticket as a candidate for Congress. There being no Republican ticket in the field that year, he received about one-fourth of the vote of the State. This he esteemed a special honor, since he believes it was largely owing to the confidence his Republican friends felt in his integrity of intention. Had there been an active canvass made at that time, his chances of election, with other parts of his ticket, would doubtless have been good. He has no regrets that, without expecting an election, he allowed his name to go upon that ticket and to go down to posterity with the many good men, dead and living, whose views corresponded with his own—that a limited metallic basis for currency is not conducive to the completest industrial health of the world, and that well-regulated representative money, founded upon the whole wealth of a State, in quantities kept duly proportioned to population, is the true medium of exchange for civilized, established and enlightened people.

Though Mr. Jackson is now in his seventieth year, and has retired somewhat from life's activities, he is still at times actively engaged in the field as a surveyor and engineer, in his office as justice of the peace and notary public, or in his observatory as an amateur astronomer, watching the sun, moon, planets, comets and stars unnumbered, in the depths of infinitude. In 1882 he accurately observed the transit of Venus, co-operating with other amateurs, and being encouraged and assisted by Professor Harkness, of the

Washington Naval Observatory, who was president of the Transit Commission. He has also figured to some extent in the field of literature. In addition to several poems that have attracted attention, he has been a pungent prose writer, and a voluminous contributor to the local newspapers on the current topics of the day.

Recently he has built for his wife and himself, on a small piece of the old Jackson land, a home which they call Sunset Cottage, appropriately named not only on account of its pleasant southwestern exposure to the setting sun, but also because it will probably be the place that shall witness the sunset of their lives on earth, and in which they are waiting until "The shadows have a little longer grown." He and his wife have been married forty-five years, and have seen their only two sons well established in life. William B., the elder, owns the homestead erected in 1848, with the larger part of the farm then belonging to it, situated on one of the main frontages of the Hockessin Valley. Thomas, the younger, after giving efficient assistance to his father in the engineering of the Wilmington and Western Railroad, obtained a position in the engineering corps of the Pennsylvania Company in charge of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. He has continued in that employ ever since. Having married Anne R., daughter of Spencer Chandler, of Hockessin, in 1875, he and his wife lived for a time at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. Now they own a fine residence at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Thomas is engineer of maintenance of way on the western division of the road from Crestline to Chicago, and apparently enjoys the full confidence and respect of his employers. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are justly proud of their four grandchildren, worthy scions of the Jackson and Chandler name, that gather around their fireside. One of them is named after the martyr, Ralph Jackson, and though the days of martyrdom are past, they predict that he will prove a worthy descendant of the Jackson blood.

HOTELS.—At the present time there are only two hotels in Mill Creek Hundred, one at Stanton and the other at Hockessin. As early as 1797 Peter Springer obtained a license for a hotel at Stanton. The hotel was kept in the stone house now owned by Solomon Hersey. The hotel was next kept by Joseph Springer, William Simpson, David Johnson, Thomas Beatty, Thomas Pierce, Levi Workman and William Anthony, and has been abandoned for many years. The present hotel was built in 1808 by James Stroud, and opened as a hotel about 1830 by Abraham Boys. He was succeeded by Springer McDaniel, John Moore and Jacob Hyatt, the present proprietor.

The hotel at Hockessin was opened about ten years ago by Daniel Creeden. After his death the license was revoked for several years, but was again granted to his widow, who conducts the hotel at present.

There was also a hotel at Mount Pleasant, which was opened for over a hundred years. Robert Mont-



John Bell



John Mitchell

gomery was proprietor in 1797. Jacob Hopple and Samuel Miller have also been proprietors. The hotel was closed in 1885. William Reese was the last proprietor.

On "Polly Drummond's Hill" there was a hotel kept for several years, about 1834, by Robert Graham.

The hotel at Mermaid was closed in 1869. It was opened about 1830 by Brackin, and was afterwards conducted by William Ball, John Chapman, George Walker, and was closed by his widow.

About 1818 a hotel was opened at Brackinville by William Brackin. It was managed by him until his death, and then was run by his widow until 1876, when it was closed.

BRANDYWINE SPRINGS is situated in the western part of the hundred. It is a beautiful summer resort and picnic-grounds. The place was first improved and a hotel erected by Matthew Newkirk about fifty years ago. The old hotel was a five-story building, capable of accommodating one thousand persons. It was burned in the winter of 1852, while in use as an academy for military cadets, under the command of Captain Smith. Henry Clay and John Q. Adams were said to have rusticated here for some time. Nothing was done with the property until about fifteen years after the conflagration, when the private residence of Matthew Newkirk was enlarged and converted into a boarding-house. The present house is a three-story building, forty by one hundred and twenty feet, and spacious enough to accommodate three hundred persons. The grounds are laid out in walks and plentifully supplied with rustic benches and pavilions. The three springs contain sulphur and iron, and flow several hundred gallons per day. The building was enlarged by James Coil. The heirs of Franklin Fell are the present owners. R. W. Crook has been proprietor for the past two years. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have a depot on the grounds.

John Mitchell, farmer, who lives near Brandywine Springs, Mill Creek Hundred, was born in the hundred where he now lives in 1818. He is the son of Joseph and Sarah Harlan Mitchell. The family is of English descent and are all members of the Society of Friends. John Mitchell's grandfather, Thomas Mitchell, was born in Bucks County, Pa., Fourth Month 7, 1750, and on arriving at the age of manhood married Lucy Headley, of the same county. They had two children, Joseph and Hannah, and in 1797 they removed to Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, where he became a landowner. Hannah married William Chambers, of Chester County, Pa., while Joseph, father of the subject of this sketch, married Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Harlan, of Chester County, Pa. To them were born eleven children as follows: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Daniel Gawthrop, of Chester County, Pa.; Thomas, who married Sarah Greenfield, of the same county; Stephen, who married

Elizabeth Taylor, of his native hundred; Hannah, who became the wife of Samuel Cranston, son of Simon and Hannah Cranston, of Stanton, Delaware; John, the subject, who married, in succession, Sarah and Margaret, daughters of David and Elizabeth Eastburn, of New Castle County, Delaware; Harlan, Joseph and Harlan (2d,) all of whom died in childhood; Abner, who married Jane, daughter of Daniel and Jane Thompson, of New Castle County, Delaware; Joseph, who married Hannah, daughter of William and Elizabeth Cloud, of Chester County, Pa.; Sarah, who became the wife of Stephen, son of David and Sarah Wilson, of Hockessin, Delaware.

Sarah Mitchell, the mother of these eleven children, died Fifth Month 14, 1834, at the age of forty-two years. On the 17th of Third Month, 1836, Joseph Mitchell was married to his second wife, Martha, daughter of Ephraim and Susan Jackson, of Hockessin, Delaware. He was the owner of three hundred and seventy-five acres of land and lived to see all five of his sons who reached the age of manhood engaged in agricultural pursuits on adjoining farms. He was a consistent Friend, held high offices in the meeting and died Fourth Month 22, 1876, in the ninety-third year of his age.

John Mitchell married, Third Month 17, 1847, Sarah, daughter of David and Elizabeth Eastburn, formerly of Montgomery County, Pa., but now of Mill Creek Hundred. Of this union came seven children as follows: Elizabeth, who died in the fourteenth year of her age; Thomas C.; Stephen H., who married Mary T., daughter of Samuel P. and Mary Dixon, of Ashland, Delaware; William J.; Anna M., wife of Irwin D., son of Matthew and Susanna Wood, of Delaware County, Pa.; Henry E., who died in the twenty-sixth year of his age; and Mary R., who died at the age of three months. In 1861 the wife and mother was removed by death and the little flock of children was left to the father's care. In 1864 he married Margaret Eastburn, a sister of his former wife, by whom he had two children,—Sarah E., who died in the fifteenth year of her age; and John C., who is still living. He has also three grandchildren—his daughter, Anna M. Wood, has two, named Wilmer and Sarah, and his son, Stephen H. Mitchell, has a daughter named Alice. All his sons are farmers, making four successive generations engaged in agricultural pursuits. No member of the family ever uses tobacco or intoxicating drinks.

The subject has had an active business career for a man who has devoted almost his whole energies to agriculture. In 1847 he purchased the Mendenhall farm, near Brandywine Springs, where he remodeled the house, built a new barn and made other extensive improvements. Next he bought a farm near the Mecannon Church, on which he also built a new barn and an addition to the house. Having sold it he bought the Dr. McCabe farm, where, as usual, he made many improvements, enlarging his barn, etc. This in turn he sold, and bought the fine farm (with

a large deposit of kaolin, which is now worked) on which he now lives, near Hockessin. Afterwards he bought the Jackson place at Hockessin, where he overhauled the house, built an addition to the mill, put in a steam-engine and started a creamery. Since then he has purchased the Dixon farm, on which he has repaired the tenant-house and made other improvements. For twenty years past he has been a director in the Newport National Bank and has also been a member of the School Board, besides making the general assessment of Mill Creek Hundred.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 22, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1850, with but three charter members. Since that time the membership has rapidly and steadily increased, until at present there are one hundred and five members.

On June 9, 1887, their new building at Hockessin was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by Grand Master S. T. Smith. The new building is of brick fifty by fifty-two feet, and is three stories high. The first story will be used as a store-room, the second as a public hall, and the third for lodge purposes. The building committee was Thomas J. Jones, J. M. Shakespear, H. B. Klair, T. A. Potts, G. P. Lacey, H. E. Durnall and A. L. West. The following are the present officers: Edward Duncan, N. G.; A. Lincoln West, V. G.; Henry B. Klair, Treasurer; Jacob Hannas, P. S.; K. S. Chandler, R. S.

BRANCH No. 469, OF THE ORDER OF THE IRON HALL, was organized at Stanton April 15, 1887. There is every indication that the society will be a very prosperous one. At present there are twenty-six members. The following are the present officers: Dr. G. W. Boughman, P. C. J.; Thomas J. Jones, C. J.; Dr. L. H. Ball, V. C. J.; J. H. Kirk, Accountant; William Chandler, Cashier; James McCrosson, Adjutant; Dr. Francis L. Springer, Prelate; Lewis Dickey, Herald; Frank Klair, Watchman; Frank Ball, Vedette.

THE STANTON SOCIAL CLUB was organized November 25, 1881. Its objects are the acquisition of knowledge and social enjoyment. A well-selected library is kept in the club-room for the use of the members. During the winter regular literary exercises are conducted by the members. The membership at its origin numbered twelve, and at the present time twenty-eight. The present officers are: President, C. P. Dickey; Secretary, Lewis Dickey; Treasurer, John W. Bennett.

FAIRVIEW LODGE, No. 8, I. O. G. T., was instituted at Pleasant Hill, in the fall of 1885, with a membership of twenty-eight. Rapid strides have been made by this organization, and it now boasts of one hundred and sixteen members. The lodge meets on Saturday evening in winter and Wednesday evening in summer, in Fairview School-house.

CHAPTER XLVII.

WHITE CLAY CREEK HUNDRED.

WHITE CLAY CREEK Hundred is bounded by White Clay and Christiana Creeks, Pencader Hundred and the Circle. It derived its name from White Clay Creek, which was so called on account of the deposits of white clay on the banks of this stream. The territory included within these limits is of an irregular shape and comprises eighteen thousand four hundred acres of land; the most of which is in a state of cultivation. The surface is uneven being broken by numerous hills. The land is well-watered by many small streams, which rise and flow within its bounds. The soil is of a clay-nature, and produces the usual cereals, fruits and vegetables in abundance. The climate is wholesome and invigorating. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Newark and Delaware City Railroads pass through this hundred, and afford excellent facilities for travel and commerce.

EARLY SETTLERS.—The first settlements in White Clay Creek Hundred were made more than two hundred years ago by the representatives of several nations driven here by the persecutions at home, or impelled by the love of adventure. These settlements were made with the intention of securing permanent abodes, and were not merely of a transient nature. The pioneers were well-adapted to undertake a life devoid of all comfort save that afforded by the home.

About 1672, Governor Nichols granted a patent for a tract of eight hundred acres, known by the name of "Muscle Cripple," to Thomas Wollaston, John Ogle, John Hendrick and Harmon Jansen or Johnson. This tract was on White Clay Creek, near the head of Bread and Cheese Island, and extended about half a mile up the stream. John Ogle assigned all his rights to this tract to John Edmonson, and the sale was confirmed by patent, January 15, 1675. On April 30, 1677, Edmonson assigned his rights to John Yeo, an Episcopal Minister, from Maryland, and he conveyed his estate to John Smith, in 1678, for sixteen thousand pounds of tobacco in Casques. Smith was the owner in 1702, and at that time the tract included one thousand and sixty acres, and reached from White Clay Creek to Christiana Creek, and the road to Christiana Village ran through this property. It is probable that at this time he was the sole owner. The property is now owned by Henry L. Churchman and the heirs of Thomas Clyde.

On April 13, 1676, a patent for two hundred and twenty acres of land, along White Clay Creek, was granted to Peter Thomason, a native of England.

John Nommers, or Nommerson, a Swede, settled on a tract of land which he bought of the Indians, and also asked for a grant of the land. On the 3d of October, 1677, he presented a petition in court "showing that he had bought of ye Indians a piece

of land in ye Wittekleys Valley, containing three hundred and forty acres, and ye same land was since surveyed by Mr. Wharton, after which he had got a Patent for ye same."—(March 25, 1676.) He also showed that he was hindered from seating the land by John Edmonds, and desired the Court to give him peaceable possession, which was granted. He also was one of the owners of the Mill Plot. His land lay on both sides of White Clay Creek. On September 5, 1682, he sold one-half of the land on the north side, to Joseph Barnes, and the other half to Thomas Wollaston, and reserved for himself the land on the south side, where he resided. He received a warrant for one hundred acres of land on the south side of the White Clay Creek, September 5, 1682, which was surveyed to him, September 13, the same year.

On August 16, 1682, "Northampton," a tract of two hundred acres, was surveyed. This tract was bounded on the south by the main run of the Christiana Creek. Also a tract of seventy-four acres, on the north side of the Christiana, called "Eagles Point," which was surveyed December 8, 1683. Both of these tracts were owned by John Ogle. John Ogle settled in this country about 1667, and lived for a time at New Castle. He purchased large tracts of land in different parts of the county, and for several years resided on "Swart Neuten Island," later-known as "Lewden Island," which is in Christiana Creek and New Castle Hundred. He also purchased other land on White Clay Creek, lying in Mill Creek Hundred, containing four hundred and thirty acres, which were surveyed October 14, 1683. The property of John Ogle was inherited by his sons, Thomas and John. On July 28, 1739, Thomas procured seven hundred and ninety acres, lying on the northwest side of Christiana Creek. On October 18, 1739, he took out a warrant for a tract of land containing seven hundred and forty acres, west of the land above mentioned, and extending nearly as far west as Newark. He settled at the place now known as Ogletown, which place bore that name before 1667, as in that year a road was laid out from Ogletown to Elk River. Thomas Ogle made his will January 26, 1768, and died in 1773, and is buried in a private burying-ground, near Ogletown. Several children survived him, of whom a daughter, Mary, married Dr. William McMechen. Dr. McMechen resided at Christiana Bridge, on the Dr. Reese Jones lot, which was inherited by his wife from her father's estate. The grist-mill, saw-mill and appurtenances, and all land lying on the fork of the road leading from Ogletown to Elk River and Newark, was devised to his sons, Robert, Joseph, James Howard and Benjamin, and was divided among them by an Act of partition. James Ogle resided on the homestead, at Ogletown, and Joseph and Benjamin near by, on parts of the farm land apportioned to them.

Thomas Ogle, of Wilmington, and Benjamin N. Ogle, of Delaware City, are sons of Howard, and

grandsons of Benjamin Ogle. Catharine Ogle, another daughter of Thomas Ogle, of Ogletown, became the wife of Peter Lamoyne, and inherited two hundred acres from her father. This was sold in 1784, by her and her husband, as follows: Sixty-four acres, July 8, to Wiltiam McClay, who, August 12, of the same year, sold the same to James and John Black; twenty acres, July 28, to Solomon Maxwell; July 23, ten acres to John Hall, tobaccoconist; ten acres, July 28, to John Hannah; five acres, August 7, to James Couper; eleven acres, August 19, to Robert Porter, merchant; ten acres, August 19, to George Wirt, inn-keeper; August 7, lot to James Caldwell, butcher; and August 12, lot to John Palmer, cooper. This land was probably in and near Christiana Village.

The entire estate has passed out of the hands of the Ogles. The other son of John Ogle, also named John, on March 16, 1696, purchased a tract of seventy-five acres, at Christiana Bridge. On the same day he sold three hundred acres, at White Clay Creek, to John Crawford, who on the same date bought a plantation on St. George's Creek, of Edward Gibbs, High Sheriff. On August 15, 1699, Ogle purchased of Joseph Clayton, four hundred and forty-four acres of land, at White Clay Creek. On January 10, 1684, a warrant was granted to Broer Sinnex or Sinnexen, for three hundred acres of land called "Water Land" lying on both sides of White Clay Creek, above Dividing Run Creek. He also owned a tract called "Middleburgh," on north-side of Christiana Creek, obtained on same date as above. It extended to Mill Creek, and contained sixty acres of swamp, and four hundred and forty-five acres of forest land. This land is probably part of the territory on which Christiana is located.

On December 24, 1684, a warrant was granted to William Rakestraw for a tract of land in White Clay Creek Hundred, bounded on the south by Christiana Creek and on the west by land of Thomas Langshaw, containing five hundred acres. This land was surveyed March 24, 1686, and sold by Rakestraw to Colonel John French, September 11, 1716. This land is situated near Platt and Elkinton's Mills.

On August 11, 1699, the Pennsylvania Land Company purchased a tract of land containing thirteen hundred and sixty acres, and situated in this hundred. Of this tract the following amounts were purchased in 1762: by David Evans four hundred and seventy-five acres, March 27; by James McSparran ninety acres, February 26; and one hundred and thirty-six acres by Samuel Armitage, May 9.

On August 19, 1707, two hundred and fifty acres of land, the property of Joseph Moore, was sold by Colonel John French, sheriff, and purchased by John Steel, who came from Ireland and settled at Philadelphia. John Steel purchased other lands in White Clay Creek Hundred which, at his death, passed into the hands of his son James. Most of this land was inherited respectively by Alexander, Allen, Thomas, and is now

owned by James T. Steel. Reese Jones, sometimes mentioned as a tanner and at other times as a doctor, was the owner of considerable property in this hundred. In 1737 he owned a tract of land, near Christiana Village, in the forks of a road that separated at the end of the village. One part extended from the town toward Conestoga, and the other towards Battells Mills (now Platt & Elkinton) and the Welsh tract. On November 19, 1739, he purchased a tract containing two hundred and forty-eight acres of patent land, and forty acres of warrant land, which had been successively owned by Daniel James, Allen Dunlap, Melchior Rogers, Reynold Howell, and Catharine Leoline. He also purchased a tract of one hundred acres, which was warranted to Alexander Fraime, July 26, 1715, and surveyed December 24, 1739. Dr. Jones also owned other land in this and Pencader Hundred. Rev. George Gillespie, pastor of head of Christiana Church, purchased from John Ogle, March 17, 1715, a tract of land containing forty-one acres, which was part of a larger tract patented to Ogle, October 26, 1702. He also purchased, on the 15th of May 1728, one hundred acres, which was part of five hundred acres surveyed to John Ogle, and by him sold to Morgan Patten, January 23, 1702. On the 2d of August 1710 Patten sold to Geo. Polley, who, on August 7, 1713, conveyed to Nicholas Mears, from whom Gillespie purchased. These and other tracts, afterwards purchased, were inherited by his children—Samuel, George, Elizabeth and Agnes. The forty-one acre tract, above mentioned, was part of the land owned by Jonas Asken, who also sold one hundred and forty acres, called "Westminster," to John White, clerk of the Court at New Castle. By reason of a warrant granted to Samuel Allen, November 8, 1739, there was surveyed to him a tract of one hundred and ninety-four acres, lying on both sides of a road leading from Welsh Tract to Christiana, "including an improvement which by the best information I could get has been settled eighteen or twenty years." On October 18, 1739, a patent was granted by the proprietaries to Benjamin Gibbs for a tract of six hundred and sixty-eight acres, on the northeast side of Christiana Creek, five hundred of which were sold by Gibbs, in 1742, to Samuel Meter. On August 25, 1767, four hundred and fifty-four acres of land in White Clay Creek Hundred was surveyed by John Stapler, deputy surveyor of New Castle County. This was divided among the following persons: James Simpson, two hundred and twenty-two acres; Neil Morrison, fifty acres; Allen Gillespie, forty-six acres; Samuel Wilson, sixteen acres; Paul Jaquets, one hundred and seven acres. These tracts passed through various hands until they became vested in the present owners, some by descent which are few and others by purchase.

The following is a copy of the assessment list of White Clay Creek Hundred for the year 1804:

Andersons, John, est.
Anderson, John (tobacconist).

Allens, Charles, est.
Anderson, Thomas.

Anderson, James.
Anderson, Wm.
Armstrong, David.
Armstrong, James.
Armstrong, Edward.
Adams, George, est.
Armstrong, Ann, est.
Andersons, Mary, est.
Allen, Patrick.
Bourk, Edward.
Baxter, Wm.
Bradford, James.
Black, Mary, est.
Bradley, Wm.
Bailey, John.
Black, John.
Brannon, Isaac.
Bayard, Thomas.
Battin, Zara.
Black, Joseph.
Burns, Joseph, est.
Barra, Robert, est.
Boyd, Benj.
Booth, Thomas, est.
Reicher, Deborah.
Baggs, James.
Bines, Maxwell, est.
Boyd, Henry.
Cannon, Abraham.
Chamberlin, Joseph.
Couper, James, Sr.
Couper, James, Jr.
Courrender, Frederic.
Cowan, Joseph.
Cann, Isaac.
Chambers, Benj.
Chambers, Samuel.
Chambers, Joseph.
Cochran, Samuel, est.
Chambers, John, Sr.
Chambers, Richard.
Campbel, John.
Clements, Fergus.
Coocha, Wm., est.
Crawford, Eaton.
Cloward, Wm.
Chambers, John, Jr.
Crawford, James.
Dougherty, Alice.
Durgan, John.
Dick, James.
Doud, George.
Doran, James.
Dawson, Mary.
Duffee, James.
Deford, Mary.
Douglas, Gray.
Dixons, Wm., est.
Devon, Jesse.
Dunlap, Wm.
Evans, Wm.
Earl, John.
Erwins, David, est.
Evans, John (carpenter).
Ferguson, Samuel.
Ferguson, John.
Ferrel, Hugh.
Forrester, Alexander.
Francis, John.
Fulton, John.
Forsyth, George.
Fisher, Andrew, est.
Glenn, Sarah.
Gillen, Phillip.
Graham, Charles.
Gillespie, George.
Glascon, Robert.
Glackin, Neil.

Groves, Jonathan.
Glascon, John.
Grieves, Edward.
Goudy, John.
Glascons, James, est.
Garrison, Wm.
Gillespie, Nathl.
Gillespie, Major, Sr.
Hollingsworth, Levi, est.
(wharfs and store).
Hershey, Isaac.
Hill, Eleanor.
Hall, John, Jr.
Hawminger, Joseph.
Hawthorne, Wm. and Thos.
est.
Hanna, John.
Holland, Thomas.
Hall, Moses, Sr.
Hall, Moses, Jr.
Hall, Richard.
Hall, John, Sr.
Hawminger, Peter.
Herdman, John.
Hutton, Simon.
Henderson, Thomas, est.
Hillis, Alex.
Hielzimer, Thomas W.
Hill, Humphrey.
Hamilton, James, est.
Hollingsworth, Thomas and
Samuel est.
Hill, John (Blackman).
Hopper, Samuel.
Hopper, Levi.
Hillis, Stephen, est.
Hull, Wm., est.
Harwood, Peter.
Howells, Richard, est.
Higgins, Joseph.
Janvier, Joseph.
Jaquet, Paul.
Jones, Enoch, est.
Israel, Lawrence.
Jackson, James.
Israel, Joseph, Esq. (mill, etc.).
Jones and Robinsons, est.
Kerr, Andrew.
Kerr, James, Sr.
Kerrel, Elias.
Kerr, Samuel.
Kagy, Abraham.
Kerr, James, Jr.
Lockhart, Robert.
Lambert, Robert.
Lewis, Joel.
Lewis, Mary, est.
Lewis, Phillip, Esq.
Lewden, John, Sr., est.
Lotton, Ralf.
Lackeys, James, est.
Lee, John.
Linderman, John.
Latimer, Thos., Henry Gottis
and John Brook, est.
Moody, Sarah.
McWarrell, Charles.
McGuire, Dennis.
Murphy, John.
McConkey, David.
McIntire, Thomas.
McGee, John.
Mongrove, James.
McKinley, John.
McGregor, Samuel.
Montgomery, Robert.
Morrison, David, Robert and
Douglas.

McIntire, Wm.
 McCracken, James.
 McCoy, Nath'l and James.
 McBeath, John.
 McClellan, Wm.
 Moore, Archibald.
 McGregor, Hugh.
 McBeath, Alex., Esq.
 Moore, James.
 Mossgrove, Wm.
 McDende, John.
 Martin, Alex.
 Maree, Thomas.
 McCreary, Thomas.
 Maxwell, John.
 Munroe, George, est.
 Murphey, Robert.
 McManus, Hugh.
 McIntires, Thomas, est.
 McIntire, John, est.
 McCalmont, James, est.
 McClays, Wm., est.
 Maree, Andrew.
 McDill, Wm.
 McCullion, Thomas.
 Montgomery, Alex.
 Meloy, Wm.
 Millers, Robt. and Morrow, est.
 McCutchen, Thomas.
 McAloon, Andrew.
 McIntire, Samuel.
 McDill, Widow.
 McCreary, Rev. John, est.
 Morton, Wm.
 McKean, Thos., est.
 Mingling, Frederic.
 Meredith, Samuel.
 Meiser, Thomas.
 Mason, Arthur.
 Millons, Archibald, est.
 McCartney, Elinor.
 McGuire, Esther.
 McMechen, Wm., Esq.
 McGlaughlins, George, est.
 Maxwell, Wm.
 Niven, David.
 Niven, Samuel.
 Nagles, Mickie, est.
 Nagle, Samuel.
 Ogle, Robert.
 Ogle, Joseph, est.
 Ogle, Priscilla.
 Ogle, Samuel.
 Ogle, George.
 Ogle, Benj.
 Ogles, James, est.
 Ochittrees, John, est.
 Ogle, Thomas.
 Ochittree, Elizabeth.
 Oliver, Andrew.
 O'Daniel, John.
 O'Daniels, Francis, est.
 O'Daniel, Peter, Jr.
 Pugh, Alex.
 Patterson, Susanna.
 Phillips, Thomas.
 Pratt, George.
 Price, John.
 Prichets, John, est.
 Prichet, Tobias.
 Prichet, Jane.
 Prichet, Wm.
 Prichet, Joseph.
 Platt, Murgery.
 Platts, Samuel, est.
 Pierson, Thomas, Fr.
 Pierson, Thomas, Jr.
 Patterson, Benj., est.

Price, James.
 Porter, David.
 Preston, Daniel.
 Peery, Mary, and Sarah Hawthorne, est.
 Privins, James (blackman).
 Quillian, Nathan.
 Reynolds, Rebecca.
 Reynolds, George, est.
 Rogers, Robert, est.
 Reece, Lewis.
 Robinson, John, Sr.
 Rupel, George.
 Rhoads, Joseph.
 Rhoads, Robert.
 Ringold, Samuel.
 Robinson, John, Jr.
 Robinson, Wm., est.
 Rupela, Oliver, est.
 Reads, James, est.
 Ross, James, est.
 Read, George.
 Reese, John, Sr.
 Reese, John, Jr.
 Robinson, Henry.
 Robinson, John.
 Reece, David L.
 Robinson, Richard.
 Robinson, Wm. (carpenter).
 Sterrett, Joseph.
 Scott, Wm.
 Simson, Wm.
 Stewart, James.
 Steel, Allen.
 Steel, Mary.
 Shannon, Wm.
 Stanton, John.
 Stanton, Benj.
 Stinson, John.
 Scott, Andrew.
 Stroup, Uriah.
 Smith, Robert L.
 Sergeant, Obadiah.
 Sergeant, John.
 Shields, Robert, est.
 Shakspear, John.
 Smith, Wm. T. and Samuel Richards, est. (mills, etc.).
 Smith, John.
 Snow, James.
 Scots, John, est.
 Sanburn, John.
 Singletons, Wm., est.
 Sergeant, Wm.
 Thomas, Richard, est.
 Tatlowa, Joseph, est.
 Tweedy, Simon.
 Thompson, Ell.
 Terrel, George.
 Vaughan, Dr. John, est.
 Vantrump, John.
 Virt, Philip.
 Wildays, John, est.
 Woodrows, Henry, est.
 Welsh, Thomas.
 Wilson, James.
 Weir, Wm.
 Walkers, John, est.
 Waugh, John.
 Wilson, John.
 Whitelock, James.
 Woods, George.
 Williamson, Samuel.
 Wilsons, Samuel, est.
 Wright, Wm.
 Welsh, Sylvester (wharf).
 Wilsons, James, est.
 Wilkin, Stephen."

SCHOOLS.—Previous to the organization of the public school system, various private schools were held throughout the hundred. The names of James P. Smith, Thos. Barry, Reese Stroud, William Stapler, Stephen Willis and William Medill afterward Governor of Ohio, are remembered as teachers in this hundred during the early part of this century. The Newark Academy was also patronized by those living in the vicinity of Newark. The school divisions are not confined to White Clay Creek Hundred, but in several cases overlap and include part of the adjacent hundreds. By the first division of the hundreds into school districts there were five—Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44—lying wholly within the hundred and two—Nos. 38 and 39—which included portions of territory of White Clay Creek and Mill Creek Hundreds. The idea of taxing all the inhabitants for school purposes was liked by some and by others disliked. Some of the schools were well attended and at others the pupils were few. The first public school at McClellandville was taught by Miss Martha Chambers, and on the first day there were but three scholars, Andrew McBride, Mary J. Smith and John M. Singles. The building was poorly constructed, and furnished without any attempt at comfort or convenience. There are now several school buildings neatly constructed and well furnished for school purposes.

ROADS.—Soon after the first settlers came into this hundred roads became a necessity and were constructed. The date of the construction of the earliest roads there is no way of ascertaining. The records show that in 1723 a road was laid out "from the head of Elk to New Castle and Christine Bridge," and that previous to this the New Munster Road had been located, and that it ran near the present site of Newark. In May, 1765, the report of the commissioners appointed to view a road from Newark towards Lancaster was confirmed. The return contains the following clause: "We went upon the sd road and viewed it, and Layd out the same by Courses and Distances in a general way, as the old road now is only staitening several courses of the same." That the road from Ogletown to the head of Elk River was constructed previous to 1774 is obvious from the fact that in that year a petition was made to have some parts of it altered, which petition was granted.

On March 5, 1812, the Levy Court ordered a stone arch bridge to be built at Christiana at a cost of \$1200. The contract was awarded September 1, of the same year to Thos. Justis, of Mill Creek Hundred. On February 1, 1813, a Turnpike Company, which proposed opening a road from the New Castle Turnpike to the Maryland line, through the villages of Christiana and New Castle, was incorporated. In March 1832, the report of the commissioners appointed to view a road from Ogletown to A. K. Russell's meeting-house, *via* England's mill, was approved. In February 1834, the bridge over White Clay Creek at Price's mill, which was commenced in 1833, was completed at a cost of \$1642.86. At various other

times and from other locations roads have been constructed and altered and bridges built, until at the present time the roads are numerous and in first-class condition, and the streams spanned with neat and durable bridges.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—Head of Christiana Church.—The organization of this church was effected in 1708, by the Alexanders and other Scotch-Irish settlers, who previous to this time worshipped at New Castle. From this year until 1713, services were conducted semi-monthly by Rev. John Wilson, pastor of the church at New Castle. The first meeting-house was a log-building and stood in the graveyard north of the present church. Rev. George Gillespie, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and graduate of the University of that city, came to this country in 1712, and in the following year became the regular pastor of this church.

In 1732, James Steel made a lease to Samuel Johnson, John Cross, Alexander White, William Semple, David Alexander, Andrew Wallace and their successors, for a tract of land containing two acres "already laid out for and towards the Erecting and Building thereon a new House for the exercise of Divine Worship by those protestant Dissenters commonly called presbyterians." On this tract of land the church, in 1750, was erected. It is said that no fire was allowed in the old church on account of the danger thereby incurred. Rev. Gillespie faithfully labored here until his death, which occurred in 1760.

In 1735, he wrote "A treatise against the Deists or Free Thinkers, Proving the Necessity of Revealed Religion," which was printed by A. Bradford, of Philadelphia. November 15, 1749, the elders and trustees released to George Gillespie, a tract of land, a part of two hundred acres patented to John Ogle, January 23, 1702, and by him sold, August 2, 1710, to George Pelleg, who conveyed it to Nicholas Mears, August 17, 1713, and by him sold to George Gillespie, May 15, 1728, who, July 26, 1733, gave it to the elders and trustees of this church. The land was released to Gillespie upon condition "that he would release it back again for the pious use to help build a brick meeting-house near or close by Mr. Gillespie's old meeting-house, the members being poor again." Andrew Wallace, John Rankin, Nathaniel Brier, William Wallace, Thomas Weer, Joseph Wallace, Moses Scot and John Steel were at this time the elders and trustees of the "protestant Presbyterian session of the Protestant Presbyterian Congregation of Head of Christiana Church." In 1750 a new brick building was erected for holding services, which was destroyed by fire on Sunday March 14, 1858, despite the efforts of the assembled congregation to save it. Action was immediately taken towards the erection of a new building and such progress was made with the work that the church was nearly completed the same year. On September 1, 1787, the congregation of this church elected Joseph Wallace, Thomas Rankin, William Price, James Kerr, Samuel Evans,

William Thompson and George Gillespie, trustees. On the 19th day of March, 1859, the congregation assembled to see the new edifice dedicated to the service of God. Since that time the church has moved along without any drawbacks or hindrances. Since its organization its pulpit has been filled by only six regular pastors, viz.: Revs. George Gillespie, John McCrery, Andrew K. Russell, Elijah Wilson, Joseph Barr and James L. Vallandingham, who has been stationed here since 1853. The cemetery to the north of the church dates as far back as the erection of the first church. The date of death on the oldest grave-stone is 1758. Revs. George Gillespie, John McCrery, A. K. Russell, John Waugh, Pierce Chamberlain and Hugh Hamill, are buried here.

The following inscription is on the tomb of the Rev. George Gillespie in the cemetery of Head of Christiana Church, he being the first ordained pastor of said church :

" Sacred to the memory of
The REV. MR. GEORGE GILLESPIE,
who was a sound Divine,
An useful, practical Preacher,
Eminent for Piety,
Zeal for the Honour of Christ's House
and every social virtue;
A tender Husband and indulgent Parent,
A good master, a warm Friend;
Courteous, Hospitable, never discontented.
With an income narrow & very uncertain,
He spent much time in Prayer & Meditation
And longed to leave this world & be with Christ.
He was born and educated in Glasgow,
There licensed to preach the Gospel in 1712,
Ordained Pastor of this church in 1713,
Call'd from his Warfare to his crown
January 24, 1760,
Anno .Ætas. 77."

Christiana Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized at some period between the years 1730 and 1738. In the latter year a site for the erection of a church was secured, and the building was completed, in 1745. Rev. Charles Tennent commenced his pastorate here at the organization of the church, and remained until 1756. This church was under one pastoral charge with that of New Castle from 1757 until 1828. Revs. Daniel Thom, Morgan, Kirkpatrick, Joseph Montgomery and others filled the pulpit until 1777. From this time to 1791 there was no minister in charge. Rev. Samuel Barr officiated from that year until 1796. From 1800 to 1828 the church was served by Revs. John E. Latta and Joshua N. Danforth. The union of Christiana and New Castle churches, which had existed for seventy years, was now dissolved. Since that time the pulpit has been filled by Revs. Morris Williamson, Carpenter, Crosby, Samuel Bell, Nicholas Patterson, W. R. Work, J. Barr, George Foote, J. Elliott, V. D. Collins, W. A. Crawford, J. H. Beal, David Kennedy, William D. Mackey, Robert Graham and A. J. Snyder. The present church is a neat brick building, 60x40, and was erected under the pastorate of Rev. George Foote. The corner-stone was laid September 8, 1857, and the house was dedicated June 8, 1858, by Rev. J. Jenkins, at that time pastor of Calvary Church, Philadelphia. During the past three years

the church has not been in a prosperous condition, and has had no regular pastor.

Christiana M. E. Church.—In 1830 the Methodists in and around Christiana village purchased a frame house formerly used as a store, and moved it to the location on which the present church stands. This was furnished and used for divine worship until 1857. When the church was organized there were about forty members. To this number were added new members, and in 1855 the membership was doubled. In 1857 a new brick church was built at a cost of \$4000. During the past few years many Methodists have removed, and at present there are thirty-five members. The following ministers have been stationed here:

Rev. James B. Ayres.
Rev. John Bayne.
Rev. Christopher Crouch.
Rev. Stephen Townsend.
Rev. Michael E. Day.
Rev. Benj. T. String.
Rev. Valentine Gray.
Rev. Josiah Kidney.

Rev. George W. Burke.
Rev. D. F. Waddell.
Rev. George Crozier.
Rev. Joseph Aspril.
Rev. William M. Green.
Rev. Henry Sandermon.
Rev. Joseph Dare.
Rev. Edward Davis.

Previous to 1853 the inhabitants of the north-western part of White Clay Creek Hundred attended divine services at the Flint Hill Church, situated near Strickersville. In that year the church burned, and the several members could not agree upon a site for the erection of a new building. William Smith, William Kennedy and William McClelland favored the erection of a church at McClellandville. In 1854 the Wesley M. E. Church was commenced and completed at that place. The edifice is a frame building, one story high, and cost \$1500. The membership at that time numbered twelve. The church was connected with the Newark circuit until 1868, when the Newark Church became a separate charge. In 1878 it was again placed in charge of the minister stationed at Newark. The church has been steadily increasing, and now numbers forty members. The same ministers, mentioned in connection with the Newark M. E. Church from 1855 to the present time, have preached to this congregation, with the exception of the years mentioned above, during which time Revs. John France, G. W. Burke and Joseph Dare officiated. Services are held every Sunday afternoon. The Trustees are J. F. Williamson, William H. Smith, Robert Montgomery, James P. Smith and William Kennedy.

The Salem Methodist Episcopal Church is situated in White Clay Creek Hundred about two miles south of Ogletown. Previous to 1807 meetings were held by this denomination in the residence of William Wright and ——— Hersey.

The first meeting of the Trustees of this Church was held October 10, 1807. On the fifteenth of the same month and year Robert McFarlin, Schoolmaster, deeded to Abram Heagy, Richard Sneath, William McIntire, William Wright, James Bradford, Isaac Tyson and Neal McNeal, Trustees for the Salem Meeting House, two lots adjoining each other on

which they were to build a meeting house for the Methodist Episcopal congregation. On the following day the trustees were incorporated. The present brick Church thirty by thirty-six feet was soon after erected. The boards for the floor and ceiling were furnished by Abraham Heagy. The building was repaired in 1848 and again in 1884. The Church was connected with the Cecil County Circuit until 1864, and in 1867 formed part of the Christiana Circuit and was supplied with ministers from these circuits. The Church is now in a prosperous condition and has fifty communicants. A flourishing Sunday-School of seventy pupils under the superintendence of John W. Dayett is connected with the church.

The following are the present officers of Salem Methodist Episcopal Church:

Trustees Jonathan Groves, James A. Lee, John W. Dayett, Benjamin Lee, John Hall, G. W. Groves, Isaac C. Snitcher, Paul Gillis, Henry Singers.

Christiana Bridge Meeting House (Friends). In 1772 a committee appointed to meet with the Friends at Christiana Bridge reported in favor of a meeting being established among them. In pursuance of this report it was decided to allow meetings for worship to be held there on the first and fourth days of every week at the house of Hannah Lewden.

MANUFACTORIES.—*The Dean Woolen Factory.*—On September 11, 1702, John Guest obtained a patent for a tract of land situate in White Clay Creek Hundred containing two hundred and twenty-three acres which included the site of the Dean Factory. On August 14, 1704, Guest conveyed this land to Samuel Lowan who May 19, 1715, sold it to Samuel Johnson. Johnson by his last will and testament bearing date April 2, 1737 devised it to his two sons, Naphthaly and Daniel. On October 7, 1738, a division was made of the land, Naphthaly taking sixty-three acres and twenty-six perches, the mills and other improvements, and Daniel the remainder of the estate. The exact date of the erection of the mills cannot be ascertained, but it was some period between 1715 and 1738. On August 18, 1740 Naphthaly conveyed the mills and his portion of the estate to Rachael Jones, a widow who afterwards was married to David Davis. The mills were in her possession until December 8, 1848, when she and her husband sold them to Edward Miles who on April 16, 1759, conveyed them to John Smith. Smith was the owner of the mills for two years and then Andrew Fisher and Mordecai Cloud purchased them. The estate remained in their joint possession until May 5, 1763, when Mordecai Cloud sold his portion, which was a two thirds interest, to Moses Pyle. For ten years there was no change in the ownership. At the termination of that period John Simonton became the owner and managed the mills until 1806, when he sold them to Isaac Tyson. Benjamin Watson was the next owner, and in 1831, the mills burned but were rebuilt by him. The succeeding owners were Dr. Palmer Chamberlin, James Kennedy and Samuel Thomas. In 1845 Thomas sold them to Joseph Dean.

During all this period the mills were used only as grist and saw mills, and did mostly custom work for the inhabitants of the western portion of the White Clay Creek Hundred. Mr. Dean, who was thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolen goods, having been engaged in the business for many years in and around Philadelphia, determined to convert the mills into a woolen manufactory. Immediately after the purchase the buildings were remodelled, additional ones built and fitted up with the requisite machinery for manufacturing woolen goods. The enterprise proved profitable and in 1847 William Dean, his son, was made a partner. Mr. Joseph Dean took an active part in the management of the mill until his death which occurred in 1861. After his decease William Dean formed a partnership with John Pilling and the business was continued under the name of Joseph Dean & Son. In 1863 the factory was inadequate to meet the demands and it was enlarged, making it a three story building one hundred and sixty by sixty. At this time two hundred thousand dollars worth of woolen goods were manufactured per year and shipped to New York. The woolen factory was conducted by these gentlemen until 1882, when it was found necessary to increase their facilities by the erection of a new mill. It was deemed advisable at this time to make it a stock company and to incorporate it. In this year an additional stone mill one and one-half stories high was built, the one story being two hundred and twenty by fifty and the half story two hundred and twenty by twenty-five. Other necessary outbuildings were also erected. The capital stock was two hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred dollars. The capacity of the mill was then twice the capacity of the mill of 1863. Four hundred thousand dollars of woolen goods were annually produced and found a ready market in New York. The number of operatives employed at this time was one hundred and seventy-five. The business was managed very successfully and the factory run steadily until December 25, 1886. On that day it was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt. The loss of this manufactory is very keenly felt by the citizens of Newark. Many have been thrown out of employment and are moving from the town. All the business interests are affected by its destruction.

William Dean, late woolen manufacturer, at Deandale, on White Clay Creek, at Newark, was born in Blockley Township, Philadelphia County, Pa., May 10, 1820. He was a son of Joseph and Esther Hansell Dean. His father was an Englishman, by birth, while his mother, who died in 1821, came from a Pennsylvania family. Most of his early days were spent in the mills of his father, and consequently his education was limited. On January 1, 1836, he became permanently employed in his father's mills, at Fifty-second Street and Torr Avenue, now Master Street, Philadelphia. The mills were near Old Nancy's Dam, at Fifty-second and Girard Avenue. In 1840, he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas

Aspden, and his father then allowed him \$4.50 a week, which was increased fifty cents each year until it reached six dollars. In order to secure additional water-power Joseph Dean, in 1845, bought the old grist-mill, on White Clay Creek, at Newark, converted it into a woolen-mill, and moved there with his family. William was admitted to a partnership, in February, 1847, and the firm became Joseph Dean & Son. Each partner agreed to take out five dollars per week, and, though William's family then numbered five,—three children, they ended the year without a dollar of debt, and each partner received one hundred and twenty-one dollars as his share of the net profits. For ten years business prospered, and the firm accumulated considerable capital, but the panic of 1857 swept away all the gains of a decade. Joseph never fully recovered from the shock, but William soon rallied, took the old mill, machinery and stock left, and entered upon another successful career. The father died in 1861, and John Pilling, who had been many years with the firm of Joseph Dean & Son, was admitted to partnership under the old firm name. In 1882, the Dean Woolen Company was organized, with Mr. Dean as secretary and treasurer, in which office he continued until his death, April 12, 1887, though the mills were totally destroyed by fire, December 25, 1886, and were not rebuilt. He had also been one of the stockholders, and secretary and treasurer of the Kismensi Woolen Company, but withdrew from that concern when the Dean Woolen Company was organized.

Mr. Dean was one of the promoters of the Pennsylvania and Delaware Railroad, and one of its directors. He founded the Patrons of Husbandry, in Delaware, and was Master of the Newark Grange, and Chairman of the State Executive Committee for many years. In addition he served as Trustee of Delaware College, Trustee of the Poor of New Castle County, Public School Director, etc. In politics he was a Democrat and a free-trader, and served in the State Legislatures of 1869 and 1879. At the former session he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and within a year after the passage of his revenue law, of that session, the State bonds rose from seventy-five per cent. to par. Upon the nomination of Horace Greeley, for president of the United States, in 1872, he promptly resigned the chairmanship of the Democratic State Executive Committee, joined the straight-out Democrats, and was a delegate to the Louisville Convention that nominated Charles O'Connor and Charles F. Adams. To his efforts is accredited the success of his party in securing a majority of the State Legislature in that year. In 1886, having become disgusted with the Democratic party, he was a strong advocate of the Temperance ticket.

Mr. Dean was a man of sterling integrity and great determination of character. He was a vigorous and logical writer, as attested by his newspaper correspondence during his European tour, of 1881, and his



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In 1840, he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas pondence during his European tour, of 1881, and his



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frequent contributions to the local newspapers on various public issues. Mrs. Dean died March 31, 1881, but two sons and three daughters are still living. Joseph, president of the Dean Woolen Company, lives in Newark; Sue is the widow of the late John H. Hill, of Newark; Thomas A., died in infancy, as did his brother, Robert Kershaw; William Kershaw lives at Newark; S. D. Hill, Florence J., and Harriet L., live at the old homestead, at Deaudale. Anna Bella, who married Joseph S. Lawson, a solicitor of Leeds, England, died in November, 1882. Seven grandchildren also survive, of whom Joseph has three boys, William Kershaw has three daughters, while Mrs. Hill has one daughter. Mr. Dean's funeral, in 1887, was attended by a large number of the most distinguished men of the state and nation. His remains were interred in the Newark M. E. Cemetery.

On November 26, 1705, Col. John French, then sheriff of New Castle County, purchased a tract of land containing four acres, the present site of Buford Mills, and the same year dug a mill-race and erected a grist and a bolting-mill. This land, with some other afterwards purchased, he conveyed to Captain William Battell, June, 1723. For seven years Captain Battell conducted the mills, then known as Battell's Mills, and November 25, 1725, desired "WB" to be recorded as his brand-mark.

Arthur Clayton and Robert Chapman, August 1, 1730, purchased of Battell five hundred acres of land, together with the grist and bolting-mills and other improvements. This land is situated on Christiana Creek, between Rum Branch and the east side of Latham's Run, now Leatherman's Run. On March 19, 1731, Chapman sold his one-half interest to Arthur Clayton, thus vesting in him the whole title. This tract was sold by Henry Newton Sheriff, and purchased by Joseph Peace, a miller, of Trenton, N. J. The deed bears date May 24, 1738. On July 4, 1741, Joseph Peace received a new warrant and resurvey for five hundred acres. On September 1, 1742, Joseph Peace conveyed this estate to Francis Bowers. At this time a distillery had also been erected. In 1745, William Patterson purchased from Bowers all the land, mills, bolting-mills, stills, still-houses and other buildings. William Patterson owned the entire estate until July 28, 1780, when he sold two hundred and ninety-two acres, containing the mills, etc., to Samuel Patterson, his son, who conveyed the same to Joseph Israel, of Philadelphia, on January 31, 1784. In 1795, Mr. Israel built the grist-mill which is still used. The mill is a three-story building, with a basement and attic, and is fifty feet by seventy-five feet. The mill was next owned by William Inskip and by him sold to William F. Smalley. In 1883, Emily F. Platt became the owner. In that year it was leased by Platt & Elkinton, and called the Buford Mills. It was refitted with modern machinery and converted into a full roller-mill. An engine was put in order that steam might be used when the water was deficient. The mill has a capacity of

fifty barrels per day, and is run on full time. Four men are required to operate it. The flour is manufactured chiefly for local consumption. The saw-mill is still in existence, but seldom used, and then only for custom work.

McLaughlin Mill.—In 1795, Thomas Phillips purchased a tract of land in White Clay Creek Hundred, of Mary Steel. Between that year and 1798 he erected thereon a grist-mill and a saw-mill. These were sold at sheriff's sale in 1824, and purchased by James Ray. He conveyed them to Wm. H. Robinson, who, in 1854, sold them to Constantine McLaughlin. The scarcity of timber in this neighborhood rendered a saw-mill no longer necessary, and it was torn down in this year. McLaughlin was owner and proprietor of the grist-mill until his death, in 1882. From that time to the present it has been managed by his heirs. The building erected by Philips, is the one used to-day, with but few if any repairs. It is a three-story building, two stories stone and one story frame. Until 1885, the old machinery was also used, but in that year it was refitted with modern machinery and is now a full roller mill. Three men are employed in its operation. The capacity of the mill is thirty barrels per day.

Rotheram Mill.—In 1739, Joseph Rotheram purchased at sheriff's sale, a tract of land on which was situated a saw-mill and grist-mill. In 1775, this tract by descent and purchase vested in his son Joseph, who operated the mills until his death. It was sold by his executors in 1795 to Thomas Latimer, Joseph Israel and Henry Geddis. The mills in 1802 came into the possession of James Price, and after his death, in 1840, passed by devise to his daughter, Mary Canby. The old saw-mill fell into disuse, and about ten years ago the stone grist-mill was burned, and has never been rebuilt. The land is now owned by William F. Smalley, and on it is situated a warehouse.

Tweed Mill.—Some time previous to 1798, Thomas and Joseph Rankin erected a grist-mill, a saw-mill and a bark-mill in the northwestern part of White Clay Creek Hundred, on the White Clay Creek. In 1803, this property passed into the hands of James Crawford, who in 1841 sold it to William McClelland. John Tweed in 1855 purchased the estate, and in 1869 rebuilt the grist and saw-mills. At the decease of John Tweed in 1875, the property came into the possession of his son, Mansell Tweed. In 1880 the bark-mill was converted into a flint-mill. The old apparatus still remains in the grist and saw-mills, and nothing but custom work is done. The capacity of the flint-mill is six tons per day, and eight men are employed in operating it. The flint is hauled by teams from a quarry about three miles distant.

Previous to 1798 Benjamin Chambers erected a saw-mill on the White Clay Creek, in the northwestern part of this hundred. After his death the mill and property came into the possession of his son Joseph, who tore down the mill. In 1843 this property was sold at Sheriff's sale, and purchased by Daniel Thompson, who erected thereon a saw and grist-mill.

In 1850 Lambert and Pyle conducted the mills and they were succeeded by Joseph Eldridge. The mills have not been used since 1881 and are partly fallen. They are the property of Joel Thompson of Newark. On August 9, 1799, Maxwell Bines, Sheriff of New Castle County, sold to Thomas Henderson a small tract of land on White Clay Creek. On this land was a log dwelling and a fulling mill. On April 3, 1811, John and Thomas Glenn, paper makers, purchased this tract of Henderson and an adjoining one making in all thirty-three acres. The fulling mill was converted into a paper-mill, and shortly afterwards sold with the land to James Falls. After the decease of James Falls, the property was vested in his son John. In 1851 Thomas Gibson became the owner, and used the mill for manufacturing cider. In 1853 Levi Hutton bought the property of Gibson. He proceeded to fit up the mill for a cotton manufactory. The building was not strong enough for the purpose, and the undertaking was abandoned. The building was not used after that and was finally removed.

About 1800 a mill was erected near Stanton station by Wm. T. Smith and Sam'l Richards. In 1835 it was purchased by George Platt, and by him managed until July 16, 1843, when it was purchased by Andrew C. Gray. While owned by Mr. Gray, the mill was burned. Shortly afterwards the site and land connected with it were sold to the Farmer's Bank of the State of Delaware. Jesse Sharp purchased the tract from the directors of the bank, July 2, 1861, and conveyed it to William Dean, June 16, 1864. On 18th day of July 1866 William Dean sold the land to Ashton Butterworth and John Pilling, trustees. A cotton-factory was erected and conducted for several years under the style of A. Butterworth & Company. The building was then refitted with machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods, and in 1873 was made a part of the Kiamensi Woolen Mill. The main building is one hundred by sixty feet, two and a half stories high, and is built of brick. The picker-house is thirty-five feet square and one story high. It is the last water power mill on the White Clay Creek, and is used solely for carding and spinning. Thirty-five operatives are employed.

In 1832 John Macbeth conveyed to his son Alexander a tract of land, on the Christiana Creek, on which was a saw-mill. In 1834 William Johnson became the owner of the mill, and while it was in his possession he sawed a large quantity of timber. In 1853 he entered into partnership with Jacob Casho and George A. Casho. The business was extended, and in connection with the saw-mill they erected a manufactory of farming implements. For three years they conducted the business, and then admitted C. W. Blandy & Brother into the partnership. In 1857 George A. Casho withdrew, and two years later William Johnson sold his interest to the remaining partners. In 1861 the partnership was dissolved, and Jacob Casho became sole owner. Two years later a partnership was formed between him and Hudson Steele which lasted

until 1865, when William Reynolds bought Mr. Steele's interest. The firm was then known as Casho Reynolds & Company. A year later Walter E. Turner succeeded Mr. Reynolds, and the business was conducted under the style of Casho & Company until 1872. In that year "The Casho Machine Company" was incorporated. The first board of directors was Frederick A. Curtis, John Pilling, James H. Ray, John W. Evans, William Green, Jacob Casho and Constantine McLaughlin. Mr. Curtis was elected president and served until October, 1880, when he resigned and James H. Ray was elected. Mr. Ray resigned in July, 1881, and was succeeded by Thomas S. Bellah, the present president. During 1882 new buildings were erected, and a thirty horse-power engine procured to be used in connection with the water-power. The present organization is as follows: President, Thomas S. Bellah; secretary and treasurer, Charles T. Dure; directors, James Hossinger, Samuel Lindsey, George G. Kerr, S. M. Curtis and Thomas S. Bellah; superintendent, F. A. Spencer. The company at present occupy four buildings for manufacturing, and employ thirty men. The capacity of the manufactory is \$75,000 worth of machinery per year. They manufacture wagon-axes, wool-washing machinery and agricultural implements.

William Chandler established a bone and phosphate mill near Stanton Station in 1877. The mill has been operated by him since that period. The capacity of the mill is twenty tons of phosphate or four tons of bone per day. It requires five men to operate it.

The bark mill located near Ogletown and run by the Armstrongs, in connection with the tannery at Newark, was sold by Thomas B. Armstrong in 1833 to the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and by them removed.

CHRISTIANA.—This village, formerly called Christiana Bridge, is situated in the eastern part of White Clay Creek Hundred. The excellent advantages of location, being situated on Christiana Creek, at the head of tide-water navigation, as well as on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, were conducive to its early settlement. Warrants and patents for land on the site of the present village were granted over two hundred years ago and settlements made. The village grew slowly, and in 1737 there were ten dwellings here. At this time the business interests of the village were awakened, and Christiana Bridge was one of the principal markets for the products not only of the immediate vicinity, but also of the northeastern part of Cecil County, Maryland. The produce was transported by boat from here to Philadelphia. The village was the meeting place of several commissions previous to the Revolutionary War. The one in 1764, appointed to make a new survey of the twelve-mile circle, which was accomplished shortly afterwards. The other, in 1766, composed of commissioners from Maryland and Delaware, who were appointed to decide upon the boundary line between these two provinces. The commission agreed, and the line was surveyed and

located at a later period. During the blockade of the ports in the Revolutionary War, provisions and other merchandise were carried from Philadelphia to Baltimore in the following manner: from Philadelphia to Christiana Bridge by boat; from this place they were conveyed overland to Elkton, and thence by packets to Baltimore. In 1781 General Lafayette, with twelve hundred troops *en route* from Trenton to Elkton, landed at Christiana Bridge, and thence proceeded on foot to Elkton. The expedition was against Benedict Arnold, who was devastating the land along the Chesapeake Bay. In 1785 Levi, Henry and Jacob Hollingsworth, with several others, established a line of "Stage Boats" to ply between Philadelphia and Christiana. By these, large shipments of flour were made, which were brought to this village for transportation by the millers on the White Clay and Christiana Creeks and the Elk River. The shipping industry thus commenced, increased, and in the early part of the present century four packets ran semi-weekly to Philadelphia. The owners of wharves at this time were Levi Hollingsworth, Sylvester Welsh, Levi Adams and Solomon Maxwell. Considerable bustle and confusion attended the loading and unloading of a packet, and the street by the wharves was lined with conveyances. In 1830 the village was in a flourishing condition, and numbered as many inhabitants as at present. The construction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, a few miles distant, dealt a blow to the shipping industry of Christiana and to the village itself. Another, and, in many cases, more convenient method of transportation, was open to the public, and shipping gradually declined, until at present only an occasional boat is floated by the tide to and from Philadelphia. The Levi Hollingsworth wharf is now owned by A. C. Weber & Bro., and is the only one in use. Several efforts have been made to procure railroad communications with the village, but in vain. Christiana at present contains two churches, a school-house, a post-office, two blacksmith shops, and about four hundred inhabitants. The merchants of the town are A. C. Webber & Bro., Wier & Marshall, Benjamin Peters and James H. Smalley.

OGLETOWN.—This village was so named in honor of Thomas Ogle, who at that time was the owner of the land on which it stands. When it was first named is unknown, but it was previous to 1767, for it was in that year mentioned in an order to lay out a road. It is a small hamlet, situated near the centre of the hundred. Near it, in 1684, George Talbot, one of the Council of Maryland, built a fort on land then belonging to widow Ogle. In relation to this fort, Johnston says, "it was described by those who had seen it as about thirteen feet long, ten feet wide and covered with slip wood."

The garrison consisted of "six or seven men who were esteemed Catholics and behaved peaceably towards the inhabitants, among whom they frequently went." One Murray was commander and Thomas

Mansfield press-master. The fort was held about two years, and till after Talbot went out of power. The following occurrence happened at a council held at Philadelphia, 30th of the Fourth Month, 1684, at which time Samuel Lands was deputy sheriff:

"Samuel Lands' letter was read concerning Coll. Geo. Talbot's going with three musqueters to y^e houses of Widow Ogle, Jonas Erskin and Andrews Tille, and tould them that if they would not forthwith yield Obedience to y^e Lord Baltimore & Own him to be their Prop^r, and pay rent to him, he would Turne them out of their houses and take their Land from them."

The village at present contains a store kept by Levi Ruth, a post-office and about half a dozen residences.

MCCLELLANDVILLE is situated in the northwestern part of White Clay Creek Hundred. This village derived its name from William McClelland, one of the earliest residents within its bounds. The first and only store opened in this villiage was owned by William Kennedy, in 1860. A blacksmith-shop was opened by the same gentleman in 1851. The store is now owned by George I. Smith, and the blacksmith-shop by George W. Coils. In addition to the store and blacksmith-shop, the village contains a post-office, church, school-house and about ten dwellings.

POST-OFFICES.—It is impossible to ascertain the exact date in which the post-office at Christiana was established, but it was at least one hundred and fifty years ago. The following gentlemen have been postmasters from 1803 till the present time: Joseph Janvier, George Pratt, James A. Briscoe, Nathaniel Wolfe, Howard Ogle, Frank Bradley, Abraham Egbert, Daniel H. Egbert, Dr. Elijah Robinson, James R. Vincent, Thomas Oliver, William H. Leavy.

The post-office at McClellandville was established in 1850. William McClelland was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by William B. Mackey, the present incumbent.

Ogletown was made a post village in June, 1886, with James M. Dougherty as the first postmaster. Joseph C. Mann, the present incumbent, succeeded him May 9, 1887.

HOTELS.—The only hotels in this hundred outside of Newark are situated in Christiana. These are managed in a proper manner, and afford excellent accommodations. For about seventy-five years previous to 1870 there was also a tavern at Ogletown, one of the first proprietors of which was Jehu Hopper. This was last kept by a Mr. Willey, in the year above mentioned, when it was converted into a store, which is now in possession of Levi Ruth.

The Christiana Hotel was opened at an early date, which cannot be definitely ascertained. Shortly after 1800 the hotel was owned and managed by David Armstrong. The tavern is a brick building, and is still standing. It has been conducted respectively by Nathaniel Wolfe, Joseph Eccles, Thomas Laymond, Richard Wright, James Stroup, Frank Bradley, Philip Marvel, Stephen Stradley, James King and W. B. Carrinder, the present proprietor.

The Shannon Hotel, so called, after William Shan-

non, a famous caterer, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, was built previous to the Revolutionary War. In this hotel tradition says that General Washington, while on a journey to Philadelphia, dined here. In 1797, William Shannon obtained a license, and the record of it shows that he kept the hotel previous to this date. Under his management the reputation of the hotel was very good, and persons traveling within twenty-five miles of it would go there to take a meal or spend the night with him. It was next conducted by Isaac Price. He was succeeded by David Armstrong, James Adams, William Simpson and John Allen, by whom it was converted into a store in 1855. The hotel was reopened, and is now owned by John Mealy.

Christiana Lodge, No. 9, I. O. G. T., is located at Christiana. It was organized in 1885, and numbered sixteen members. Since its institution the lodge has been in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in number, and at present there are fifty members. The officers at the present time are as follows: James R. Vincent, W. C. T.; Alice Appleby, V. T.; James T. Scott, P. W. C. T.; Mrs. McCrea, Secretary; John Whiteman, R. S.; Jane Morrison, Treasurer; David Appleby, D.; Clarence King, M.

NEWARK.

The town of Newark, situated in the western part of White Clay Creek Hundred, was settled more than two centuries ago by natives of England, Wales and Scotland. The name is probably taken from the Newark in the old country mentioned by Scott,—

"Where Newark's stately tower
Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower."

The growth of the village was slow, and nothing important is known concerning it until 1757, when James McMechan and others applied to William Denny, Acting Governor of the three lower counties on the Delaware, for corporate privileges. He referred the matter to King George II., Sovereign of England, who, on April 13, 1758, granted the following, which may be considered its first charter:

"George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all unto whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

"WHEREAS, our loving subjects, James McMechan, Reynold Howell, William McCrea, William Eynon, William Armstrong and David Wilkin, of our County of New Castle within the government of our counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, have been at great expense in building houses and making improvements in a piece of land ten miles west of New Castle, at the intersection of two very public roads, the one leading from New Castle to the Cross-roads in Chester County, and the other leading from Kent and Sumner to New Garden in order to erect and make a town there, which is called Newark, in the County of New Castle. And, whereas, the said James McMechan, Reynold Howell, William McCrea, William Eynon, William Armstrong and David Wilkin, with divers others, the proprietors of houses and lots of ground in and near the said town, have humbly besought our trusty and well-beloved William Denny, Esq., with our royal approbation Lieutenant-Governor of the counties aforesaid, under the Hon. Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania and counties aforesaid, for our letters patent under the great seal of the government of the said counties for granting to the present and future inhabitants of the said town or village called Newark, the powers and privileges of having fairs yearly, and one weekly market there, for the encouragement of trade and better accommodating and supplying the inhabitants thereof with provisions and other necessaries. Therefore, know ye that we, favoring the petition and good purposes of the said

James McMechan, Reynold Howell, William McCrea, William Eynon, William Armstrong and David Wilkin, and being willing to encourage trade and industry amongst all our subjects, and to promote, as much as in us lies, their welfare and utility, have of our special grace, certain knowledge and merr motion, granted, and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant and ordain that the present and future inhabitants of the town aforesaid, called Newark, shall and may from henceforth forever hereafter hold and keep two fairs yearly at the said town called Newark, that is to say, on the third Thursday and Friday in the months of April and October in every year, for the buying and selling of neat cattle, oxen, cows, horses, sheep and hogs and all other goods, wares and commodities, and also a weekly market, to wit: on every Thursday, together with the free liberties, customs, profits, privileges and emoluments to the aforesaid fairs and markets belonging or in anywise appertaining forever. And we do further grant for us, our heirs and successors, to the present and future inhabitants of the said town, and all our liege subjects, that it shall and may be lawful for them to assemble themselves together at the said town called Newark, for holding the aforesaid fairs and weekly market on the respective days and times hereinbefore limited and appointed at such places within the said town as the inhabitants thereof from time to time shall appoint. And we do hereby further grant and ordain that David Wilkin, of the said town of Newark, shall be the first clerk of the market who (and all succeeding clerks of the market of the said town) shall have assize of bread, wine, beer, wood and other things, and to execute and perform all other things belonging to the office of clerks of the market within the said town. In testimony whereof we have caused them, our letters patent, and the great seal of our said Government to be hereunto affixed. Witness, William Denny, Esq., with our royal approbation Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the province of Pennsylvania and counties aforesaid, this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, and in the thirty first year of our reign." This is signed by William Denny, and the great seal of the province of Pennsylvania is carefully affixed by a blue ribbon. Outside it is endorsed

"Charter"

"WILLIAM DENNY, Esq., Gov'n, { For a fair and market in
TO { Newark, in the county of
JAMES MCMACHEN, et al. { New Castle.
"Recording, &c., 5-10.

"Recorded in the Rolls office at New Castle, in Book 8, p. 357, et. Given under my hand and seal this eighth day of June, 1758.

"R'd McWILLIAM, Recorder of Deeds."

In a paper published in 1770 Newark is spoken of as "a suitable and healthy village, not too rich or luxurious, where real learning might be obtained." In 1772 an act was passed establishing two market-days, namely, Tuesday and Friday, and special provisions for regulating the markets. The principal prohibitions were buying or selling provisions elsewhere than in the markets; killing cattle, sheep or hogs in Academy Square or the market-house; selling unwholesome meat; using false weights, and exposing for sale any flesh-meat on Monday or Tuesday in each week, except during June, July and August. The bakers were also required to stamp their bread in such a manner that it could be identified. In the same act the boundaries of the town are thus given:

"And for preventing all uncertainty and disputes that may arise, touching or concerning the limits of the said town of Newark: Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the lines and bounds hereinafter mentioned are and always hereafter shall be reported, deemed, allowed and taken to be the boundaries and limits thereof. That is to say, Beginning at the junction of the public roads, near an inn now known by the name of Saint Patrick, and extending thence along the road leading to New London township, in Chester county, to a small stream or run to the mouth thereof, where it empties into White Clay creek; and from thence down the said creek to the most easterly line of the land now of Ducor Samuel Platt; and by the lines of the said Samuel Platt, and of land now of James Simpson, to include the said lands within the said town, to the land now of David McMechan, and from the corner of the said James Simpson and, David McMechan their land to the end of James Anderson's lane, and thence by a right line to the place of beginning."

The market-house was situated near the northeast corner of the Academy yard, near the present site of the Washington Hotel. In 1788 John Penn came

from Lancaster and passed through this section of the country. In his journal of that year is the following:

"April 17th. The country is pleasantly varied in the ride from this place to Wilmington. At Newark is the most considerable collection of houses I had seen since Lancaster. The Elk is crossed upon the road and the country is plentifully watered here by small streams."

In 1811 an act was passed making it lawful for James Tilton, George Russell, Levi Boulden, Andrew Gray, Frederick H. Holtzbecker and John Herdman, or their successors, as managers, to carry on a lottery for raising a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars clear of all expenses, to be expended in turnpiking or paving the main street in Newark, and for repairing the English school-house and market-house. In 1851 a new charter to lay out the boundaries of the town was granted by the Legislature of Delaware, and John W. Evans, Isaac Ferris, Robert Ochiltree, Benjamin Caulk and John G. Turner were appointed commissioners. The present boundaries of the town, which are the ones laid out by the commissioners, inclose a nearly coffin-shaped tract of land and are as follows:

"Beginning at the corner of lands now of Rathmell Wilson and Daniel Fields, on the road leading to Port Deposit, thence by the line of the lands of the said Daniel Fields to the center of the road leading to New London township, in the State of Pennsylvania; thence by a straight line to the southeastern corner of the lot attached to the Methodist church; thence to a point in the west line of Samuel C. Vinley's lands, four hundred feet north from the centre of the present road leading through Newark to Wilmington; thence in a straight line to the southeast corner of lands of Elizabeth Thompson and Albert G. Lewis; thence along said Lewis' line to the southwest corner of George G. Evans' land on the Elkton road; thence in a straight line to the corner of land of Eliza Holtzbecker and John Whann, being in a line of land of the estate of Thomas Blandy, and from thence to the place of beginning."

During the Revolutionary War, just previous to the battle of Brandywine, the whole British army passed through Newark. When General Washington moved southward toward Yorktown, a detachment of his troops passed through this town. During the War of the Rebellion thousands of troops were conveyed by rail to the South, and passed a short distance from Newark. The growth of this town, though at no time rapid, was gradual and certain. The business increased from day to day and reached its greatest height in 1887. The destruction of the Dean Woolen-Mill on December 25, 1886, was a severe blow to the interests of the town. Numerous persons were thrown out of employment, and compelled to move away. Despite this, the town is in a prosperous condition. On April 21, 1887, Newark was re-incorporated, and is presided over by a Council of seven men instead of five commissioners, as heretofore. It is impossible to obtain a list of the commissioners previous to 1866. The following persons have served as commissioners from that year to the present:

1866. John Pilling, pres.	Wm. Reynolds.
John W. Evans.	1868. John Pilling, pres.
John F. Williams.	Samuel Darlington.
James Armstrong.	Samuel B. Wright.
W. Reynolds.	Edwin Butterworth.
1867. John W. Evans, pres.	Geo. W. Williams.
George Williams.	1869. Geo. G. Evans, pres.
John Pilling.	James H. Ray.
James Armstrong.	John Pilling.

Samuel B. Wright.	Geo. W. Williams.
Walter E. Turner.	Wm. H. Singler.
1870. W. B. Thornley, pres.	1890. John R. Hill, pres.
John Pilling.	E. L. Gilmour.
L. R. Choate.	Joseph B. Lutton.
Geo. G. Evans.	D. W. Caskey.
James H. Ray.	Geo. W. Williams.
1871. Wm. B. Thornley, pres.	1881. John F. Williamson, pres.
George Rambo.	John R. Hill.
Harry Warren.	James Hossinger.
Benjamin Caulk.	Joseph B. Lutton.
John Pilling.	Geo. W. Williams.
1872. John W. Evans, pres.	1882. John R. Hill, pres.
Benjamin Caulk.	Theo. F. Armstrong.
W. B. Thornley.	John Rambo.
W. F. Walker.	James A. Wilson.
Geo. W. Williams.	Geo. W. Williams.
1873. John W. Evans, pres.	1883. Theo. F. Armstrong, pres.
George Rambo.	Miller R. Barton.
James H. Ray.	Richard Pilling.
John Pilling.	James A. Wilson.
Geo. W. Williams.	Geo. W. Williams.
1874. J. W. Evans, pres.	1884. M. R. Barton, pres.
Samuel Darlington.	John R. Hill.
James H. Ray.	James A. Wilson.
John Pilling.	Wm. H. Simpers.
Geo. W. Williams.	Geo. W. Williams.
1875. John W. Evans, pres.	1885. Samuel M. Donnell, pres.
James Springer.	N. M. Motherall.
James Armstrong.	A. J. Lilly.
Nathan Sanders.	Wm. H. Simpers.
Geo. W. Williams.	Geo. W. Williams.
1876-77. J. H. Armstrong, pres.	1886. Wm. H. Simpers, pres.
John W. Evans.	Samuel J. Wright.
James Springer.	N. M. Motherall.
Nathan Sanders.	John Rambo.
Geo. W. Williams.	Geo. W. Williams.
1878. Wm. Cooch, pres.	1887. Theo. F. Armstrong, pres.
Wm. F. Griffith.	Samuel M. Donnell.
John Atkinson.	Joseph T. Willis.
Nathan Sanders.	M. R. Barton.
Geo. W. Williams.	G. Fader.
1879. John R. Hill, pres.	Joseph B. Lutton.
Wm. F. Griffith.	Geo. W. Williams.
John Atkinson.	

The population of Newark at present is about one thousand three hundred.

The business interests of the town are at present represented by the following:

<i>Merchants.</i>	Wm. H. Steel.
J. F. Williamson & Son.	S. E. Ziegler.
Wright & Son.	M. G. Colmery.
H. B. Wright & Co.	J. Dobson.
David Stanhope.	G. Fader.
T. L. Lilley.	J. W. Parrish.
B. F. Tillum, supt.	R. Armstrong.
Miss Lillian Gray.	J. W. Brown.
S. A. J. Wood.	Wesley B. Hart.
Mrs. Kate O'Brien.	Edwin Wilson.
A. T. Dilworth.	Miss M. Pennington.
F. M. C. Choate.	Geo. Dougherty.
C. C. Choate.	J. T. Fisher.
D. L. Choate.	
K. L. Gilmour.	<i>Blacksmiths.</i>
M. R. Barton.	Jos. B. Lutton.
M. & R. Corbett.	Posey Pemberton.
Wm. McKenzie.	Wm. C. Dunbar.
W. F. Griffith.	
L. Strickland.	<i>Carriage Trimmers.</i>
Wm. M. Wilson.	Eugene Ochiltree.
M. J. Kennet.	Richard Ennis.
M. N. Motherall.	
J. W. Pennington.	<i>Real Estate.</i>
Dr. A. Lowber.	S. M. Donnell.
	<i>Wheelwright.</i>
	Wm. Simpers.

SCHOOLS OF NEWARK.—The citizens of Newark

have always taken deep interest in educational affairs. This is evidenced by the support given to the Newark Academy, the oldest institution of its kind in the State, and by the fact that it contains the only college in Delaware. Numerous private schools have been patronized by the citizens in the past, some of the most noticeable of which were the seminaries for ladies, conducted by Rev. Samuel Bell and Mrs. Pierce Chamberlain, and the Franklin Seminary. The school opened by Miss Wilson in 1869, and still in existence, received hearty support. In all of these institutions have been found students not only from all parts of Delaware, but also from the adjoining States. On October 11, 1830, the first meeting was held to organize a system of public schools. In the following year a school-house was erected in what was termed District No. 39, and shortly afterwards a school was opened in District No. 41. Both districts are within the limits of the town. The first annual meeting of the School Board was held on October 8, 1832. Both schools were conducted separately until 1873, when they were joined and called United Districts No. 39 and 41. In 1884 a new two-story brick building was erected at a cost of \$10,000. This building is divided into four rooms, over which four teachers preside. The number of pupils at the present time is 185. Prof. V. A. Groves is principal and his assistants are Misses Fannie Briscoe, Annie Waters and Sallie Lumb.

NEWARK ACADEMY.—This institution, so famous for learning in the latter half of the eighteenth century, had its origin in a school opened in 1741 by Rev. Francis Allison, pastor of the New London Church, situated in Chester County, Pa. A few years previous to this Rev. Allison, a native of Ireland and graduate of Glasgow, came to this State and entered the family of Gov. John Dickinson as tutor. In 1741 he received a call to minister to the spiritual wants of the New London Church. During this year he received several young men into his family as pupils and schoolmates of Gov. Dickinson's son, and this formed the nucleus of the present Academy. Some years previous to this date the Synod of Philadelphia, representing at that time the Presbyterian Church of America, was impressed with the need of a suitable school for educating and preparing young men for the ministry. In 1739 the Synod determined to found a seminary, and a committee was appointed to proceed to England and solicit funds for this purpose. The war then waging between England and Spain interrupted this project for a time, but it was revived in 1743 and the next year the school started by Rev. Allison was adopted by the Synod as its own. The plan of conducting the school adopted by the Synod was as follows: "That all persons who please may send their children and have them instructed gratis in the languages, philosophy and divinity. That the school be supported for the present by yearly contributions from the congregations under the Synod's care. That if any funds remain after paying the salaries of the master and tutor they shall be expended in the purchase of books and other necessities

for the school." From this arrangement originated an academy, the first of its kind in this country, and the *alma mater* of many of the leading men of that period. Dr. Allison continued rector until 1752, when he was appointed vice-provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Philadelphia Academy, now the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Allison was succeeded by Rev. Alexander McDowell, who moved the school to Elkton, where it remained for a short time. In 1767 the school was located at Newark, where it now is. In 1769 Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietaries of Pennsylvania and the "Lower Counties," granted a charter to the Academy as an institution of learning. In 1773 Rev. Dr. Ewing and Dr. Hugh Williamson were sent to England and Scotland to secure funds for the Academy. They were successful in their undertaking, and the generous donations of the Penns and others enabled them to erect a substantial building, and formed the basis of the present endowment. On February 17, 1774, Morgan Edwards, of Newark, conveyed to the trustees of Newark Academy a lot of land, on the Main Street of the town, adjoining the lot of Rev. Thomas Reed, containing seven acres and fifty perches. This tract was sold by them to Alexander McBeath, March 26, 1777, for £259 10s. The Academy was in active operation until the latter part of 1777, when, on account of the Revolutionary War then raging, it was closed, and so remained till 1780. During this period the building was used for the manufacturing of shoes for the Continental army under General Washington. The prevalent idea that the Academy was closed during the entire war is dispelled by the fact that the trustees approved and paid a bill of John Bratton's for teaching in 1776 and 1777, and in 1783 granted a gratuity of £50 to William Thomson in consideration of his meritorious conduct in undertaking the employment of teaching "for near three years past under many discouragements." Governor Thomas McKean, in a letter to General Washington dated Newark, Delaware, October 8, 1777, says, "On my arrival, I found that all the records and public papers of the county of New Castle and every shilling of the public money, together with the fund belonging to the trustees of Newark Academy, &c., had been captured at Wilmington." The minutes of the trustees of the Academy during and previous to the Revolutionary War, by some misfortune, were lost. The first entry in the new minute book procured in 1783 is as follows:

"WILMINGTON, 5 June, 1783.

"In consequence of previous notice the Trustees of the Academy of Newark met at this place:

"PRESENT:

"Rev. Dr. John Ewing, Rev. William McKean, Rev. Thomas Read, Mr. John McKinly, General Sam'l Patterson, Mr. James Mease, Mr. John Thomson.

"ABSENT:

"Rev. Mat. Wilson, Rev. Joseph Montgomery, Mr. Chas. Thomson, Hon. Thos. McKean, Hon. John Evans.

"Dr. Ewing laid before the Board an account of the money belonging to the fund in his hands, which is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Continental Certificates, for \$1200, dated March 27, 1777,	450	0	0
Continental Certificates for \$2000, dated 8th November, 1779, equal in specie,	31	4	2
Continental Certificates for \$3500, of different dates, equal in specie to.....	36	10	1½

Dr. Rush's bond, £200 principal, about ten years' interest, about.....	300 0 0
Dr. Warren's bond, £113 principal, with interest.....	200 0 0
Dr. Francis Allison's bond, £50 principal, with interest.....	80 0 0
Legacy from Samuel Scott's estate (supposed).....	25 0 0
Legacy from James Gardner's estate (supposed).....	100 0 0
Due in part of a house sold £1000, Continental money, September, 1779, equal to.....	82 0 0
	<hr/> £1275 4 3½

"Ordered that the Certificates be delivered to the treasurer, General Patterson.

"The business of the academy having been interrupted some years by the war, the trustees now resolve to carry it on as extensively as their circumstances will admit, and therefore, for the present, agree to employ in the capacity of their principal teacher, Mr. William Thomson, till the next meeting. His excellency N. Van Dyke, the Reverend Messrs. James Latta and John McCrery, the Honorable James Lattimer and Colonel Richard Cantwell, were unanimously elected Trustees, and General Patterson is requested to acquaint them with the same. . . . Dr. Ewing is appointed to have it published in the Pennsylvania newspapers, that the Newark Academy is revived, and will be carried on as formerly."

Despite the losses incurred during the war, in 1785, there were in the treasury \$6700.40. Mr. Thomson continued to be the principal of the Academy until 1794. From this date till 1811, Mr. Johnston filled the position. During his administration the Academy was not prosperous, and was closed from 1796 to 1799. In 1811 he was removed, and Rev. Andrew K. Russell appointed principal. Under him, the Academy vastly improved, and was in prosperous circumstances. The intention of organizing a college in Newark culminated in 1834, and Newark Academy was merged into Newark College (now Delaware College). In January, 1847, a deed of the buildings, etc., was made by the trustees of the Academy to the trustees of Delaware College.¹ The two schools were united until 1869, when the trustees of Delaware College deeded back to the trustees of Newark Academy the property conveyed to them in 1847. The surviving trustees, Hon. Willard Hall and Wm. T. Read, in 1869 elected John W. Evans, Rathmel Wilson, James H. Ray, George G. Kerr, W. E. Turner, William Reynolds, Edward R. Wilson, David J. Murphey, George G. Evans and Charles W. Blandy, trustees to fill the vacancies in the board. Professor E. D. Porter was appointed principal, and conducted the school with varied success, generally having a fair number of students. In 1873, Miss Hannah Chamberlain was elected principal, and females were admitted. Miss Chamberlain proved an efficient teacher. She was succeeded 1877 by Rev. J. L. Polk, under whose management the Academy was very prosperous. Prof. Albert N. Raub, the present principal, has met with marked success in his plan of conducting the school, and the Academy of Newark is in a prosperous condition, and ranks very high as an institution of learning. The influence exerted by this institution since its organization has been very healthy and beneficial, and has been felt, not only in Delaware, but also in the adjoining States. Among the names of the trustees of this Academy are found men celebrated in their day

for devotion to religion, education and the welfare of the country. It is estimated that five thousand persons have been educated within the walls of the Academy, most of whom have become good and useful citizens. Among the early students of the Academy after it was located at Newark were George Duffield, D.D., associate chaplain of Congress with Bishop White; Alexander McWhorter, D.D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman; Edward Miller, M.D., an eminent physician and Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of New York. Among the alumni of the Academy are found such men as Charles Thomson, secretary of the First Congress; Rev. Dr. John Ewing, provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Thomas McKean, Governor of Pennsylvania, and many others of equal merit known throughout the entire Union.

The following is a list of the principals from the opening of the school to the present time: Rev. Dr. Allison, Rev. Alexander McDowell, Mr. William Thompson, Mr. Johnstone, Rev. John Waugh, Rev. Francis Hindman, Rev. A. K. Russell, Mr. Thomas Madden, Mr. N. Z. Graves, Professor Wm. S. F. Graham, Mr. W. W. Ferris, Rev. Matthew Meiggs, Mr. J. W. Weston, Rev. Whitman Peck, Professor E. D. Porter, Miss Hannah Chamberlain, Joseph L. Polk and Albert N. Raub.

Corps of Instructors.—Albert N. Raub, Principal; Assistants, Professor Edgar L. Raub, Miss Gertrude M. Bridgman and Miss Martha Chamberlain; Teachers of Music, Miss Georgia Benneson and Miss Nora A. Raub.

NEWARK M. E. CHURCH.—Previous to 1812 the Methodists of Newark held their meetings in private families, and occasionally in the Academy building. In that year an organization was effected and a church erected at the present location of the Methodist Cemetery, on land then the property of Isaac Tyson.

On April 8, 1813, Samuel Brumley, Abraham S. Keagy, John Stoops, William Silver, Abraham Egbert, Jacob Tyson, Isaac Tyson and Abraham Heapy were elected trustees. On the same day they purchased of Isaac Tyson a half-acre of land on condition "that they shall keep and maintain, in good order and repair, the house now erected and built on the same, and to be finished for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America."

This was used as a house of worship until 1851, when, through the efforts of John F. Williamson, and a few other active members, a new building was erected on Main Street, at a cost of five thousand dollars. In 1861 this building was burned down, and services were then held in the Village Presbyterian Church. In the spring of the following year the erection of the present edifice was begun on the same location, but was not completed until the fall of 1864. This is a commodious two-story brick building, and cost ten thousand dollars. The dedication sermon was preached in January, 1865, by Rev. Pennell Combs.

¹ The history of Delaware College will be found in the article on "Education," on page 448.

The church, at present, is in a prosperous condition. The following ministers have been stationed here since 1849: Rev. C. J. Crouch, Rev. S. Townsend, Rev. James L. Houston, Rev. James Flannery, Rev. Benjamin F. Price, Rev. George W. Leibrandt, Rev. Joseph Aspril, Rev. George Quigley, Rev. James A. Brindle, Rev. M. A. Day, Rev. John Shields, Rev. C. F. Sheppard, Rev. Benjamin T. String, Rev. Geo. A. Phœbus, Rev. William H. Hutchins, Rev. John France, Rev. Thomas H. Haynes, Rev. Henry Colclazer and Rev. C. W. Prettyman. Trustees at present: W. S. Mote, E. S. Gilmor, William M. Gamble, W. A. Woodrow, S. B. Hoeffcker, John Pilling and James Lyle.

NEWARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—From 1839 to 1860 there were two Presbyterian Churches in Newark, the one known as the Village Church and the other the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. The former, or New School, was organized in 1835, with a membership of sixteen. This congregation met in the school-room of Rev. Samuel Bell, who had charge of a female seminary at that time. In 1843 it was decided to erect a church, the corner-stone of which was laid on September 25th, of that year. The building was completed the following year, and dedicated March 28th, with appropriate ceremonies.

Dr. Gilbert, then president of Newark College, was the first pastor. From this date the church enjoyed a season of prosperity. Dr. Gilbert was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Wilson in October, 1847, and he officiated until the end of 1849. During this period twenty-five persons were added to the church-roll. Dr. Wilson was followed in regular order by Revs. George Foote, Professor Graham, John W. Elliott, Henry A. Barnes, Nicholas Patterson, V. D. Collins, W. A. Crawford, Ellis J. Newlin and Mr. Peck. In 1860 the two churches united, and have since worshipped together. The church building was sold to the Catholics. The First Presbyterian, or Old School, was organized in August, 1839, by a committee of New Castle Presbytery. The congregation, numbering nine members, was composed of persons who previously worshipped at White Clay Creek and Head of Christiana Churches. Rev. Alexander Heberton for a short time preached as stated supply. He was followed by Rev. Elijah Wilson, who officiated from June, 1842, till 1846. During his pastorate the church building was erected. During the following seven years the church was closed, with the exception of an occasional service. In December, 1853, Rev. James L. Vallandigham accepted the charge, in connection with the churches at White Clay Creek, and Head of Christiana. He resigned in 1860. In that year the two branches were united, and Rev. Sterling M. Galt was chosen pastor. After his death, in 1865, James Hamilton ministered to the church until 1870, when ill health compelled him to resign. During his pastorate the old church building was torn down, and preparations made for the erection of a new edifice. For a few months Rev. Michael Burdett filled the

pulpit. In 1871 Rev. George J. Porter was elected pastor. The new building was completed and dedicated June 13, 1872. The church is now in a flourishing condition, and numbers over a hundred members.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH was organized in 1884. As yet they have erected no church edifice. Their first pastor, Rev. T. B. Knowles, began his ministrations in Newark in March, 1887, and still labors there.

ST. PATRICK R. C. CHURCH.—In 1866 a Catholic Church was organized at Newark, and the Village Church, erected by the New School Presbyterians, was purchased for a meeting-house. The church was dedicated in that year by Bishop O'Hara. The congregation at that time numbered about three hundred communicants. The first priest in charge was Father Blake. He was succeeded by Father William Dollard, Father Peter Donaghy, Father John A. Lyons. During Father Lyons' priesthood a new two-story brick edifice, sixty by eighty feet, was erected, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The successor of Father Lyons is Father J. D. Cary, the present priest. During the past year many members of this church have moved from the town. There are at present about two hundred communicants.

ST. THOMAS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH was erected in 1843, and dedicated to the worship of God, on February 25, 1845, by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D., LL.D., bishop of the diocese. The first services were held August 1, 1842, at which time the congregation was organized. The vestrymen were Thomas Blandy, Benjamin Gibbs, William S. Wilson, William Cooch and James S. Martin. The church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$4000. Rev. Walter E. Franklin was the first rector. The parish has about seventy-five communicants. The present rector is Rev. George M. Bond.

ST. JOHN'S A. U. M. P. CHURCH.—The first meeting of the congregation of this church was held in 1855, in a log house situated where the present church stands. In 1866 it was decided to erect an edifice, which was completed in 1867, at a cost of \$1100. The number of members has increased from sixteen to forty-two, the present membership. The following ministers have officiated: Revs. Solomon Benson, Daniel Russell, John Morris, N. E. Collins, Benj. Scott, Moses Chippey, Edward H. Chippey, J. J. Broadman.

THE FOUNDRY.—In 1851 a foundry was built by Dr. Palmer Chamberlain, on a site nearly opposite the Deer Park Hotel. In 1854 C. & H. P. R. Blandy purchased the plant and conducted the business until 1875, when Lewis L. Allen became the proprietor. Allen was the proprietor for eleven years, and then Edward R. Wilson, the present owner, purchased it. The business was never carried on very extensively and was unprofitable. Since 1886 nothing at all has been manufactured in the foundry.

In 1886, John A. Bedwell established a manufactory in the limits of Newark, in a building erected for

a sash-factory. Mr. Bedwell manufactures hammocks and gauze goods of every description. There are ten looms in the factory and fifteen employees are required to operate them. The factory has a capacity of four hundred hammocks per day. The products of this manufactory are shipped to New York.

BRICK-YARD.—In 1882 the Newark Brick Company commenced manufacturing bricks within the boundaries of Newark. Their annual production amounted to one and a half millions of bricks per year. Twelve men were employed. Two years later the brick-yard was purchased by A. J. Hayland & Co., who ran it for a year. Johnson & McMichael are the present owners and proprietors. They have in their employ six workmen, and manufacture annually five hundred thousand common bricks. The clay bank is in close proximity to the yard.

In 1885 Jacob Casho and C. Mendenhall began the manufacture of road-machines. The business was carried on for a year, during which time twenty-six machines were made. The inability to sell the machine led to the abandonment of its manufacture.

In 1831 Robt. M. and William B. Armstrong conveyed to Thos. B. Armstrong a tannery located in Newark. In 1836 Alexander Walker purchased the tannery and conducted the business until 1852, when he failed. The tannery has since been torn down.

HOTELS.—*St. Patrick.*—It is impossible to ascertain the exact date of the erection of this hotel, or by whom it was built. In 1750 John Pritchard was the landlord and owner. When Mason and Dixon, with their corps of assistants, made their surveys in 1764, St. Patrick's Inn was their headquarters. In describing the boundaries of the town of Newark in 1772, the St. Patrick's Inn is mentioned. The hotel remained in the Pritchard family for nearly a century, being owned respectively by John, Tobias and John, and was often called Pritchard's Hotel. In 1848 James S. Martin purchased the property, and in 1851 tore down the building and erected a four-story brick hotel, sixty by forty, and called it the Deer Park Hotel. This hotel has been owned successively by Jacob De Haven, J. Marshall Harlan, Alexander A. Laws, Colonel Joshua Clayton and John E. Lewis, the present owner. The hotel is successfully managed by Mr. Lewis.

Newark Hotel.—The date of the erection of this hotel or the names of the earliest proprietors cannot be definitely ascertained. The earliest accurate information in regard to it is that a license was granted to Joseph Hossinger in May, 1797, to keep a hotel in Newark, and some of the oldest citizens remember hearing the hotel called Hossinger's Tavern. The hotel was successively owned by John Herdman (who was proprietor in 1828), John W. Choate, and in 1880 was purchased by the Newark Hall Company and torn down. The present Exchange building stands on the site occupied by this hotel. Tradition says that General Washington passed a night within its walls during the Revolutionary War.

Washington Hotel.—This building was erected about 1825 by a Mr. Betts. He was proprietor until 1838, when he sold it to Mr. Blandy, who built an addition to it and remodeled the part already built. The next and present owner is James A. Wilson.

POST-OFFICE.—The post-office at Newark was established at a very early date, which cannot be accurately ascertained. The present office is in the Exchange building. The following are the postmasters from 1840 to the present time: Thomas Benneson, Mathew Maclain, James L. Miles, Jonathan Dreunen, John Miller, S. R. Choate.

THE NEWARK BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION was instituted in 1867. The association is conducted on the serial plan and is in a very prosperous condition. This organization has been of great assistance in building up and improving the town. The present officers are: President, E. S. Gilmour; Vice-President, Joseph Dean; Treasurer, Miller R. Barton; Secretary, George W. Williams.

THE NEWARK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION was organized in October, 1878. The library now contains six hundred volumes of choice books of every description. Additions are being constantly made of the latest literary works of merit. Shortly after its organization there were eighty members, but at present only fifty are in good standing. The library is kept in the store-room of William M. Wilson, and is under the supervision of Wilbur Wilson, librarian. The officers are: President, Joseph Dean; Secretary, Miss Sue Evans; Treasurer, Dr. H. G. M. Kollock; Librarian, Wilbur Wilson.

TELEPHONE.—W. A. Woodrow in 1882 opened a telephone office to communicate with Wilmington. Only one wire was then in use. In the following year Miss Lilian Gray took charge of the office and in 1884 secured seven subscribers. From that time the office has been known as the Telephone Exchange. At the present time there are twelve wires, ten of which are used and by means of which communication can be held with all parts of Wilmington.

NATIONAL BANK OF NEWARK.—The Bank of Newark was chartered as a State Bank with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. Daniel Thompson was the first president of it. James L. Martin, Frederick A. Curtis, William McClelland, James L. Miles, Benjamin Caulk, John Miller, Daniel Thompson, Solomon Leech and Joseph Hossinger were appointed commissioners to open the books, secure subscriptions for stock and to attend to the general business incident to its opening. In 1864 it was converted into a National Bank. The capital stock is fifty thousand dollars, and the surplus twenty-six thousand dollars. The present officers are: President, Joel Thompson; Cashier, George W. Lindsey; Teller, George W. Williams.

RED MEN.—A lodge of Red Men was instituted in this town in 1885. The number of members at that time was sixteen. The lodge has been prosperous and gradually increased in numbers till there are now

forty-three. The organization is known as Minnehaha Tribe, No. 23, I. O. R. M. The present officers are: Sachem, S. Raymond Choate; Senior Sachem, George R. Powell; Junior Sachem, Frank M. Smith; Keeper of Records, S. I. Sweet; Keeper of Wampum, J. W. Miller; W. P., T. A. Mullen.

MASONS.—In the minutes of the Newark Academy of 1803 mention is made of a petition of "Lodge No. 96, of Masons," for use of the academy, which was not granted. Nothing definite can be learned of this organization. In 1816 Hiram Lodge, No. 3, was instituted and it continued till 1825. In January, 1870, Hiram Lodge, No. 25, A. F. A. M., was organized. The charter members were John France, Walter E. Turner, Edward D. Porter, John W. Evans, Charles C. King and James H. Ray. At the close of that year there were sixteen members. The lodge is in a prosperous condition and numbers fifty-two members. The officers at the present time are: M., E. S. Gilmour; S. W., W. H. Simpers; J. W., Dr. Frank L. Springer; Treasurer, John C. Shvler; Secretary, S. M. Donnell.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—*Osceola Lodge, No. 5, K. of P.*, was organized on June 5, 1868. The number of members at that time was sixteen. During this year and the following the society was in a flourishing condition and numbered eighty members. Since that time it has gradually diminished and now there are but eighteen members. The following are the present officers: C. C., James Morris; V. C., George Ferguson; Prelate, Isaac Wainwright, M. of E., J. C. Shvler; M. of F., William B. Kearns; K. of R. and S., Paul Gillis; M. at A., Nathan Davis.

Oriental Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F. was instituted at Newark February 11, 1847. Robert Fulton, Robert E. Payne, A. C. Alexander, John Hamilton and Hiram Austin were the charter members. At the termination of that year there were twenty members. A hall was built by this order in 1850 and is still owned and used for lodge purposes. Since its organization the order has been very prosperous and now numbers ninety-two members. The present officers are; N. G., William Gamble; V. G., Clayton C. Choate; R. S., Joseph T. Willis; Treasurer, William H. Simpers; P. S. George W. Williams.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—*Newark Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Good Templars of Newark, Delaware*, was organized on the 8th day of March, 1883, in the Methodist Episcopal Church of aforesaid town, and composed of twenty-one members. Henry W. Morrow, of Wilmington, Sr. P. G. T. C., and a Mr. Hargraves, of Philadelphia, instituted the lodge. During the four years nearly two hundred accessions have been made. Present membership about sixty members. Lodge meets on Saturday evening in Red Men's Hall, Main Street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.—*Anchor Lodge, No. 4, A. O. U. W.* was organized and instituted in September 1881. The membership for the first year numbered twenty-three. Many of this order

have recently removed from the town. At present there are thirty-five members. The officers of the society are: Master Workman, Jas. A. Wilson; Foreman, William H. Stephens; Overseer, William M. Gamble; Recorder, S. R. Choate; Receiver, Dr. H. G. M. Kollock; Financier, E. S. Gilmour.

Newark Grange, No. 5, P. of H. was instituted April 6, 1874. In that year a store was opened by this association in the room now occupied by Dr. H. G. M. Kollock. This was shortly afterwards discontinued and a co-operative store opened, which occupies at present a portion of the Exchange building and is under the superintendence of B. F. Tillum. The organization has rapidly increased in numbers and there are now seventy-five members as against the original twelve charter members. At present the Grange is officered by the following persons: Master, James Hossinger; Overseer, Thomas Brackin; Steward, James R. Deighton; Assistant Steward, John McKane; Lecturer, W. L. Skinner; Chaplain, John McKeonan; Treasurer, Samuel Lindsey; Secretary, J. H. Clark; Gate Keeper, William Rankin; Ceres, Mrs. E. E. Steel; Pomona, Mrs. A. P. Cannon; Flora, Mrs. A. B. Walton; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss F. J. Dean.

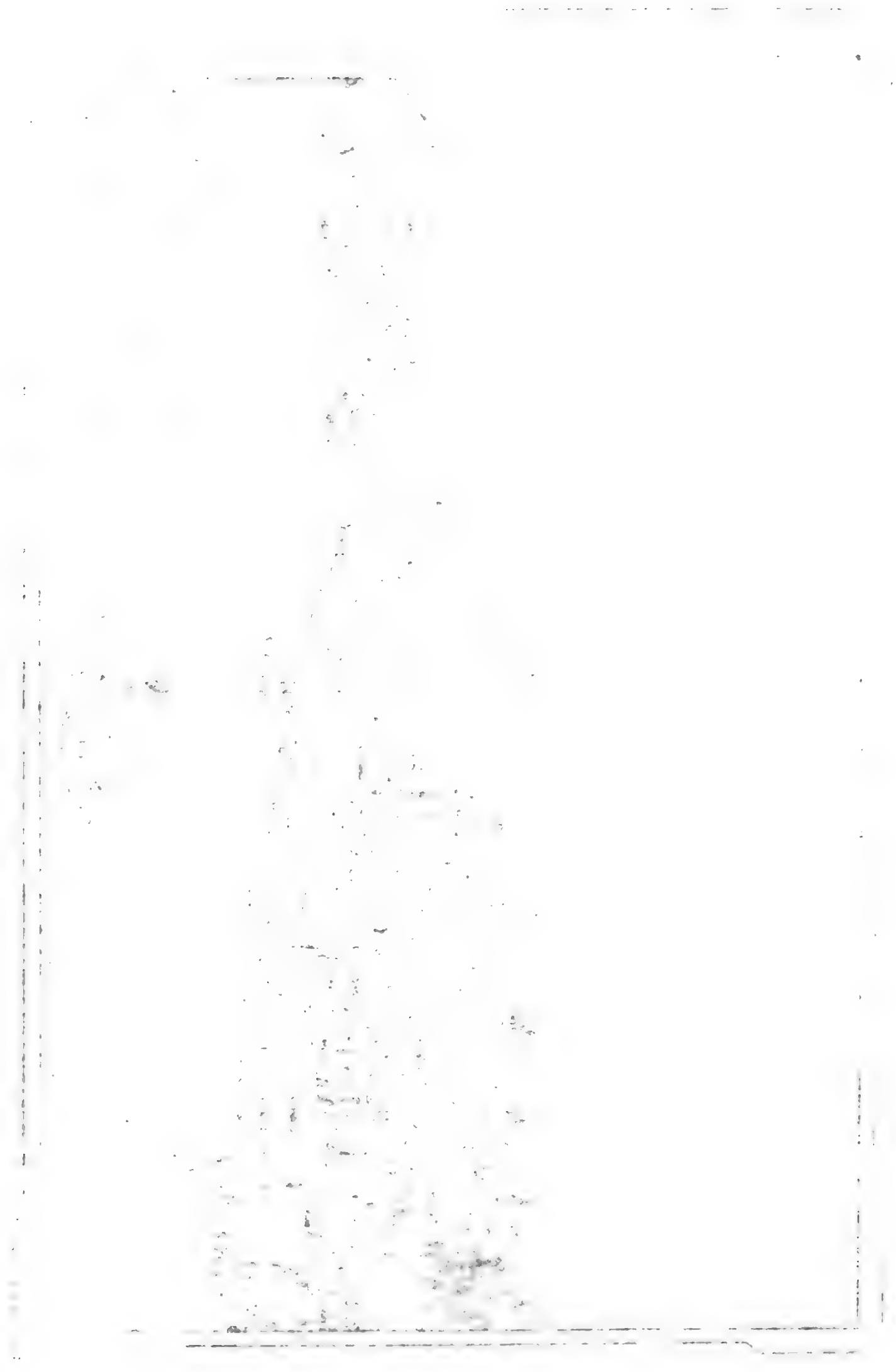
COLORED LODGES.—*Barnes Lodge, No. 1682, G. U. O. of O. F.* was organized July 19, 1875, with a membership of forty-one. The number of members at present is forty-two.

Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 14, A. F. A. Y. M. was instituted August 7, 1875. The membership in that year numbered forty-two. The lodge now numbers thirty-five members.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

PENCADER HUNDRED.

THIS hundred is a long, narrow strip of land on the Maryland line, and is bounded on the north, east and south by the hundreds of White Clay Creek, New Castle, Red Lion and St. George's. It is the only division of New Castle County that is not confined within natural boundaries. The greater part of the Welsh tract and a small portion of what in early days was known as St. Augustine Manor comprise the territory of Pencader. The early Welsh families settled in this hundred, principally around Iron Hill. This being a hill of considerable elevation, gave rise to the name Pencader, which is a Welsh term and signifies "the highest seat." The larger portion of the land is in a state of cultivation, and the remainder, chiefly in the vicinity of Iron and Chestnut Hills, is well wooded. The soil is a red loam with a clay sub-soil, and yields well. The land is watered by several small streams which flow through it. The Delaware, the Newark and Delaware and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads pass through Pencader. In 1801 surveys for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal were made and a route was





selected. It passed near Glasgow, where a large reservoir covering one hundred acres of land was commenced, but discontinued in 1803 for want of funds. The feeder was from Big Elk Creek to the reservoir, and \$100,000 were spent upon its construction. Several arches then built are still standing. In 1828 a new route for the canal, passing through the southern part of the hundred, was selected. The bed of St. George's Creek was used as the channel. The canal was completed in 1829. Further information concerning it will be found in the chapter on Internal Improvements.

The southern part of Pencader is land that in 1671 was granted by Lord Baltimore to Augustine Herman, and was part of what was known as St. Augustine Manor, and embraced land from the Delaware, between Appoquinimink and St. George's Creek, westward to Bohemia Manor. This land, however, was in dispute, and Governor Lovelace protested against the usurpation of Herman and others, in taking up this land. The land west of the Delaware State line retained the name. Herman, not satisfied with his title for the portion in Delaware, obtained a warrant for it from the authorities at New Amsterdam.

In 1714, Matthias Van Bibber purchased a portion of St. Augustine Manor from Ephraim Augustine Herman. Four sons—Jacob, Adam, Matthias and Henry—and two daughters—Sarah and Rebecca—survived him. The portion of land in St. Augustine Manor owned by him was devised to his daughters. Rebecca acquired the portion situated in Delaware. She was married to — Cazier and at her death the property descended to her sons—John, Jacob and Matthias. On the 21st of March, 1780, John sold his interest to Matthias and Jacob. In this deed the property is mentioned as a tract of land

"Commonly called or known by the name of St. Augustine's Manor all that which laid in the boundaries of Maryland before the establishment of the lines between Maryland and Pennsylvania, containing in the whole about two thousand acres, more or less, wherein a certain Loyd Delaney owns one-half and Beal Boardley one-fourth and Robert Haughey one-eighth's part, and the heirs of Rebecca Cazier one-eighth's part situated now a small part in Pencader Hundred, and the greatest part in St. George's Hundred and county of New Castle, . . . now a chief part in the tenure of Robert Haughey and a small part in the tenure of Jacob and Matthias Cazier."

A large portion of this land descended from Jacob Cazier to his son Henry, and is now in the possession of Jacob Benson Cazier.

Mr. Cazier is now a retired farmer, near Kirkwood, New Castle County, and was born on the White Hall farm—the old homestead of his ancestors for several generations—December 25, 1833. He is the son of Henry Cazier, whose wife was Sarah Johnson, of New York City. He is the grandson of Jacob Cazier, whose first name he bears, who, in turn, was a grandson of Matthias Van Bibber, an eminent and opulent man of his day, who came from near Philadelphia (Germantown), and settled in Maryland in 1702, and in that year and in 1711, bought lands that had formed part of the famous Labadie tract on the Bohemia River. Matthias Van Bibber was cotemporary with the Hermans,

and bought from Ephraim Augustine Herman the St. Augustine Manor, which comprised all the lands east of Bohemia Manor to the Delaware River, and south of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to Appoquinimink Creek. At the time of the purchase this tract was claimed as a part of Maryland, and an alienation fee was paid on it to the proprietary of Maryland. These lands were but a part of his large landed possessions. Mr. Van Bibber was held in high repute among the early settlers of the Peninsula, as a man of learning and intellectual ability. He was chief justice of Cecil County, Md., when the court-house at Court-House Point, on the Elk River, was built in 1717-19, and was presiding judge on the 8th day of March, 1719, when the court met for the first time at that place. He held this position of honor and responsibility for a long time. Many of his descendants were noted for their patriotism during the War of the Revolution in 1776.

The father of Matthias Van Bibber, Jacob Isaacs Van Bibber, came to this country from Holland after the birth of Matthias, and was one of the first settlers of Germantown, Pa. Henry Cazier, the son of a grandson of Matthias Bibber, was thus a worthy descendant of sturdy Holland progenitors on his father's side, and of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry on his mother's side, his mother being the widow of Rev. James McCoy, a Presbyterian clergyman. Henry left two children,—Catharine Eugenia and *Jacob Benson*, the subject of this sketch, the former born February 26, 1830. Sarah, a daughter, born October 3, 1832, died in infancy. Catharine Eugenia married Rev. Samuel Dickey, of Oxford, Pa., October 8, 1850. She died March 16, 1862, leaving the following children: Sallie Eugenia, born August 11, 1853; Mary Irvine, born August 21, 1857; and Henry Cazier, born February 3, 1860. He died August 17, 1868.

Until his fourteenth year he attended the schools of his neighborhood, when he was sent to the Academy at Newark, then in charge of Rev. Matthew Meigs, afterwards consul to Greece. After a thorough preparatory course of two and a half years he entered Delaware College, where he remained till about the middle of the senior year, when he left for the purpose of making a general tour of the United States. He spent about two years in visiting the principal cities and points of interest in the northern, western and southern sections of the Union. Returning home, he entered upon the active pursuit of agricultural occupations on the old homestead farm. After the death of his father, in 1859, he retired from the practical work of farming and removed to "Mt. Vernon Place," his beautiful home, a cut of which appears in this volume. In this farm Mr. Cazier has taken great interest, and, with pardonable self-satisfaction, has made it one of the most productive and valuable estates in the country. He owns also the old homestead, "White Hall," and in 1873 purchased the lands that had been devised by his father to his father's brother, John Cazier. The three tracts of land, being con-

tigious, make one solid body of about thirteen hundred acres, bounded on the south by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. He has also other farms, amounting to about two thousand acres of improved and valuable land, which he devotes principally to cereals. In 1878 Mr. Cazier took away all of the old family residence except a portion of the outside walls, and rebuilt in modern style, after plans of his own, making for himself one of the most commodious, richly-finished and elegant mansions in the State. Mr. Cazier enjoys a wide influence and popular favor. He is one of the principal stockholders, and a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, and also one of the largest stockholders in the National Bank of Oxford, Pa. He is a large shareholder in the Sharon (Pa.) Land Association, which holds very valuable property on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, between Ridley Park and Philadelphia. He has large investments in real estate in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. In politics Mr. Cazier is an Independent Republican, and an unwavering advocate of a stable government, but he has no aspirations for political honors. He was married December 18, 1878, at Elkton, Md., to Miss Hannah B., daughter of William Magens, late of Wilmington, by Rev. James McIntyre, who was long a pastor of the Glasgow Presbyterian Church. He is an adherent and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church at Glasgow. He has two children,—Edna, born August 19, 1880, and Henry M., born December 21, 1882.

Mr. Cazier is a man of medium stature and of affable manners. Neither spare nor corpulent, he is well-proportioned, and very active and energetic. Temperate and regular in his habits and methodical in business, he is an indefatigable worker in the supervision and management of his affairs. His flourishing farms attest his almost ubiquitous presence and judicious oversight.

The Welsh tract is a large tract of land, the greater part of which is in Pencader Hundred, and the remainder in Cecil County, Maryland. Settlers were upon the land in 1684, and were driven off by George Talbot, the Governor of Maryland, who claimed the land as within his territory. The distinguishing feature of the tract is Iron Hill, which was known by that name in 1661, and is mentioned in a letter from Vice-Director Alexander D. Hiniyossa, May 15th, as being the place where four Englishmen were murdered by the Indians in April preceding. It is evident that iron ore was then known to be at the place in considerable quantity; hence the name. A Welsh settlement had been made in what is now Delaware, Chester and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania, and on the 13th of First Month, 1684, William Penn granted to the settlers 40,000 acres of land which was known as the Welsh tract. A number of them, attracted in part probably by the iron ore in the Iron Hill and vicinity, sought this locality and petitioned Penn for a tract of 30,000 acres, which was granted

October 15, 1701, to William Davis, David Evans and William Willis. The grant stated that they were to have "thirty thousand acres if there be so much vacant in the place hereafter expressed; that is to say, behind the town of New Castle westward, extending northward and southward, beginning to the westward seven miles from the said town of New Castle, and extending upward and downward as there shall be found room by regular strait lines as near as may be." A few settlers were upon the tract at the time of purchase and had made some improvements, but without any show of title; they were soon dispossessed and the Welsh immediately after survey began to locate upon the land. Soon after the survey was completed, John Welsh selected 561 acres, and a little later 530 acres. Of the latter, he sold 500 acres, August 17, 1727, to Thomas Lewis. Another part of this land was sold to James Sykes, and by his executors 281½ acres was conveyed to Robert Faries on February 16, 1730. Robert Faries was a native of Ireland, who came to this country and purchased land in Red Lion Hundred. After his death in 1749, the above-mentioned tract was inherited by his son William. In the following year William Faries purchased from Henry Whiteside a tract of land containing 113 acres. In 1760 he died intestate, leaving two sons and a daughter,—Jacob, Samuel and Margaret. In 1770 Jacob purchased his sister's share, and three years later his brother's portion. He also purchased several other tracts adjoining his land. He died September 1, 1818, leaving seven surviving children. The property was next owned by Jacob, Jr., who procured it by descent and purchase. The next owner was William W., who obtained possession after the decease of Jacob Faries, Jr. D. B. Ferris is the present owner of nearly all the land above mentioned.

One of the first to choose was James James, who selected Iron Hill and northward to the Christiana Creek, embracing 1244 acres of land. A deed was granted by Davis, Evans and Willis, June 27, 1702, and confirmed by Penn February 21, 1703. Thomas James took up 1250 acres by a deed dated October 8, 1702, and David Price 1050 acres, deeded June 5, 1702. John Morgau took 1030 acres April 22, 1702, and also 1023 acres on the head-waters of Dragon Creek nearly to the boundary of Red Lion Hundred, and John Thomas took 632 acres, March 16, 1702. John Griffith took up 222 acres, William Jones 1368 acres, and in 1702, 1379 acres. Howel James took up 1040 acres, and Philip James 525 acres the same year.

Howel James, by his will bearing date August 17, 1717, devised 250 acres to his son, Howel, and 200 acres each to his other sons, James and Philip. James sold his portion to his brother Philip, May 12, 1735. Philip conveyed 200 acres on which a mill was located, to John Jones, bolster, of Philadelphia, May 10, 1737, and 210 acres lying on the north side of Christiana Creek to Samuel Allen, November 8th, of the same year. Among other things devised by Howel James, Sr., to his wife was an annuity of ten pounds to be



... was an annuity of ten pounds ...



John F. Kennedy

paid out of his mills and plantation. Some difficulty arose concerning this, and Alexander Hamilton was consulted. His opinion was as follows :

"I am of opinion that the devise by Howell James of ten Pounds to his wife Phebe, to be layed out of his mills and plantation in such proportion as in the said Will hereunto annexed is directed, and to be paid yearly, is a good devise to Phebe for her life. But she cannot arrest the possessor of the mills or Land for the money, the same being a charge against the Estate and not against the person of the heir or possessor of the mills and Land.

"A. HAMILTON.

"Philadelphia, March 13, 1726."

John Watkins and many others selected lands from the Welsh tract. One hundred and sixty-seven acres of the land of John Watkins passed to David Williams, August 6, 1736; Thomas Johns, November 10, 1729, bought 1156 acres; Philip James sold to Francis Land, January 6, 1729, 400 acres on the southeast side of Iron Hill; David Evans, November 15, 1723, sold to John Edwards 450 acres in two tracts, and the next day 300 acres to William Reese. Before 1736 David Evans removed to Cape Fear, North Carolina. In a deed to his son Samuel, dated April 10, 1736, he conveyed to him 200 acres, "whereon I have lived, formerly of Pencader, now of Cape Fear, North Carolina." April 21, 1738, Solomon and David Evans unite in conveying 594 acres of land to Thomas Evans, the 200 acres formerly conveyed to Solomon being part of the original tract. A part of the James land came to his son Samuel by deed of gift, June 3, 1723, on which soon after he built a forge, and, by his success and the fact of there being plenty of ore near at hand, interested the leading iron-masters of Pennsylvania to the locality to such an extent that on October 15, 1725, an octopartite agreement was drawn up and signed by Samuel James, millwright; Reese Jones, tanner, of Pencader; Samuel Nutt, of Chester County, ironmonger; Evan Owen and William Branson, merchants, both of Philadelphia; Thomas and John Rutter, smiths, also of Philadelphia; and Caspar Wistar, brass-button maker, also of the same city. These men formed a company, each holding an eighth interest, for the purpose of erecting a furnace to be known as the "Abbingdon Furnace," and to purchase lands in connection with it for the use of the furnace. They made arrangements for the purchase of over 1000 acres of land in the vicinity, and on one acre and three-quarters of it on the bank of Christiana Creek, which was purchased of Samuel James, and conveyed by deed to Evan Owen and William Branson, on May 28, 1726, they erected the furnace and a forge, which were called "Abbingdon Iron Works." At the time the deed for the furnace lot was made out, the eighth parts had been divided into sixteenths, and John Leacock, William Fishbourn, Edward Bradley and William Monington were partners in interest in the Iron Works Company. On October 21, 1727, Gabriel Gouldney, of Bristol, England, became the purchaser of one-sixteenth interest, and from the deed of conveyance made at that time, the above-recited facts are obtained. It is not ascertained how long the works were maintained by the

company, but probably not for many years. It was continued by Samuel James until 1734, when, upon a judgment obtained against him in the February term of court of that year, his property was ordered to be seized and sold. The sale was made by Henry Newton, sheriff of New Castle County, September 18, 1735, to Abraham Taylor and John White, the owners of the judgment. The property is then mentioned as the Forge commonly called Samuel James', with all the tools and utensils of the same, a lot of blacksmith tools, and also the one-eighth interest in the "furnace commonly called or known by the name of the Samuel James or the Abitinton Iron Works," together with the eighth part of land, tenements and appurtenances belonging to the furnace. It does not appear that the forge or furnace was continued by the purchasing parties, but it is still mentioned as such when sold by the sheriff January 4, 1768, to Andrew Fisher (Miller). The land on which the furnace was situated is now owned by William McConaughy. A part of the old wall and a heap of cinders on land now owned by Cooch Bros. marks the site of the old forge.

A short time after purchasing this property Fisher erected thereon a grist-mill and a saw-mill. This, after his death in 1804, passed into the hands of his sons, John and Samuel. The mill property and 45 acres of land was sold August 19, 1808, to Thomas Bradley, and May 23, 1810, to Alexander Forester. In both of these cases the property came back to the grantors, and in 1815 vested solely in John Fisher. On the 11th of April of the same year he conveyed this estate to Jacob Tyson. Since that period the mills have been successively owned by William Shakespeare, Azariah Smith, Thomas Bradley and Joel P. Woodward. In 1863 the overshot wheel was replaced with iron wheels and the old saw-mill torn down, and a department for sawing arranged in the space formerly occupied by the overshot wheel. The grist-mill was a two-and-a-half-story building, forty by sixty feet, with a capacity of twenty-five barrels per day. The capacity of the saw-mill was 200,000 feet of lumber per year. In July, 1883, the mill was burned and it has never been rebuilt.

Among the settlers in Pencader in the vicinity of Iron Hill, from 1709 to 1720, are found the following names: John Devonnalt, Lewis Phillips, Philip Trueax, David Miles, Rees David, Thomas Evans, Thomas Edmund, Arthur Edward, John Phillips, Thomas Morris, Jenkins Jones, John Boulton, Richard Edward, John Griffith, Hugh Evan, David Lewis, Samuel Evan, Hugh David, Anthony Mathew, Simon Mathew, Simon Butler, Arthur Melchoir, George Eaton, Elias Thomas, Thomas Evan, Philip Rees, John Bentley, David John, Richard Lewis, Benjamin Griffith, Emlin David, John Miller, John Jones, Richard Witten, Griffith Thomas, David Davis, Thomas Richard, Cornelius Vansant and Richard Herbert. These formed the nucleus of the Welsh Tract Baptist Church, and many of them, after residing here a few years, moved

to other places for the purpose of founding new churches.

Rev. Morgan Edwards, author of the "Materials towards a history of the Baptists in Delaware State," was born May 9, 1822, in the parish of Trevethin, Monmouthshire, Wales. He obtained his early education in Wales, and was a student at the Bristol Academy, under the celebrated Dr. Bernard Foskett. In 1738 he became a member of the Baptist Church, and nineteen years later was ordained a minister of that church in Ireland, where he remained for nine years. Upon the recommendation of John Hill, D.D., he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church of Philadelphia, where he arrived May 23, 1761. In 1771 he resigned, and moved to Pencader Hundred, Delaware, near Newark, where he resided until his death, January 28, 1795.

In 1684, Joseph Bowle, living near Iron Hill, was disturbed in his possessions by Colonel George Talbot. An interesting account of his troubles can be found in the general history on page 115, of this work.

In 1736, Samuel Kerr came from Scotland, and purchased two hundred acres of the Welsh tract from Reese Jones. He resided there until his death, when the premises came into the possession of his son, Andrew, who devised them to his son, Andrew. The premises, with a few changes made by purchase or sale, are now owned by George G. Kerr, whose residence and adjoining property is in White Clay Creek Hundred.

Thomas Cooch came from England, and, in 1746, purchased a tract of land in Pencader, containing two hundred acres, being a part of the land warranted to William James. He resided in this hundred, and purchased other lands in the vicinity of the tract above-mentioned. On the 8th of July, 1776, there was resurveyed to him two hundred and twenty-nine acres on a warrant of resurvey granted June 5, 1776. In September of the same year, while the British were in this neighborhood just previous to the skirmish, they had their headquarters on land of Thomas Cooch, at the present site of J. Wilkins Cooch's residence. During this skirmish the mill on these premises was burned by the British.

At the time of his death, in 1791, Mr. Cooch was the owner of eight hundred and fifty acres and one hundred and forty-two perches of land in the Welsh Tract. This property was divided among his heirs, and the larger part of it has descended and is now in the possession of William and J. Wilkins Cooch. The old forge, erected in connection with the "Ab-bington Iron Works," is on land owned by them. Among the papers of Thomas Cooch was found an assessment list of Pencader Hundred, with the amount of tax paid by each person. The assessment was made by Thos. James, and contained the following names and amounts:

	£		£
Richard Thomas	22	Thomas James.....	22
John Watson.....	18	James Jones.....	18
Thomas Cooch.....	22	Nathaniel Evans.....	22

David John.....	18	William Addear.....	10
Daniel Howells.....	12	Hugh Haughey.....	8
David Rees.....	8	Joseph Thomas.....	18
David John (smith).....	8	Thomas Thomas.....	10
John Williams.....	12	John Evans.....	8
Nathaniel Williams.....	22	Henry Rowland.....	10
John David (cooper).....	10	David Rowland.....	8
Rachel Griffith (widow).....	8	David Howells.....	14
John Elder.....	10	James McSpencer.....	8
John Porter.....	10	John Brown (weaver).....	8
James Reel.....	12	James Brefford.....	8
William Moore.....	8	Daniel Griffith.....	8
David Davies.....	8	Thomas Watson.....	8
David Barr.....	20	Joseph Holland.....	8
David Hutton.....	10	Joseph Oborn.....	8
John Lattimore.....	8	Rees Jones's estate.....	12
John Mitchell.....	12	Ezekiel Dentiston.....	8
James Pierson.....	8	Morris Evans.....	8
John Thomas.....	15	Thomas Coleman.....	8
Enoch Morgan.....	10	David James.....	8
Daniel Oborn.....	16	James Fairis.....	8
John Steel.....	14	Jonathan John.....	8
John Griffith.....	8	William Lewelin.....	8
Thomas Wilson.....	10	Darby McIndale.....	8
Thomas Rees.....	10	Mickel Law.....	8
James Anderson.....	20	Samuel Ekine.....	8
Phillip Grimes.....	10	Edward Glin.....	8
James Grimes.....	8	John Brown.....	8
William Williams.....	10	Adam Barr.....	8
Robert Stewart.....	10	Andrew Boyde.....	10
John Hill.....	8	John Stewart.....	8
Jane David (widow).....	8	Hugh Stewart.....	8
Alexander Fairis.....	12	Tobyas Burk.....	8
Robert Jonson.....	8	David Thomas (batchiler).....	10
Simon James.....	22	Daniel Jones.....	18
Thomas James, Jr.....	8	John Gofforth.....	8
Mary Evans (widow).....	8	Morgan Jones.....	10
John Henderson.....	10	Janet Davies (widow).....	8
Benjamin Underwood.....	14	John Laddy.....	8
Alexander Porter.....	10	Sidney Jonson.....	8
John Crafford.....	8	John Stewart.....	8
William Fairis, Jr.....	15	William Read.....	8
Richard Griffith.....	20	Hugh Stewart.....	8
John Davies.....	16	Jeremiah Ryne.....	8
David Evans.....	10	William Quigley.....	8
John McWhorter.....	10	Jacob John.....	8
John Fairis.....	12	William McMechan.....	8
Denis David (widow).....	10	William Price.....	8
Moris Morgan.....	10	James Price.....	8
Thomas Williams.....	20	John Laddy.....	8
David Thomas.....	10	David Anderson.....	8
Benjamin Evans.....	8	John Carney.....	8
Joseph Moore.....	8	Alexander Robinson.....	8
John Griffith.....	10	William Wilson.....	8
Thomas Lewis.....	14	Morris Williams.....	10
Howel Williams.....	14	David John.....	8
John Miller.....	14		
Francis Alexander.....	8		
William Fairis.....	10		

The population steadily increased, and in 1798 the following names were on the assessment list as tax-ables:

Matthew Aiken, Esq.	David Austin
Robert Armstrong's est.	Arch. Abercrombie.
George Adams.	Stephen Augustus.
Eleanor Alexander.	Charles Allen's est
Robert Allen.	Jacob Allen.
William Adair's est.	James Boulden, Jr.
James Alexander.	Stephen Biddle.
Andrew Allison.	Richard Boulden.
John Anderson.	Thos. Boulden, Jr.
Daniel J. Adams est.	Elijah Boulden's est
Samuel Allen.	Jesse Boulden.
James Austin.	Jacob Below's est
Nicholas Ash.	James Baker.
Sarah Armitage's est.	Imac Bailey.

John L. Beard's est.
James Beard.
James Brady.
William Bunker.
Daniel Brison.
Darnabas Brooks.
Jonathan Booth's est.
Henry Bissett.
John Bowen's est.
William Blackie.
Benjamin Boyd.
Margaret Black.
Thomas Bradley.
John Bogg's est.
Thomas Bryans.
Zebulon Basten.
Benj. Barvard's est.
Bouldin Biddle.
Benjamin Bratton.
Elisha Boulden.
Nathan Boulden.
James Boulden, Sr.
Thomas Boulden, Sr., est.
Levi Boulden.
Nicholas Belveal.
Isaac Brannon.
Samuel Bradley.
Stout Buchanan.
Joseph Blackie.
Samuel Biddle.
George Blaney.
Patterson Cantwell.
John Crouch's est.
John Cruson.
Benjamin Cooche.
Samuel Cowen.
John Cowen.
Daniel Cooche.
John Conner.
John Clark.
William Chestnut.
John Carter.
Ann Conn.
Jared Chestnut.
Andrew Carrey.
Jean Curlett.
Lewis Curlett.
James Curlett.
John Cavender.
George Chapman.
Patrick Coulter.
John Caddy.
William Cooch, mills, &c.
William Curlett.
Edward Cartey.
David Culbertson.
John Culbertson.
John Cirgin.
Edward Cordon.
Alexander Cavenoor.
Henry Clark.
Joseph Couthrin.
John Crawford.
Wm. Camblin.
James Cooche.
John Carnan's est.
John Cambell.
Jacob Cazier.
Michael Cambell.
Wm. Chealy.
Wm. Dunlap.
Ann Dawson.
Joseph David's est.
Archibald Doughley's est.
Mary Dawson.
Elisha David.
Joshua David.
Zachariah Derrickson.

David Davies' est.
Benjamin Davies' est.
Wm. Davies.
Charles Devin.
John Ellis.
Joel Evans.
Francis L. Evans.
Frederick Elsberry.
Benjamin Elsberry.
Howell Evans.
Richard Evans.
Isaac Evans' est.
Jenkin Evans.
Elizabeth Evans.
John English.
Thomas Evans' est.
Peter Evans' est.
James Faries.
John Ford.
Wm. Faries.
Jacob Faries, Jr.
John Faries.
John Freeman.
Jacob Faries.
Andrew Fisher, mills, etc.
George Glanton.
John Quinn.
Griffith Griffith's est.
Richard Groves.
Andrew Garretson.
Richard Garretson.
Benjamin Griffith.
Robert Guthrey.
Samuel Glenn's est.
Thomas Glenn.
James Gallaher.
James Griffith.
John Griffith.
Richard Griffith.
Samuel Guthrey.
Richard Griffith, Jr.
David Higgins' est.
Benjamin Hugg.
John Homes.
Wm. Hickey.
Wm. Henderson's est.
Job Harvey's est.
Joseph Hagins.
Samuel Huggins.
Thomas Henderson's est.
John Hutton.
John Holland.
Wm. W. Hazlett.
Wm. Haughey's est.
Spencer Hukill.
David Howell's est.
Sarah Howell.
Oliver R. Howell.
Clam Harrod.
Wm. Hamilton.
Isaac Hill.
George Homes.
Peter Hominger.
Isaac Holland.
Andrew Hutton.
Alexander Harrison.
Francis Haughey's est.
Robert Haughey's est.
Anna Haughey.
John Hyatt, Esq., est.
John Jack.
Daniel Jeams' est.
Christopher James.
James James' est.
John James.
Elisha James.
William James' est.
Benjamin D. Jackson.

John T. Jackson.
Jacob Jackson's est.
Wm. Johnson.
Evan Jones.
Samuel James.
Enoch Jones' est.
Shem James.
Tamer James.
Jacob Jenkins.
Morgan, Jones, mills, &c.
Henry Kimble.
Thos. Kelley.
William Kelley.
James Kinkhead.
Wm. Kinkhead.
Jesse Kinkhead.
Benjamin King's est.
James Kanedy.
Andrew Karr's est.
Andrew Knox.
Philip Levies' est.
Moses Levies' est.
James Linley's est.
Joseph Lockhart.
John Laws.
Wm. Linsey.
Joseph Lewis.
John McCormick.
Alexander Moody.
Wm. McCombes.
Richard McClure.
James McHollow.
John Mason.
James McKinsey.
Samuel McCombes.
Elijah McCrea's est.
Sweeney McCandless' est.
Wm. McCommens.
Robert McAntler's est.
George McCandless.
Hance Miller.
John Meginn.
James Murry.
John Moore's est.
Alexander McDaniel's est.
Neal McNeil.
Thomas Moore.
Wm. Morrison.
John Mullen.
Wm. McMullen.
Peter Mullett.
Alexander McCall.
Benjamin Morgan's est.
Thos. Miller.
Samuel Miller.
Wm. Moore (farmer).
John Muldroch.
Wm. Moore.
Wm. Millegan.
James McMullen.
Robert McMullen.
Thomas McMullen.
Alexander Moore's est.
Archibald Morton.
David McMecken's est.
Walter McClelland.
Edward McClelland.
Rebecca Moore.
Alexander Megahey.
Samuel McIntire.
Robert Moody's est.
Robert Middleton.
Wm. Millegan, Sr.
Thomas Morrow.
Wm. Nielson.
Sarah Owens.
Nimrod Pennington.
James Pantoney.

John Pennington's est.
Robert Pennington.
Benjamin Pennington.
Wm. Price.
James Price.
Stephen Price.
John Porter, mills, etc.
Jacob Pritchard.
John Pritchett's est.
Thomas Pritchett.
James Primos.
Joshua Pensey.
John Patton.
John Parnall.
Nathan Persons' est.
James Powell.
Wm. Porter.
Sarah Price.
Sarah Price's est.
Joseph Patterson.
Hugh Powers.
William Price's est.
John Robinson.
John Rogers.
Charles Relly.
Hugh Russell's est.
James Reaper.
William Robinson.
John Robinson (miller).
James Robinson.
Anthony Romb.
John Reed's est.
John Redman.
William Ryan.
Aaron Rom, mills, etc.
Thomas Reece's est.
John Sturgis.
William Simonton's est.
Francis Smith.
William Smith.
James Snow.
Chad Sharp.
Robert Smith.
William See.
Benjamin Stanton.
Dunstan Spencer.
Benjamin Stewart.
Nathaniel Simpes.
John Stuart.
Abraham Short's est.
Jacob Stewart.
Hugh Smith's est.
Samuel Sharpe.
Uriah Slake.
Robert Shields' est.
Stephen Stanton.
James Smith.
Charles Stewart.
John Shakespear.
David Sebo.
Thomas Smith's est.
John Simonton's est.
Isaiah Johnson.
Robert Smith.
John Stewart.
Richard Thompson's est.
David Townsend.
Ephraim Thompson's est.
Sarah Thompson's est.
David Thomas' est.
Thomas Townsley.
John Tate.
John Tate, Jr.
Lettice Taylor.
William Thomas' est.
Joseph Thomas.
Thomas Thomas' est.
Richard Thomas' est.

John Thomas' est.
John Taylor.
Alexander Thomson.
David Tweedy.
Jean Thompson.
James Thompson.
Quillen Thomas' est.
William Taylor's est.
Nathan Underwood.
Samuel Underwood's est.
Solomon Underwood.
Philip Vanmandt.
Alexander Vail.
John Vail.
Thomas Vail.
Ann Vansandt.
Peter Williams.
Lewis Watton.

William Whann.
William Watson.
William Willes.
John Watson's est.
James Warnock.
Roger Williams.
James Watteon.
Abraham Willson.
Joseph Waggoner.
David Warnock.
Alexander Walker's est.
Robert Wattson.
Isaac Williams.
John Willson.
Thomas Weir.
Thomas Williams.
John Warner.
Mathew Willson."

SCHOOLS.—In the early history of Pencader the schools were few, and these chiefly held in private residences. As the population increased, school buildings were erected, and subscription schools were opened. Among the early teachers are found the names of Robert Porter, William Jackson, Mr. Dean and Mr. Pippin. The advantages of the scholars were very limited, and their progress accordingly. On January 27, 1803, an act was passed to incorporate trustees of "Glasgow Grammar School, in the County of New Castle." John Hyatt, William Cooch, Jacob Faris, Solomon Underwood and Robert Middleton, as trustees, were empowered to take subscriptions.

The act of Assembly, passed in 1829, worked a revolution in educational matters. This hundred was divided into five school districts, numbered successively from fifty-four to fifty-eight. School buildings were erected, and the opportunities of acquiring an education were extended to all classes. William Jackson was one of the most widely-known school-teachers in the hundred, and taught many years under the common-school system. Curtis B. Ellison was the first public school-teacher in the southern part of Pencader. The building in which he taught was an old-fashioned octagonal structure, and was built of brick. The schools have gradually improved in quality and efficiency, and are at present in excellent condition.

ROADS.—The early ways of entrance and exit in this hundred were mere paths. As the number of settlers increased, the roads were improved and new ones constructed. The earliest roads in Pencader were the ones extending from New Castle and Christiana to the head of Elk River, and were constructed as State roads. The former are mentioned in the chapter on White Clay Creek Hundred, and the latter in the chapter on Internal Improvements. In 1806 the Levy Court ordered a review to be made of the road from Glasgow to New Castle, intersecting at Glasgow the road from that place to Buck Tavern. On March 3 1825, three hundred dollars were appropriated for building a bridge over Shive Run, near Glasgow, and in February, of the next year, two hundred and thirty nine dollars more were appropriated for closing the account. In 1832 a bridge was needed over Christiana Creek, near Cooch's Mill. The commis-

sioners reported that a stone-fording would answer every purpose, and in the following March one hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated for this work. The present roads are kept in good condition.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—*Welsh Tract Baptist Church.*—In June, 1701 Thomas Griffith, Griffith Nicholas, Evan Edmond, John Edward, Elisha Thomas, Enoch Morgan, Richard David, James David, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewis Edmond, Mary John, Mary Thomas, Elizabeth Griffith, Jr., Jennet David, Margaret Mathias and Jennet Morris, having previously been constituted a church, sailed from Milford, and landed at Philadelphia, September 8th. They were advised by their friends to settle at Pennepek, which advice they followed, and there remained a year and a half, when they procured land in New Castle County, from Messrs. Evans, Davis and Willis, the grantees of the Welsh Tract. While at Pennepek the following accessions were made: Rees Rhyddrach, Catherine Rhyddrach, Esther Thomas, Thomas Morris, Hugh Morris, Peter Chamberlain, Mary Chamberlain, Mary Chamberlain, Jr., Mary Sorensen, Magdalen Morgan, Henry David, Elizabeth David, Samuel Griffith, Richard Serce, Rebecca Marpole, John Greenwater, Edward Edward, John James, Mary Thomas, Thomas John, Judith Griffith and Mary John. In 1703 they removed to the land purchased by them in Pencader Hundred, and built a meeting-house on the site of the present church. In the same year the membership was increased by the addition of Thomas John, and Rebecca, from Wales; and John Wild, Thomas Wild, James James, Sarah James, Jane Morgan, Samuel Wild, Mary Nicholas, Richard Bowen, David Thomas, Mary Bently and Jane Edwards, by profession of faith and baptism.

During the next few years numerous accessions were made, both by members from the churches in Wales and by conversions. In 1736 a portion of this church went to South Carolina, and founded a church there, on the banks of the Pedee River, in a portion of the country now bearing the name Welsh Neck. In 1746 the present church was built on a lot containing six acres, four of which were given by James James, and the other two purchased from Abraham Emmet. The edifice is a neat brick building, thirty feet square. At various times portions of the congregation separated themselves from the main church for the purpose of organizing other bands of worshippers. It is the mother church whence sprung the Pedee above mentioned, London Tract, Duck Creek, Wilmington, Cowmarsh and Mispillion Churches, concerning which information will be found elsewhere. "Welsh Tract Church was the principal, if not the sole means of introducing singing, imposition of hands, ruling elders and church covenants in the Middle States." An act of Assembly was passed February 3, 1783, enabling religious denominations to be incorporated. On the 9th day of February, of the following year, this church was incorporated with Abel Davis, Robert Shields, Ebe-

nezer Morton, Andrew Morton and Francis Gattier as trustees of the Welsh Tract Baptist Church and Congregation, at the foot of Iron Hill. The church has steadily increased since its organization, and regular services have been held nearly the entire time. The church is at present in a prosperous condition. The following pastors have labored here since its organization.

Rev. Thomas Griffith, the first pastor, was born in 1645 in parish of Lanvernach and county of Pembroke. He was one of the constituents of the church at its organization, and arrived at Philadelphia with his church September 8, 1701. He died at Pennepek and was there interred July 25, 1725.

Rev. Elisha Thomas was the successor of Rev. Griffith. He was born in Carmarthen County in 1674, and came to Philadelphia with the church in 1701. He died November 7, 1730, and was buried in this grave yard.

Rev. Enoch Morgan succeeded Rev. Thomas. He was born at Allt-goch, in the county of Caerdigan, in 1676, and was also one of the constituents of this church. He died March 25, 1740.

After the decease of Rev. Morgan the Rev. Owen Thomas took charge of the church. He was born in 1676 at Gwrgodllys, in the county of Pembroke, and came to America in 1707. He filled the pulpit here till May 27, 1748, when he resigned, and moved to Yellow Springs, where he died November 12, 1760.

Rev. David Davis was the next pastor. He was born in the parish of Whitechurch and county of Pembroke in 1708. In 1710 came with his parents to America; was baptized in 1725, and ordained in 1734, when he became pastor of the church. He continued his pastorate until his death, August 19, 1769.

Rev. Mr. Davis' successor was Rev. John Sutton, who labored from November 3, 1770, until 1777, when he resigned, for the purpose of going to Virginia.

Rev. John Boggs was born in East Nottingham, April 9, 1714, and was brought up as a Presbyterian. In 1771 he became a Baptist, and at his ordination December 5, 1781, he took charge of this church, and died there in 1802.

The Rev. Gideon Farrell was born in Talbot County, Md., in 1763, of Quaker parents, but was baptized in 1770 by Rev. Philip Hughes. He was ordained to the ministry at Churchill in 1779. He assisted the Rev. John Boggs as pastor of the church for several years before his death, and became his successor, and continued until his death, in 1820 or 1821. His successors were as follows: Rev. Stephen W. Woolford, from 1822 to 1830; Rev. Samuel Trott, 1831 to 1832; Rev. William K. Robinson, from 1833 to 1836, and possibly later; Rev. Thomas Barton, 1839 until his death in 1869 or 1870 (he had spent forty-five years of his ministerial life as pastor of three of the churches in the bounds of the Delaware Association); Rev. G. W. Staton, 1871 to 1872; Rev. William Grafton was pastor in 1879. He was

succeeded by Rev. Joseph L. Staton, the present minister.

The Pencader Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterians of the Welsh Tract were constituted a church as early as 1710. Rev. David Evans, son of David Evans, one of the grantees of the Welsh Tract, was the first pastor. He was licensed in 1711 and ministered to the church for a short time and then took a course at Yale College and was graduated in 1713. He returned to this congregation and was ordained and installed on November 3, 1714. He served the church as pastor until 1720, and then went to Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He continued preaching until his death in 1751. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Evans, a relative and native of Wales, who filled the pulpit until 1743. According to tradition, he opened an academy here which he conducted until his death in 1743. On November 2, 1742, Margaret Williams, widow, of Roger Williams, of Pencader Hundred, conveyed to David Howel, Thomas Thomas, Joseph Thomas, Thomas James, Simon James, Nathaniel Evans and Nathaniel Williams, all of Pencader, a lot of ground containing one acre and thirty-eight perches, on the road from New Castle to Head of Elk. This was part of a larger tract granted to Roger Williams by William Davis and David Evans.

It was given for the purpose of allowing "full and peaceable liberty to the Presbyterian congregation belonging to the meeting-house that is builded upon the above sd tract of land . . . for the true worship of God in the sd place according to the presbyterian Rule, Discipline and Doctrine . . . and will be submissive to the rules and direction of the Presbytery of New Castle and the Synod of Philadelphia." Rev. Timothy Griffith, the successor of Rev. Mr. Evans, filled the pulpit from 1743 until death put an end to his labors in 1754. For the following twelve years the church had no regular pastor. From 1767 to 1773 the pulpit was filled by Rev. Alexander McDowell at that time principal of Newark Academy. The following ministers have been stationed here since that period: Rev. Samuel Eakin from 1776 to 1783; Rev. Thomas Smith from 1783 to 1801; Rev. John Burton from 1801 to 1808; Rev. Samuel Bell from 1808 to 1833; Rev. Hugh Hamill from 1833 to 1837; Rev. James McIntire from 1837 to 1849; Rev. Horatio S. Howell from 1849 to 1852; Rev. J. B. Jervis from 1852 to 1857; Rev. George Foot from 1857 to 1866; Rev. Edward Webb from 1866 to 1871; Rev. Jason Rogers from 1871 to 1879; Rev. George Rodgers from 1880 to 1882. Rev. T. Andersons, the present pastor, began his labors here in 1882. The present church is a two-story brick building, sixty by one hundred feet, situated in the village of Glasgow. It was erected in 1852 at a cost of five thousand dollars. The church is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of ninety. The present officers are: Elder, D. B. Ferris; Trustees, Samuel Alrichs, W. T. Skinner, M. D. F. Janvier, J. W. Cooch, John McIntire, Robert M. Cann.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church at Glasgow was a brick building erected in 1832 and dedicated in 1833. Rev. Mathew Sorin conducted the services. The membership at that time numbered thirteen, of whom Isaiah Stanton, Joseph Roop and Abraham Eves were the first officers. In 1857 the brick church was torn down and a sandstone one built at a cost of three thousand two hundred dollars. This building was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Hickman, of New Jersey. In 1884 the present edifice was erected at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. It is a two-story frame building and was dedicated in October, 1884, by Rev. Andrew Manship. The number of members at the time of the erection of the church building was thirty, but recent additions have increased the number to seventy-five communicants. The following is a list of the pastors who have ministered here:

Revs. Jno. D. Owens, A. Reed, John D. Curtis, William Rider, William Thomas, John W. Pierson, William Folks, Thomas Miller, Stephen Townsend, John Grinerd, Samuel Grace, Thomas Tibles, John Lednum, Robert McNamee, William Brisbane, J. McCarter, James B. Ayres, Alfred Cookman, J. Jones, J. B. McCullough, George Brindell, T. Snowden Thomas, John Thompson, Thomas Simpson, John Powers, J. Cook, Samuel Pancoast, Alfred Scott, David McKee, John Thusting, John E. Cesler, Robert Todd, Joseph Dave, Joseph Brown, S. R. Gillingham, W. T. Tull, Francis Harvey, George Shafer, John B. Denison, John Hoofman, James Landreth, H. Sanderson, A. J. Crozier, J. E. Kidney, H. P. Bodine, E. E. White, L. E. Barrett, D. T. Wadell, L. W. Layfield, H. H. Colclazer, E. C. Atkins, J. T. Van Burklow and Asbury Burke. Trustees; Adam Dayett, John H. Thornton, Thomas Lindell, Wilson Mahan, W. T. Dayett, George Sheldon, Jno. R. Davidson. Class-Leaders, W. T. Dayett, Wilson Mahan, Jno. H. Thornton.

Summit Methodist Episcopal Church.—Previous to 1876 the Methodists in the southern portion of this hundred held services in Boulden's Church, in St. George's Hundred. This was originally erected for the use of the Baptists, and it was through their kindness that other denominations were allowed to worship there. During 1874 and 1875 the building was in need of repair, and the Methodists endeavored to purchase it, with the intention of remodeling it. Their offer was refused and this led to the erection of the present edifice. The corner-stone was laid August 18, 1876, with appropriate ceremonies conducted by Bishop Scott. The building was completed in 1876, and dedication services were conducted in the morning by Bishop Scott, in the afternoon by Rev. George R. Bristor, and in the evening by Rev. J. H. Caldwell. It is a one-story frame building, sixty by thirty feet, with a capacity for seating four hundred persons and was erected at a cost of \$5000. The membership at the erection of the church was one hundred, and is now sixty. Services are held every Sunday afternoon.

The following ministers have officiated since the organization of the church in 1867: Revs. Wm. B. Walton, H. S. Thompson, T. S. Williams, C. F. Shepperd, George R. Bristor, L. C. Matlack, John France, J. Owen Sypherd, George R. Phœbus, F. J. Cochran, L. W. Layfield.

The officers of the church are as follows: Class-Leaders, T. W. McCracken and J. F. Kane; Trustees, T. W. McCracken, Wm. Cleaver, P. B. Alrichs, L. Catts and J. F. Kane.

The Sunday-school in connection with the church is under the superintendence of Mr. S. T. Davis.

MANUFACTORIES.—On October 25, 1701, William James obtained a warrant for a tract of land containing 1390 acres, which were surveyed June 3, 1702. This land was purchased from the proprietors of the Welsh Tract and was part of the 30,000 acres of land granted to Davis, Evans and Willis. In 1707 execution was issued on a judgment against William James, and two hundred acres, on which had been erected in the interval since his purchase a grist and saw-mill, were seized and sold at public sale. Howel James, Sr., was the purchaser. He, by his will bearing date August 17, 1717, devised this tract to his son, Philip James. The mills were managed by Philip James, and on the 2d of December, 1725, he desired P I to be recorded as his brand mark. On May 10, 1737, he sold the mills and premises to John Jones, of Philadelphia, who four days afterwards conveyed them to Joseph Brown. Brown successfully operated the mills until the 20th of January, 1746, when he sold to Thomas Cooch, a native of England.

He made application to the February term of court in 1770 to have some land viewed and condemned for use of a grist-mill. The freeholders made a view and condemned six acres adjoining land on which Thomas Cooch's "present mill stands." In his application he states that the water, corn or grist-mill now wants rebuilding or altering and needs more water-rights.

The mills were operated until September, 1776, at which time they were burned by the British. In 1791 this property came into the hands of his grandson, William Cooch, and the following year a new grist-mill was erected by him. This mill was managed by William Cooch until his decease in 1838, when the property was inherited by his son, William Cooch, Jr. In this year a new location was selected and the present mill erected at a short distance from the old mill, which is still standing, but no longer used. In 1870 the mill tract became vested in the heirs of Levi G. Cooch, and in the following year they conveyed it to J. Wilkins and William Cooch. They are the present owners and proprietors, and trade under the style of Cooch Bros. The mill is a five-story brick building, fifty feet square. It is situated on the Christiana Creek and is run generally by water-power. In 1884 the building was remodeled and refitted with machinery. A boiler and engine were attached to be used when the water supply is insufficient.

It is now a full roller-mill with a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. Four men are required to operate it. Some of the flour is sold in this neighborhood, but the larger part is shipped to Wilmington and other points.

On the 18th of May, 1760, Hugh Muldrach sold to Alexander Porter a tract of land in Pencader. At this time there was no mention of a mill on this tract. Alexander Porter, by his will bearing date December 15, 1769, devised this land to his two sons, David and Samuel, as well as a grist-mill thereon erected. The mill and eighty-two acres of land were sold by them, May 3, 1781, to Hugh Bolton, and Jacob Wirt, Jr. On July 31, 1789, Bolton purchased the half-part belonging to Jacob Wirt, Jr., and became sole owner. He, by his deed dated June 9th, sold this property to Morgan Jones and Robert Shields. After the death of Shields his undivided one-half part was sold by his executors, August 28, 1793, to Isaac Hersey, who conveyed the same to Morgan Jones, September 11, 1794. In 1799, Samuel Eccles purchased this property, and it continued in his possession until March 21, 1834, when it came into the possession of Joseph S. Gilbert, who, April 11th of the same year, sold it to Jonathan Shakespeare. On March 11th of the following year Shakespeare sold to Jesse Gilbert, who retained possession until April 2, 1845, when he sold to William McNamee. He was the owner until his death, and then it vested in his heirs, who conveyed it to Adam Dayett, the present owner, March 24, 1853. The building was remodeled in 1880, and again in 1886, at which time it was refitted with full roller machinery. The mill at present is a frame building, twenty-eight by fifty-four feet, and two and a half stories high. Three men are required to operate it. The capacity is thirty-six barrels of flour per day. Most of the flour and feed manufactured by this mill is consumed in the immediate vicinity. There is a cider-mill in connection with the grist-mill with a capacity of forty barrels per day. On the assessment list of 1823 mention is made of a nail-factory on James Snow's estate. When the factory was built, what its capacity was and how long it was managed have not been learned. Jacob Casho, of Newark, remembers fishing in the pool above the factory when a boy. The nail-factory has not been in use for the past sixty years.

The first authentic information obtained in regard to Batten's Mills is contained in a deed from John Janvier to William B. and George McCrone, dated March 5, 1839. In the recital of the title of the tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres, with a grist-mill and a saw-mill thereon, it is mentioned as the same premises and mills that were conveyed by Kensey Johns to John and Thomas Janvier, April 5, 1812, and that afterwards Thomas Janvier conveyed his portion to John Janvier. These latter conveyances are not recorded. On the assessment roll of 1798, John Porter is mentioned as the owner of a mill. On the measures used in the mill

is the brand-mark J. P., and as Kensey Johns purchased land of John Porter in 1799, it is fair to conclude that the mills were one and the same. The mills were next owned respectively by James A. Kendal, Edward Tatnall and William Kyle, the present owner. The mills derived their name from the Batten family, who have operated them for many years. The saw-mill was torn down in 1865. The grist-mill is a two-story building, fifty by twenty-five feet. The grinding is all done by stones and no flour is manufactured.

SAW-MILL.—A saw-mill was built on the Christina Creek by William McConaughy in 1841. The mill is a frame building, eighteen by ninety feet, with a capacity of two thousand feet per day. For many years it was a merchant mill, and shipped large quantities of lumber. Eight men were employed in operating it. During the past five years timber has become scarce in this neighborhood, and the mill has only been used for custom-work. Mr. McConaughy is yet the owner.

The Delaware Wagon-Works are located at Summit Bridge, and were opened in 1868 by A. P. Carnagy, the present owner. In addition to the manufacture of wagons, farming implements are also made and repaired. Four men are employed, and the capacity is a wagon per day, and from five thousand to seven thousand dollars' worth of agricultural implements per year. The products of the manufactory are disposed of in the vicinity.

ORE-PITS.—The finding of iron ore on Iron Hill undoubtedly attracted the early settlers to this neighborhood. The ore was mined in small quantities at a very early date, and quite extensively from 1725 to 1734, during which time the Abbington Iron-Works were managed. After the discontinuation of the iron-works the ore-pits came into the possession of Abel Davis, who, by his will, bearing date April 13, 1780, devised them to his heirs. In the course of descent they passed into the hands of Isaac Davis, who sold a tract of land on Iron Hill, containing ninety-four acres and embracing the pits, to David C. Wood, an iron-master of Philadelphia, October 28, 1841. They were worked by him for a number of years. In 1862, George P. Whittaker, the owner of Principio Furnace, became the possessor of this land. The ore was mined by him until December 25, 1884, since which time nothing has been done. Employment was given to about twenty men in mining and washing the ore, which was then shipped to Principio Furnace, Maryland. The property is part of the Geo. P. Whittaker estate, and contains an abundance of ore.

In 1873, William McConaughy opened an ore-pit on Chestnut Hill. He employed forty men, and had an output of twenty-five tons per day. The ore was washed and shipped principally to the Montgomery Iron-Works, Pennsylvania, and Wright & Cook, Montour, Pennsylvania. The failure of ore caused its abandonment in 1884.

VILLAGES.—*Glasgow* is a small hamlet situated

near the centre of Pencader Hundred. It was formerly known as Aikentown, being so-called after Mathew Aiken, who, June 14, 1791, purchased from James Stewart a large brick house, store house and lot of ground at this place and kept a hotel. In 1801 a feeder for the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal was commenced near this village, but discontinued two years later. The village has no railroad communications and has increased slowly. At present there are two churches, a school-house, a post-office, two stores, kept respectively by George Boulden and Samuel Alrichs, a hotel, a blacksmith and wheelwright-shop, and about twenty-five residences.

Kirkwood is a small village in the southeastern part of this hundred. A portion of the hamlet also lies in Red Lion Hundred. It was originally called Kemp's Corner and afterwards St. George's Station. This name was changed in 1862 and the present one given in honor of Colonel Robert Kirkwood. At present there are here a passenger and freight depot of the Delaware Railroad; three stores, kept respectively by J. A. Benson, R. T. Cann and W. C. Carnagy, a hotel, a school-house, a blacksmith and wheelwright-shop, and about fifteen dwellings.

Summit Bridge is situated in this hundred south of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. It is near the boundary lines of Red Lion, St. George's and Pencader Hundreds. The village was so called on account of its proximity to the canal above mentioned, over which was constructed a very high bridge on the road leading to this place from Kirkwood. It contains a church, a post-office, the Delaware Wagon Works, two blacksmith-shops, a hotel, three stores, the proprietors of which are A. P. Alrichs and Harry Salmon, and about fifteen residences.

There are several hamlets in the hundred, at which there are post-offices and one or two dwellings, viz.: Cooch's Bridge and Porter's Station. The former is on land formerly owned by the Cooch family. The latter is on land purchased from Thomas Porter and also contains a store managed by Brown & Brother.

POST-OFFICES.—There are only four post-offices in this hundred, situated respectively at Glasgow, Cooch's Bridge, Porter's and Summit Bridge. Since Kirkwood has been treated in this chapter, the post-office at that place, though in Red Lion, will also be here considered. Information has not been obtained in regard to the date of the establishment of the offices at Glasgow and Cooch's Bridge, but the mails have been distributed here for many years. The postmasters remembered in connection with these offices are as follows: Glasgow, Robert T. Cann, William Alrichs, Miss Margaret Adair, Samuel Alrichs and George Boulden, the present incumbent; Cooch's Bridge, William Cooch, J. Wilkins Cooch and M. E. Cooch. The office at Porter's was established March 10, 1886, and W. S. Brown appointed postmaster, which position he still fills.

The office at Kirkwood was established May 11,

1861. J. A. Benson was appointed the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Charles Hares, Zachariah T. Hares and W. C. Carnagy, the present incumbent.

The post-office at Summit Bridge was established, April 20, 1825. Robert Keddy was the first postmaster. Since that time the following persons have served as postmasters; James Nicholson, R. W. Mulford, J. P. Eliason, A. P. Alrichs and Harry Salmon.

HOTELS.—The earliest hotel in this hundred concerning which any information has been ascertained is the one located at Glasgow. On June 14, 1791, James Stewart sold to Mathew Aiken a large brick house, a store-house and lot of ground known as Aiken Tavern, located on the east side of the road leading from Newark to Middletown. This lot adjoined the tract of land occupied by the Pencader Presbyterian Church. On May 22, 1797, a license was granted to Daniel Cooke to keep an inn, but whether he managed this hotel is not positively known. At a later period the hotel was torn down, and a new one erected on the other side of the road, nearly opposite the former site. This hotel has been owned and conducted by — Murray, James Bates, James Bates, Jr., John Lemon and William H. Guthrie, the present proprietor, who purchased it in 1867.

The hotel at Kirkwood was opened in 1861 by J. A. Benson, by whom a license was procured in May of that year. He was succeeded respectively by William B. Ford, Charles Shears, Frank Richards and William E. Smith, the present proprietor. A livery stable is connected with the hotel.

The old "Buck" Tavern was situated in St. George's Hundred, on the upper King's Road. In 1797 Jacob Glinn was the proprietor. Previous to this the hotel was under the management of Dr. James Snow Patty for several years. The hotel was known at a very early date. The present hotel was built some years since. The present proprietor is Frederick Hagmeyer. This hotel is situated in Red Lion Hundred.

CHAPTER XLIX.

RED LION HUNDRED.

THIS hundred, the smallest in the State, is bounded on the north by a creek of the same name, on the south by St. George's Creek, on the east by the Delaware River and on the west by Pencader Hundred. The soil is rich and productive, and some of the finest farm-land in the State is to be found within its borders. In 1831, it is said, the first peach orchards in the State were introduced in this hundred, and they yielded abundantly for about thirty-five years, but since that time have been a failure, and are no longer planted. Much of the land is marsh, and requires embankments to prevent the river from overflowing, and ditches to

drain it. Large parts of it were used in early times for grazing cattle. The village of St. George's extended partly in St. George's Hundred, and to remedy the inconveniences thereby occasioned, an act was passed for the extension of the boundaries of Red Lion Hundred, on March 1, 1875.

The territory thus added to this hundred is described as follows :

"The said enlargement or extension shall begin at a point on the Ches. & Del. canal, at the line dividing the lands of Jno. P. Hudson from the lands of Jno. Robson; thence and with said division line in a southerly direction to the public road leading from Summit bridge to the town of St. George's; thence in a northeasterly direction with the middle line of said road to the road leading from Odessa to the said town of St. George's; thence crossing said road to the line of the lands of Mrs. Letitia How, being the northern boundary of the road dividing the lands of the said Letitia How from the lands of Mrs. Margaret A. Osborn; thence and with said line and road to the line dividing the lands of the said M. A. Osborn from the lands of Francis McWhorter and Brother thence with the line dividing said lands to Scott's run; thence down said run to the Ches. & Del. canal, and thence with said canal and with the original division lines of said hundreds to the place of beginning."

In 1661 Jacob Young, who was residing at Upland, eloped from that place with the wife of the Reverend Laurentius Laers, and went to Maryland and resided at or near Bohemia Manor. While there he obtained, by warrant and purchase, land in Red Lion and St. George's Hundreds. On the 5th of November, 1675, a warrant was granted to him by Governor Edward Andros for a tract of one thousand two hundred and eighty acres known as "St. George's Neck," situate on the north side of St. George's Creek and extending to Dragon's Run. By the death of Jacob Young the land vested in his two sons, Jacob and Joseph. They, by separate deeds, dated November 10, 1700, granted a portion of the estate to Charles Anderson and the remainder to John Cocks. Four hundred and thirty-seven acres of this was sold by Anderson and Cocks on July 20, 1708, to Joseph Neall. At the decease of John Cocks his land passed to his sons—Charles, John and Augustine Cocks. By partition and survey, made by George Deakayne, October 20, 1720, the estate was divided among the three sons, each receiving two hundred and thirty-four acres. Augustine's was the eastern part, Charles the middle and John the western part. John sold his two hundred and thirty-four acres June 24, 1729, to Francis Land. He died in June, 1731, and left some other land, westward of the above tract, to his wife, Rebecca, and his son, Gabriel Cocks. This large tract has, since the purchase of John Cocks, in 1700, been known as "Cocks Neck," a name still familiar to the residents of Red Lion Hundred. Augustine Cocks died soon after his father, and November 20, 1730, his executors sold his share to Jacob Gooding.

Lawrence Higgins, an Ulster Presbyterian from Belfast, was the first of his family to settle in America. He emigrated in 1750, and married a Miss Susan Wilson, of the Welsh emigration. Her family moved to Virginia shortly after her marriage, and further knowledge of them is lost. He died in 1789. His son, Jesse Higgins, was the executor of his will. He first owned a farm near Port Penn, and afterward that now owned by John C. and Anthony Higgins, border-

ing upon the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the town of Delaware City. He is known to have been an ardent Whig in the War of the Revolution. He was resident agent for the purchase of supplies for the Continental army, and speedily exhausted both means and credit in his zeal for the cause of independence. His surviving family were four sons—Jesse, Anthony, Samuel, David—and a daughter who married one Armstrong, and went to Ohio.

Jesse first married a niece of George Read, the signer, a daughter of his brother. Their son, John Read Higgins, lived to the age of ten. Jesse Higgins early became a widower, and married Mary Witherspoon, daughter of Thomas Witherspoon, of Middletown, who was treasurer of Drawyers Presbyterian Church in 1764, and upon the committee which built the present church, upon or near the site of an older one, in 1772. His uncle, David Witherspoon, was a member of the Council of Delaware in 1762. He was a native of Londonderry, in Ireland, and was a trustee of Drawyers Church in 1746. He died in 1763, leaving his nephew, Thomas, his heir.

Susan, the wife of Thomas Witherspoon, was the daughter of Dr. Sluyter Bouchelle, whose wife, Mary Ann Bayard, was the sister of Peter, Samuel and James Bayard, who were the sons of Samuel Bayard, who settled on Bohemia Manor about A.D. 1700.

Samuel was the son of Peter Bayard, the son of Nicholas Bayard, whose wife, Anneke, was the sister of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, who, with her sons, accompanied him from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1647.

John M. C. Rodney has a French psalm-book which she brought with her, and which has descended in seven generations to him.

Dr. Sluyter Bouchelle was the son of Dr. Petrus Bouchelle, who was the son of Legede Bouchelle.

Dr. Petrus Bouchelle was the son-in-law and favorite heir of Petrus Sluyter, the leader of the Labadists, who settled on Bohemia Manor in 1684.

Jesse Higgins lived at Damascus, a mill-seat on the Dragon, one mile north of St. George's. He was a man of intellect and deep research, a logical and impressive public speaker, and probably the most influential man of his day of the laymen of the Jefferson Democrats. He was often invited to become a member of the bar, but in his settlement of Dr. Bouchelle's estate he had to bring and resist law-suits, and was thus involved in litigation. He conceived a strong antagonism to the profession of the law, believing that "an honest man could not be a good lawyer."

In pursuance of this feeling he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Samson against the Philistines," in which he sought to prove that arbitration could be properly, cheaply and effectively substituted for suits at law. The edition was promptly bought by the lawyers, as far as possible suppressed, and another was not issued. Its publication in the *Aurora* gave it a wider circulation. William Duane, the editor and publisher of the *Aurora*, was also the publisher of the pamphlet. As

a vigorous and sincere expression of views it is not without interest now after the lapse of nearly a century. The following letter from Mr. Duane will better describe Jesse Higgins than any present testimony :

"WASHINGTON, NOV. 18th, 1804.

"To Mr. Jesse Higgins, St. George's, Delaware :

"DEAR SIR:—My son has forwarded to me yours of the 28th of October.

"The pamphlet, you know, I proposed not to publish before the first week or fortnight of the meeting of our Legislature. Accordingly, I brought it with me to this place, where I can under my own eye see it printed. The thirty second page proof I read this morning and shall have the whole ready as proposed. In about ten days I shall begin to advertise it so as to prepare the minds of readers for its reception.

"You will have seen an essay in the *Aurora* signed 'More,' which I wrote for the same purpose to meet our legislators at their own homes before they set out to Lancaster.

"The Lawyers of Penna. have agreed to run me down! so that it is now, who shall? And tho' the force is formidable, you must know, from times past, that I am not easily dismayed.

"I had a conversation with your excellent Rodney yesterday. He asked me who was the author of the essay signed 'More?' I did not tell him. He said 'there is an extraordinary man in our state; I am told he has sent several things on that subject to your paper; his name is Jesse Higgins. When you want any discussions on that subject apply to him, for, to my knowledge, he has been more than once more than a match for Bayard. . . . He spoke highly of you as a man of virtue and intellectual power and confessed that he believed your going into the legislature would produce a very serious change in the state.' . . . In this place we will have nothing new beside what you have seen in the papers—the happy state of things under our general government—

"I am, with great esteem, yours,

"WM. DUANE."

But whatever may have been the "happy state of things" at Washington, the fight at home between Federalist and Democrat was a warm one, and from the above it appears that in those heated political controversies Jesse Higgins met from time to time, and was not worsted by, the most brilliant Federalist of that era.

Old men described to the generation just gone the great meeting at Glasgow, when these men met in alternate speeches.

Jesse Higgins' daughter, Susan, married Henry Fromberger, and their daughter, Susan Maria, married Thomas M. Rodney, son of Caesar A. Rodney, and by this domestic tie further cemented the friendship of the previous generation.

A son of Jesse Higgins bearing his father's name became a midshipman in the navy. He was upon the "Essex" with Commodore Porter, and a diary now extant gives a history of his experience upon that historic ship.

The second prize taken by the "Essex" was an English vessel from Liverpool for New Brunswick. A George Pearce was appointed prize-master, and Jesse Higgins his next officer. They sailed for Boston, but were captured by the English sloop-of-war "Atalanta," and sent to St. John's, N. B.

They were placed upon the prison-ship for a few days only, were paroled, and permitted the liberty of the town within certain limits for a few months, and then paroled until exchanged. They were in all respects kindly treated during their stay at St. John's and on August 31, 1812, left for Boston, in a schooner which they had purchased for four hundred pounds. Quite a large American colony were included in this shipload.

Only six weeks later, October 26, 1812, Jesse Higgins, Jr., died of pneumonia, contracted during his voyages of a few months.

Anthony Higgins, second son of Lawrence, succeeded his father and became one of the foremost farmers of his time, leaving six hundred acres to his children. He was a man of great mental and physical energy, of iron will, yet genial and social in disposition. He had an unusually fine voice and musical talent. His Revolutionary and hunting songs were the delight of his generation, and some of them have been handed down to his descendants. He delighted in the music of hounds and made the chase a double factor in his life, as it gave him the exercise which his tendency to corpulency made a necessity. His hospitality was largely extended.

Anthony Higgins was twice married,—first to a Miss Rankin, of which marriage there was no issue. On March 22, 1792, he married Martha Witherspoon, the sister of the wife of his brother Jesse. Three sons—John, Thomas Jefferson and Anthony Madison—and a daughter, Harriet, survive their parents. John Higgins, the oldest, was born in 1794, and died in 1848. He married Ann Sawyer, daughter of Capt. Joseph Sawyer, of New Castle. They lived for twenty-five years at Fairview, built by his father and now occupied by his nephew, John C. Higgins. He was the father of the public schools of Delaware City, giving them unwearied attention, although himself childless. He was a colonel of militia, member of Legislature, always a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, and popular and beloved to a rare degree. His brother, Thomas J. Higgins, did not marry. He led a quiet, thoughtful life, was keenly alive to the political situation of State and nation, and was the only man who voted for Fremont in Red Lion Hundred in 1856. Their sister Harriet was long the relict of John Du-shane Eves.

David Higgins, third son of Lawrence, left a son William, who married Elizabeth Reynolds, of Middletown, who has long survived her husband and lives with her children in Missouri.

Of the names mentioned in this sketch, Lawrence Higgins, Dr. Sluyter Bouchelle and Thomas Witherspoon are known to have suffered pecuniary loss in the cause of American Independence. Dr. Bouchelle was a trustee of the Forest Presbyterian Church, at Middletown, upon its erection in 1750. He left a large estate, principally in land, a part of which lies in Burke County, North Carolina. He removed thither and died there in 1796.

The first land purchased by Lawrence Higgins, the first settler, was on the lowest point of Cocks' Neck, bounded on the south by St. George's Creek, and on the north by Dragon Run, and afterwards the land now owned by John C. and Anthony Higgins. On this latter place he built a house which was standing in 1840 and bore the words "Our Grandfather's Log Cabin, a Whig of '76." It was soon after torn down.

Jesse Higgins, the eldest son of Lawrence Higgins,



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was born in 1763. Soon after arriving at manhood he purchased a farm adjoining his father's, and built a residence within three hundred yards of an old landing for vessels at the head of navigation on St. George's Creek. This landing was a great convenience to the people in this vicinity and afforded the only outlet for water conveyance to Brandywine Mills or Philadelphia for more than one hundred years previous to the permanent inclosure of St. George's Creek.

On the 19th of February, 1790, he purchased a grist-mill, brick mansion and a plantation of one hundred acres, which was known as "Damascus," and the place still retains the name. It was situated one and a half miles north of the town of St. George's and was sold by Sheriff Thomas Kean as the property of Jacob Cannon. The Cannons were a prominent family who came to this hundred in 1724. In November of that year Isaac Cannon purchased "Damascus" of Samuel Griffith, who purchased it October 16, 1719, when it was sold by Sheriff Rowland Fitzgerald as the property of Henry Hanson. After the death of Jesse Higgins "Damascus" passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Henry Fromberger. Shortly afterwards the dam broke and was never repaired. "Damascus" is now owned by Mrs. George H. Smith.

He subsequently purchased the paternal estate and devoted his time to farming and grazing, in some years selling as many as sixty head of cattle to the butchers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. In 1822 he built a brick house within two hundred yards of the place where he was born, which, on account of its location, he called "Fairview." He died in 1823, leaving a widow and six children—three sons and three daughters. He devised legacies to his daughters and his estate to his sons, to be divided when the youngest should arrive at age.

Anthony Madison Higgins, of Red Lion Hundred, a prominent citizen of Delaware in his day, was born November 22, 1809, on the place and near the spot where he died. This place is known as Fairview. His father, Anthony Higgins, and grandfather, Lawrence Higgins, had cultivated the same farm, and it is now owned and tilled by John C. Higgins, his eldest living son. For several generations the family has lived in Red Lion Hundred, not far from Delaware City. The subject of this sketch, after preparatory courses of instruction, first with Rev. — Wilson, of Middletown, then with the late John Bullock, of Wilmington, and subsequently at the Newark Academy, entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1829, and received his diploma from that institution in 1831. As a student and as a member of the Literary Society of his choice, he stood in the foremost rank, giving promise to his friends by his collegiate achievements of future eminence in some field of literature.

In those days railroads did not exist among the mountains of Pennsylvania. Living steeds were the main dependence for transportation of travelers and freight. Romantic interest and peril, in the more sparsely-peopled places, would therefore attend a

journey at that time on the routes from Wilmington to Western Pennsylvania. In order to enjoy the scenery along the way and gratify his taste for natural enjoyments and equestrian exercise, Mr. Higgins, after graduating, in company with four college mates—Messrs. David D. Clark, of Cumberland County, Pa.; Maxwell Kennedy, of Lancaster County, Pa.; L. P. Bush, M.D., of Wilmington; and Hon. Addison May, now of West Chester, Pa., of whom the two last named were classmates—returned home on horseback. Each member of the party left his companions at the point on the route which was nearest to his own home. This agreeable journey from his *alma mater* was remembered and mentioned in after-years with genuine pleasure. His standing and activities in class and society, while at college, had led his acquaintances to suppose that after graduation he would devote himself to the profession of the law, but his rural environments and tastes controlled his choice and decided his career for the farm. Hence college life was to him but a more complete equipment and preparation for life as an agriculturalist. He gave his cultivated energies, both of mind and body, to the culture of his farm. He settled upon a place situated north and west of the village of St. George's, and almost adjoining his paternal estate. Here, for more than thirty years, he pursued actively his chosen vocation with signal ability and success. He then withdrew from the active labors of the farm, and for twenty years enjoyed the life of a retired country gentleman, at his home at Linden Hill. Much of this time he devoted to reading, in which he took great delight. He traversed a wide field of literature with a desire for knowledge that was apparently insatiable. In this domain, his acquisitions, on almost every subject of general interest, were large. On all matters of local and domestic interest he was an encyclopedia. These two decades of his life were notably happy years, yielding memorable pleasures both to him and his family and his friends. In these years the personal traits of Mr. Higgins, which pre-eminently constituted his individuality, were freely developed and plainly seen. Conspicuous among them was an unselfish, even self-sacrificing fairness towards others with whom he dealt. To observers he seemed to forget himself in his scrupulous care for the interests of others to an extent which made him appear in a transaction as more careful of their welfare than of his own. He was highly favored in his marriage relations. His wife was a woman of rare courage and force of character and was a potent factor in the successful life of her husband. Her death deprived him of his most efficient coadjutor and left a void that was never fully filled and a sorrow of no ordinary kind. Although capable as a writer to an unusual degree when he chose to use his pen, Mr. Higgins has left comparatively little to indicate his skill in this particular. He devoted himself so completely to his agricultural interests that he had but scant time or inclination to put his thoughts upon

paper. The most that he did as a writer, upon subjects of general interest, was done for the Department of Agriculture at Washington City, for which he prepared, by request, several valuable communications on topics relating to the agricultural resources and industries of New Castle County. In the last two years of his life he was overshadowed by another deep grief, occasioned by the death of his eldest daughter, to whom he was devotedly attached, and who, after the death of her mother, had done what she could to supply her place. After this bereavement his health and comfort became so much impaired that he abandoned Linden Hill as a home, and spent his remaining days at the homes of his children.

Mr. Higgins was not one of the class of men who are content with inferior methods when better may be employed. He believed in going forward to the attainment of the best possible results. Hence, it is not surprising that he made the farm which he tilled advance from an inferior condition to the very front rank of handsome and productive rural estates. He was devoted heartily to his calling and labored in it intelligently and with assiduity. As an intelligent citizen he always took a lively interest in the public welfare. But he did not abandon his life-work to do so. In politics he was originally a Whig, later in life he was known as a Republican. He was always in earnest in whatever he did, having clear and decided convictions upon all questions which his duty required him to consider. Twice he took upon him the cares and responsibilities of public official position—once as a trustee of the poor of New Castle County, and once as a member of the State Legislature.

The latter position he held as the choice of the people in the stormy period of 1860, when his name was placed on the Lincoln-Bell fusion ticket. In the Legislature he did much by his consistent, intelligent, conscientious fidelity towards preserving his native State in the position which she had been the first to take in relation to the National Constitution. As public offices were not congenial to his tastes, he served but one term in any official position, and returned willingly to his agricultural pursuits when public duty permitted. Possibly the conspicuous candor and unsuspecting truthfulness of his character may, in part, explain his reluctance to engage in the competitions of political life. He was married, in 1833, to Sarah C. Corbit, a daughter of Pennell Corbit. His wife died on the 28th of February, 1871. Five children survived their father,—John C. Higgins, near Delaware City; Anthony Higgins, attorney-at-law of Wilmington; Thomas Higgins, a merchant of New York City; Pennell C. Higgins, a journalist of the same city; and Mary C., wife of Daniel Corbit, of Odessa. His oldest daughter, Martha, died in February, 1886, at Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, where she had been taken by her father for her health.

Mr. Higgins died July 29, 1887, and was buried in St. George's Cemetery, near the centre of the inclosure,

in the family plot, and in full view of the beautiful home which he had established more than half a century before he died. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and his obsequies were conducted according to the ceremonies of that denomination. Mrs. Higgins, his wife, (Sarah Clark Corbit,) was a granddaughter of Governor John Clark, son of Captain William Clark, whose valor was well proved at the head of his command in the Revolutionary Army. He led into the battle of Monmouth a company of seventy-five men, raised principally between Smyrna and Cantwell's Bridge. Forty-five of these brave men perished on the field. In a hand-to-hand conflict Captain Clark killed with his sword a British officer who had attacked him. The sword with which he had saved his life and vanquished his antagonist was long retained and highly valued among the heirlooms of the family, but was eventually stolen by some person who was supposed to have coveted its mountings.

Mr. Higgins is remembered as an intelligent, energetic farmer; a man of unswerving rectitude and purity; a generous friend, a patriotic citizen, an unusually well-informed Christian gentleman, interested in all his active years in every good work that he could personally aid, and always a warm advocate of every worthy enterprise. Such men do not die—they only pass to other spheres beyond.

"Tho' human forms to primal dust return,
Their deeds, perennial, live from age to age."

On February 2, 1788, during Jesse Higgins' first term in the Legislature, a supplementary act was passed for stopping St. George's Creek, and draining a quantity of marsh and cripple on both sides of the creek, being about three thousand acres, situate in Red Lion and St. George's Hundreds, and for keeping the dykes and drains in good repair.

Henry Ward Pierce and Mathew Pearce were the owners of a portion of this tract. On the 18th day of April, 1796, they conveyed thirteen hundred and seventy-eight acres to Solomon Maxwell, William Guier and Adam Diehl, wealthy merchants of Philadelphia. In 1799, Maxwell sold his interest to Joseph Clark. While this tract was in their possession the hotel at St. Augustine Piers was erected and managed by them for more than twenty years. The marsh was inclosed and ditched and converted into pastureland, on which numerous cattle were fattened, and found a ready market in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The tract was divided into three portions or farms and assigned by lot. Joseph Clark became the owner of the farm in St. George's Hundred; Adam Diehl drew the middle farm; and William Guier received the upper farm, which extended as far north as the present location of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Clark's property was at a later period purchased by John Barney, and is now owned by Wm. S. Lawrence, of New Jersey. The William Guier farm is now owned by Arthur Coleburn, of Philadel-

phia. In 1828, Adam Diehl sold his farm to Captain George Maxwell, who, in 1843, conveyed it to J. J. Henry. John P. King was the next owner, and he sold it in October, 1861, to William Beck, the present owner, who came from England in 1848. St. George's marsh now comprises some of the finest farm-land in the State. On this tract, in 1831, the first peach orchards in the State were planted. The tidal wave in 1878 swept away the entire embankment and since that time \$37,000 have been spent in rebuilding and repairing the banks and ditches along this marsh.

In 1872, for the better draining of this land, there was stationed on it a thirty-six-inch pump with a capacity of twenty-five thousand gallons per minute. It was operated by an eighty-five horse-power engine.

John Moll, of whom a more complete history is given elsewhere in the chapter on "Bench and Bar," in 1676, bought of William Currier and William Goldsmith a tract of six hundred acres, which was patented to them January 13, 1675. On June 27th of that year this land was surveyed to him, and an additional four hundred acres "which had been seated for several years with good stock and good improvements thereon." A patent was granted to him for these one thousand acres on the 8th of August, 1679.

This tract, known as "The Exchange," was situated on the Delaware River, south of Red Lion Creek, and extended to Dragon Swamp. It was adjacent to the "Reeden Island" tract patented to Henry Ward. Articles of agreement for the sale of "The Exchange" were drawn up Sept. 3, 1683, between John Moll and Gabriel Rappe, who was acting as agent for Daniel Duthy, a merchant of London. The terms of the contract were not complied with, and the land was awarded to John Moll by a board of arbitrators. On the 19th of March, John Moll sold this land to Hans Hanson, who, on July 7, 1685, took out a warrant for a tract of land called "Lowland," situate on the south side of Red Lion Creek, and containing four hundred and twenty-five acres of fast land and marsh. Below "Lowland" was a tract which at this time was owned by Lewis Davis, and afterwards became escheated and was granted to Joseph Hanson, son of Hans. On December 25, 1701, it was surveyed to him in two tracts containing four hundred and three hundred acres respectively. At his death, Hans Hanson devised all of his property to his two sons, Peter and Joseph, who then owned nearly the entire northeastern portion of Red Lion Hundred. This land has passed through various hands and is now principally owned by the Reybolds and Clarks.

A small stream called "Cedar Creek" flows through this tract, and in some parts the land is marshy. From an early date a bank has been necessary along the Delaware to prevent the river from overflowing the land in this vicinity. In 1784 the bank was in need of repair, and on February 5th of the following year an act of Assembly was passed enabling the owners of meadow marsh and cripple on Cedar Creek

in Red Lion Hundred, and County of New Castle, to erect a new bank in part, and to keep the residue of the old bank, dams, sluices and flood-gates in repair. On February 5, 1811, a supplement to the act of 1785 was passed. By it Francis Haughey, Benjamin Merrit, William Kennedy, Dr. David Stuart and Adam Deighl were appointed commissioners to go on Red Lion bank and view the situation, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it were advisable to repair the old bank, or build a new one on another site. Andrew Jamison, Peter Hanse and Thomas Marsh Foreman were appointed managers to superintend the repairing of the old bank, or the erection of a new one and the laying out of sluices.

The commissioners met at Red Lion Inn on April 30, 1811, and made their report. They recommended the erection of a bank to be five feet high, measuring from high-water mark, and sixteen feet wide at the base. They advised the building of a wharf forty rods long, and parallel to the bank, for the better protection of eighty perches of the most exposed portion of the bank. They also directed that forty rods of the bank be protected by piles arranged in rows at the base of the bank, and that a sluice ten feet wide and five feet deep, with flood-gates, be made where the old sluice was.

The suggestions of the commissioners met with approval, and the work was performed. At frequent intervals since that time the embankments have been rebuilt, and new sluices dug.

In 1701 Joseph Hanson sold a portion of his estate to John Boyer, who in 1703 conveyed it to Henry Packard (Piker). At his death he devised his estate to his wife, with remainder to his children. On May 27, 1730, George Hadley leased two hundred acres of the heirs of Henry Packard. Hadley came from New York City, at which place he owned considerable property. He died at Dover while there attending to some business. He was reported as being immensely wealthy, and rumor said he had buried a large quantity of treasure before taking this trip. Numerous were the requests made by different persons, who claimed they had dreamed concerning this wealth and where it was located, for permission to examine certain places on the premises. According to tradition almost the entire farm was overturned in the search. It was never discovered, or, if so, was enjoyed in silence. By his will, bearing date December 28, 1732, he devised his estate to his wife, Mary, who the following year married John Clark. Clark was a mariner and surveyor and was the son of a captain of a boat that sailed between New Castle and New York. He purchased other land in this hundred and at the time of his decease owned four hundred and ninety-one acres, valued at £1359 2s. 6d. The estate was taken at the valuation by John, the oldest son, who died in 1791, and by his will devised one-half of his real estate to George, his eldest son, and a life estate in the other half to his wife, with remainder to George, who was to pay certain legacies to the other

children. William D., Levi H. and James C. Clark were sons of Major George Clark. He died December 5, 1838, and devised to his youngest son, Levi H. Clark, all of his real estate subject to the legacies of the other children. Levi H. sold some of the land, and March 28, 1863, conveyed the remainder to his brother, John C. Clark, who, July 28, 1865, granted it to his son, James H. Clark, the present owner. The Clarks of Red Lion Hundred are all descendants of the John Clark who married Mary Hadley, and are influential citizens of this hundred. The old homestead, except the kitchen, on the James H. Clark property was destroyed by fire on St. Patrick's day, 1857. In 1875 William D. Clark erected a granite shaft near the old kitchen with the following inscription:

" John Clark.
Mrs. Mary Hadley.
Both Born 1711.
Married 1733.
John Clark.
Mary Adama.
Married 1766.

Geo. Clark
married
Rebecca Curtis
1793,
Ester Bryan
1806.

Here they lived and
died and here was
my mother's room.

These memories to me
are precious.
Wm. D. Clark.
1875."

The estate on which William D. Clark resided until his death was also a portion of the John Moll tract. In 1802 it was conveyed by Henry Ward Pierce to Joseph Holmes and Clayton Earl. On May 16, 1810, the executors of Joseph Holmes sold his one-half interest to Clayton Earl, who, June 9, 1819, conveyed it to Hugh Exton, whose executors granted it to William D. Clark March 15, 1837. The estate is now owned by the heirs of William D. Clark.

Peter Hanson, who was grandson of Hans and son of Joseph, and inherited half of his father's estate, by will dated April 5, 1729, devised his property to his children, Hans, Magdalen, wife of Michael Butcher, Rachel, wife of Thomas Tobin, and John Hanson. Michael Butcher and Magdalen, his wife, conveyed their portion to Hans and John, and Patrick Porter purchased the share of Thomas Tobin and Rachel, his wife. The land was divided and the portion received by John descended to his two sons Nathaniel and John. On March 28, 1776, Nathaniel sold his land to Alexander Porter, whose daughter, Mary, married Thomas M. Foreman, and inherited portion of this land. On January 1, 1820 Philip Reybold purchased six hundred acres of Thomas M. Foreman.

Major Philip Reybold, of Delaware City, Red Lion

Hundred, a man of more than ordinary physical vigor, and endowed with strong common sense and indomitable energy, was descended from Dutch ancestors, of whose history no record remains. He was born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1783. His father dressed sheep for the Philadelphia market, and from his only son, Philip, required and received, even in his childhood, such aid in his business as proved him to be a boy of remarkable capacity. Although but ten years old when his father died, he had an intelligent understanding of the situation in which his mother, his sister and himself had been left. With characteristic courage, foresight and energy, he struggled with the adversities that confronted him, and managed to obtain favor, employment and some compensation. Some time after his father's death, his mother married Dr. Albertus Shilack, a physician of some means, in Philadelphia. She did not long survive her second marriage and left no additional children. Aided, no doubt, by the step-father, Philip continued to work at the business that he had learned, in its rudiments, with his father, and, in the absence of better facilities, he wheeled his dressed sheep to market on a hand-cart or wheel-barrow, and sold his meat to his customers. Thus he continued to work with increasing success until October 25, 1801, when, in his nineteenth year, he was married to Elizabeth Dilcart and laid the foundation of a home which was afterwards blessed with surprising prosperity. Major Reybold continued to acquire means by diligent attention to his occupation in Philadelphia until about 1810. At this time his family had been increased by the birth of his four eldest children. Having a decided taste for rural occupations, stock-raising, grazing and such pursuits, he thought about this time that he would do well for himself and his growing family by removing to the country and engaging in agriculture. Accordingly, after inquiry, he decided to remove to a farm in Red Lion Hundred, Delaware, which he purchased on equal shares with one Worknot, from Clayton Earle. The tract thus bargained for contained over one thousand acres, and included lands now embraced in the estate of the late William D. Clark, also in the property of George F. Brady, in Jefferson Clark's estate, the Delaware City Cemetery, and in fields now belonging to many others. Such a venture on such a scale gives some idea of the courageous energy of the man. To realize what was invested and obtain additional profit demanded extraordinary skill and vigorous effort—perhaps more than his experience at that time prepared him to exhibit, though not more than he was capable of displaying under favorable circumstances. Fortunately or unfortunately, he was handicapped by his partner, Worknot. Whether the name had significance or not, his partner did not make his payments as promised, and as the result, the farm was lost to Messrs. Reybold and Worknot by a foreclosure of the mortgage held by Mr. Earle. Not discouraged, however, by this event, Mr. Reybold subsequently rented the same property from Mr.



1944. 1944.



Earle, and, unembarrassed by a partner, he embarked in the business of raising merino sheep.

By diligence and prudence his plans prospered, and Mr. Reybold gradually advanced in means and influence. To purchase the property that he had lost, through the failure of his partner, Mr. Reybold had sold his half-interest in the estate of his step-father, which, after the death of his mother without additional heirs, had been left to him and his sister, their step-father having died previously. Having lost all his own early savings and his patrimony, by the disastrous termination of the Worknot partnership, the situation would have been discouraging to a faint heart. But to Major Reybold it afforded chiefly an incentive to greater effort; for his heart was not of the "faint" kind. Robust energy that knew not how to faint or fail and was determined not to learn to do either, was, more than in most men, his predominant characteristic. After a profitable experience in raising merino sheep, Mr. Reybold rented what was known as the Newbold property, on part of which Delaware City now stands. On this farm he gave attention to raising and pressing castor beans for oil. The making and sale of castor oil proved so profitable that from what it and his other farming operations produced, he was able, in 1819, to purchase the Marsh Mount property, upon which, in 1820, he finished building the large and commodious mansion, in which he resided for more than a quarter of a century, and which is now occupied by his son, William. After removal to Marsh Mount farm, of which eighty acres was woodland, he gave the most particular attention to the improvement of it. Here, besides maintaining all the ordinary work of a cereal farm, he raised choice stock and conducted the culture of castor beans on a large scale. He had over four hundred acres under complete cultivation, of which he devoted fifty or sixty acres to beans for oil. The product of these acres was exceedingly profitable. Major Reybold, so far as is known, was the first castor-oil producer who used the cold pressure and put the famous cold-expressed castor oil in the market.

While engaged in these industries, the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal was projected. Mr. Reybold and John C. Clark entered into a contract with the canal company to build that part of the canal which lies between Delaware City and St. Georges. This section offered to contractors the greatest difficulties to be encountered along the entire line, as so much of it lay through heavy marsh land. The company had tried in vain to obtain a suitable person to supervise the work on this section. It required a man who could successfully control rough and reckless workmen, as well as know what they must do. Mr. Reybold had the necessary qualifications. He was sagacious, prompt and physically large and strong. He exceeded six feet in height, and was well proportioned. He succeeded to that part of the work of which John Randel had been in charge, and re-

mained on it until the canal was finished. While carrying on his part of the excavation and construction, he also contracted to supply meat and bread to the men on the entire line, from Delaware City to Chesapeake City, and filled the contract successfully. The magnitude of this undertaking is more easily imagined than described; but the difficulties were all surmounted and satisfactorily overcome. After the completion of the canal, he gave attention to the manufacture of brick, and carried it on upon an extensive scale. He supplied, under contracts, the brick for buildings erected by Girard & Ridgeway, of Philadelphia; also for the almshouse of that county on the west side of the Schuylkill. Many of his brick were sent to New York, as he was able, because of superior facilities for their manufacture, to supply them at cheaper rates. His transactions in this industry reached up in value to millions of dollars. He was also largely engaged in peach culture, being personally interested and occupied in it, more or less, from 1835 to about 1850. Although a very busy man through all these years, he found time between 1840 and 1845 to erect a new house for his residence at a place about a mile from Marsh Mount. To this new home he gave the name of Lexington, at the suggestion and in honor of Henry Clay, whom he greatly admired and who visited him here, in company with Hon. John M. Clayton and other prominent public men. Mr. Reybold had removed from Marsh Mount to the Lexington country seat in December, 1846, and his distinguished visitors, just mentioned, came to see his large, productive peach orchards in August, 1847. Their visit gave him great pleasure.

Mr. Reybold was, without doubt, a masterful man, full of energy and resources. That he was a man of no ordinary mould may be judged from his portrait, as well as from his achievements. His face and figure will suggest to an observer of the oil-painting, which preserves his features, a by no means remote resemblance to Washington. In enterprise he was nothing small. He was gigantic. It enlarges one's conceptions of things merely to recite his undertakings and remember the disadvantages under which he labored, both in his individual deficiencies of equipment in early life and in the absence of mechanical facilities, which since his day have become so abundant. But as a strong man who delights to run a race, those things which might discourage less energetic persons seemed to be stimulating incentives to him, and he literally strode through and over stupendous obstacles with a sort of Herculean vigor. There are such men, and he was one of them. It is willingly conceded by those who knew him, that he was the leading pioneer in improvements of a practical kind in the neighborhood where he lived. In these he was equally fertile and skillful both on the land and the water. Canal, river, bay, boats, barges, wagons, cars, farms, fruits, grains, herds, flocks and people all felt the force of his genius and

the value of his directing skill. And the evidences of his efficient labor remain and are apparent still, both on the land and waters of the State of Delaware. After removing from Marsh Mount to his new country-seat at Lexington, the infirmities of age began to be felt, and he withdrew more and more from active life. He felt a desire and need for rest. He was blessed with a true wife, who was also a faithful mother. She was a true and efficient helpmeet, and contributed largely to her husband's success. She died in August, 1852. Both his wife and he were members of the St. George's Presbyterian Church, of which at the time Rev. Mr. Howe was pastor. They raised a family of twelve children. Of these three sons survive (1887). They are William and Barney Reybold, of Red Lion Hundred, and Anthony Reybold, of Wilmington. The Major died February 28, 1854, leaving behind him the memory and proofs of a life that abounded with energy, skill and usefulness. In the foregoing sketch it has been impossible to do more than give the most condensed account of this busy, enterprising man. The half has not been told. And he was never concerned so much about what might be said of him as he was about the work that he had in hand. To this he gave himself with unreserved energy, preferring that his *works* should be his record and his monument.

Patrick Porter also purchased one hundred and eighty acres of land sold by Sheriff Duff as the property of Thomas Dunn in 1765. On this property there was an old fulling mill. At his death, Patrick Porter devised his estate to his son David, who died without issue. The property then passed into the hands of his two sisters, Mary and Janet. Mary married Whitehead Jones and had two children, John and Mary. On this farm there was a saw-mill operated for several years by Whitehead Jones. The land was next vested in Purnel Voach. After passing through several hands it is now owned by James Gray. Samuel McCall also owns a portion of the Porter land.

Henry Vanderberg was the owner of considerable land in Red Lion Hundred. On October 1683, a warrant was granted to him for six hundred and four hundred acres, called New Utrecht, situate on the north side of main branch of St. George's Creek, "above ye bridge adjoining Dragon Swamp." A tract of four hundred and forty acres patented the 30th of the fifth month, 1684, to John Harins was assigned to him by Harins. On June 4, 1696, he sold this tract to John Donaldson. On November 17 of the same year he sold four hundred acres at St. George's Creek to Richard Asken.

A list of taxables in Red Lion Hundred as returned November 27, 1787, by John Thompson, assessor.

James Armstrong.
James Armstrong, Jr.
Robert Allen.
Thomas Adams, Jr.
John Belleby, est.
Thomas Boyer, est.
Susannah Brett, est.

Edmund Beach, est.
Daniel Blaney.
John Bradley.
Isaac Bailly.
John Clark.
William Carson, est.
Isaac Cannon.

Jacob Cannon.
Nathaniel Carr.
Charles Costy.
Peter Croul.
John Carrigan.
John Coulter.
David Craven.
David Caldwell.
Anthony Dushane.
Isaac Durham.
Abraham Durham.
Cornelius Durham.
James Dick.
Robert Dougherty.
John Dougherty.
John Dunbar.
Robert Dick.
Samuel Eccles.
Humphrey Irwin.
Richard Evans.
Walter Fullom.
Charles Gallop.
Gilbert Gallop.
Robert Glenn.
John Garrettsen.
John Gibbons.
Thomas Gillis.
John Hyatt, esq.
Lawrence Higgins.
Anthony Higgins.
Henry Hollingsworth, est.
Ezra Howell, est.
Peter Hanson, est.
Nathaniel Hanson.
Thomas Hanson.
House Hanson.
William Hickey.
Thomas Hinton.
Jonas Harris.
Whitehead Jones & Co.
Cornelius Kettle, est.
Samuel Kirkpatrick, est.
William Kelly.
William Kelly (weaver).
Thomas King.
Samuel Long.
Andrew Lawrence.
Nathaniel Liedser.
Alexander Law.
George Monro, est.
John McWhorter.
George McCool.
Robert Mercer.
Thomas McCollin.
Dr. Mathew McKinney.
Michael McBrierly.
Hugh Morrison.
Abel Miles.
Andrew Miller.
John Murphy.

Barney McBride.
Andrew Morce.
Andrew Mettall, est.
David Nicholson.
Henry Ward Pierce, est.
David Porter, est.
Robert Porter.
James Porter.
John Prior.
William Pears.
James Porter.
Thomas Rees, est.
Mary Ross, est.
Matthew Reiley.
William Robinson.
Samuel Sutton.
Dr. Nathaniel Silsbee.
James Speer, est.
James Shuckland.
William Shannon.
Andrew Spangler.
William Sutton.
William Scott.
John Thompson, est.
John Topplin.
John Taylor, est.
Dr. David Thomas.
Dr. David Thompson.
Stewart Thompson.
Samuel Toppin.
William Thompson.
Lewis Vandegrift.
Abram Vandegrift, est.
Samuel Wallace, est.
Robert Watt, est.

Estates in other Hundreds belonging to Persons residing in this Hundred.

John Hyatt, esq.
Dr. David Thomas.
Isaac Durham.
Abram Durham.
(In St. George's Hundred).
John Thompson, Esq.
George Monro, Esq.
Dr. David Thompson.
(In New Castle Hundred).

Estates in this Hundred belonging to Persons residing in other Hundreds in this County.

Thomas Adams.
George Clark.
Joshua Curtia.
John Gooding.
Dr. William McMahon.
Alexander Porter.
Thomas Witherspoon, or
Shyster Bouchella.
John Lewden.
Mary Laroux.

SCHOOLS.—Among the private schools in the hundred previous to the adoption of the public-school system, the Randall Hall and Franklin schools were well known. The Randall Hall school was situated about a mile and a half from Delaware City, and was attended by pupils from that town. The Franklin school-house was built in 1820, by Major George Clark and Major Philip Reybold, of bricks manufactured by Major Reybold on his farm. Frank Brine was one of the earliest teachers. The adoption of the free-school system was the cause of considerable complaint by some of the citizens. The necessary school buildings were erected, however, and

school opened in them for all classes. This system has gradually improved and is now highly valued. At present there are several school houses in the hundred, and instructions given to a large number of pupils.

The three schools for colored children have enrolled one hundred and ninety-nine pupils, and an average attendance of one hundred and thirty-eight.

INDUSTRIES.—With the exception of the creamery and canning factory there are no industries in this hundred. On August 21, 1732, Samuel Clements purchased a lot in Red Lion Hundred, on the north side of St. George's branch, containing one acre and thirty-two perches, also a part of the land on which "Hugh Watson now dwells, and which may hereafter be overflowed by a mill-pond, intended to be made by Clement." If there was a mill erected it was in existence but a short time, as no mention is made of it afterwards. The mill at St. George's was undoubtedly the first industry in the hundred, and was last conducted by Enoch Thomas, in 1825. On the assessment list of 1804 there are three mills, owned respectively by Enoch Thomas, Jesse Higgins and Whitehead Jones. Jesse Higgins owned the "Damascus" mill seat, and the mill was run only a short time after his death. The Whitehead Jones saw-mill was a small affair on the property now owned by James Gray, and has not been in operation for many years. In 1838 Dr. James M. Sutton built a mill which was used as a saw-mill and afterwards converted into a mill for grinding plaster and feed. It has not been in use for some years. Smoking-tobacco was prepared by Sutton and Harvey, Harvey and McWhorter (successors to Sutton and Harvey), and finally by John P. Belville, from 1869 till 1873 in St. Georges. The factory had a capacity of one thousand pounds per day, and gave employment to ten persons. There was another grist-mill in the town of St. Georges, erected in 1838 by William Hudson, and afterwards owned by George W. Townsend. This was operated for a few years and then discontinued. It is now used as a wheelwright shop. Bricks were manufactured by Major Philip Reybold from 1820 until 1832. About two and a half million were shipped annually to Philadelphia; some were used in building the Blockley almshouse, and others were purchased by Stephen Girard.

On April 4, 1887, a creamery was opened by Webb Brothers, about two miles from Delaware City, on the farm of Theodore F. Clark. The Deleval system of separating the cream from the milk by centrifugal force was adopted and has since been used. The capacity of the creamery is about one thousand pounds per day, but only one hundred and fifty pounds are made, on account of the inability to get milk for more. The butter is all shipped to Philadelphia.

On April 4, 1883, the St. George's Fruit Packing Company was incorporated with the following members: James Garman, Mark H. Pierce, Geo. W.

Simpler, John C. Stuckert, Joseph Heisel, Alfred Hudson, John P. Hudson, Jr., Clayton M. Riley and W. S. Smith. The canning establishment was erected the same year on Main Street, on the south side of the canal. The main building is forty by sixty feet and the packing house is a one-story frame forty by eighty. Tomatoes are canned principally, and during a season 20,000 cases are packed. Employment is given to one hundred and twenty-five persons for two months of the year. The company manufactures its own cans and employs ten men at this work for nine months each year. Contracts are made this year for the tomatoes grown on one hundred and fifty acres. New York and Philadelphia are the markets for the goods packed in this locality. The present officers are, president, Jas. Garman; vice-president, A. L. Hudson; secretary, Geo. W. Simpler; treasurer, J. C. Stuckert.

TOWN OF ST. GEORGE'S.—Quinquenium is supposed to be the original name of St. George's and of the Welsh congregation there. When the first settlement was made here and how long it was called Quinquenium is not known. In 1730 the streets were laid out as they are to-day, and lots were owned by John Gill, Thomas Griffith (cooper), Jacob Van Bebber and others. Van Bebber purchased a lot eighteen and one-half by thirty-five feet, of William Parker, of Philadelphia, on May 25th of the year above mentioned. In 1742 he inherited considerable land in St. Georges Hundred from his mother, Harmonia Van Bebber, who was the daughter of Adam Peter-on. In 1735 he was the proprietor of the hotel in the village, but shortly afterwards sold it to Gabriel Cox. On Aug. 17, 1737, Cox sold the hotel and four acres of land on the main road to John McCool. After the death of Gabriel Cox, which occurred in a short time his relict Magdalen Cox married John Gill. In April 1742 she conveyed a lot of land to the Presbyterians, and in May sold sixty-one acres adjoining the meeting-house lot to David Howell. The old mill-dam and the mill in St. Georges was built long before 1730, by whom it is not known. It was the nucleus of the present town. In 1749 it was owned by David Thomas and afterwards, by his son Enoch and grandson Nathan, of whom it was purchased by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and removed. The mill-race is still in existence.

John Sutton came from England and settled at St. Georges at an early date. In 1753 he married Jane Allen and had six children. John, his son, was the father of Dr. James Sutton who was a prominent physician and citizen. The family is represented at St. George's by A. N. Sutton, the son of James. The house in which he resides is one of the oldest in the town.

John Watson was a surveyor appointed by Pennsylvania to assist in making a survey of the state lines between Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. In a diary of a trip from New Castle to Cape Henlopen, made in the year 1763, is the follow-

ing entry: "Had occasion to spend a night at a tavern in St. Georges and the mill-dam at that place was the resort of large flocks of water fowl." In 1762 David Thomas sold to William Robinson a lot in St. Georges which he had purchased of Andrew Jubart, Nov. 18, 1759. In 1762 the "King's Highway" passing through St. Georges was laid out. The village gradually increased in size and February 7, 1825, it was incorporated as a town. George Clark, Philip Reybold, William Guier, John Randall and Jacob Vandegrift were appointed commissioners and directed to take with them a skillful surveyor, make a survey of the town, fix the limits and boundaries and lay out, open and regulate the streets. The opening of the canal in 1829 has afforded the inhabitants of St. Georges facilities for shipping since that time. On March 1, 1877, an act was passed for the re-incorporation of the town. James Garman, D. B. Stewart, A. D. D. Taylor, J. V. Clark, A. N. Sutton and J. B. How were appointed and constituted a town council and directed to lay out the town. With the assistance of G. W. Townsend, surveyor, the town was laid out as follows.

"Beginning at a Stone in the centre of road leading from St. Georges to Odessa and running thence through the lands of the late James C. How, South 85½, East 3-95 chains; thence continuing through said How's land to F. S. McWhorter, North 46½, East 19.34 chains to a corner in a hedge, a corner for Eli Biddle and F. S. McWhorter; thence with their land North 20½, West 6.70 chains north 34½, West crossing the canal 14.75 chains to a ditch in the marsh of H. L. Peckard, dec'd; thence with said ditch North 28 West 10.31 chains to a stone wall at a bridge in the road leading from St. Georges to Delaware City; thence through lands of S. B. Sutton North 35½ West 20 chains to lands of A. M. Higgins; thence across the lands of said Higgins North 77½ West 5.74 chains to the side of the road leading from St. Georges to the Red Lion; thence crossing said road & continuing through lands of said Higgins & crossing the road leading from St. Georges to Kirkwood South 54½ West 17.90 chains to a Locust tree at the end of a stone wall in a line of W. J. Hurlock, dec'd; thence through lands of said Hurlock & crossing the canal South 25 East 45.40 chains to a point in the lands of said How & at the edge of canal; thence through lands of said How 72¾ East 8.90 chains to the place of beginning."

Since its re-incorporation considerable attention has been paid to its improvement with gratifying results. The town is nicely located and has good facilities for shipping by the canal. The railroad is two miles distant. The population is about five hundred. The merchants of the town are Bentz & Stewart, Pierce & Simpler, A. N. Sutton, H. Hamilton, E. W. Jester, Mrs. W. S. Smith, J. W. Perkins, D. W. Cush, John H. Stewart, D. Adams, J. S. Stuckert, D. B. Stewart.

The following are the Town Council since the re-incorporation:

1877.—James Garman, D. B. Stewart, A. N. Sutton, J. V. Clark, J. B. How (president), A. D. D. Taylor.

1878.—James Garman (president), D. B. Stewart, B. D. Longland, A. D. D. Taylor, J. V. Clark, A. N. Sutton.

1879-80.—James Garman (president), D. B. Stewart, A. D. D. Taylor, Charles H. McWhorter, A. N. Sutton, J. V. Clark.

1881, James Garman (president), J. V. Clark, A. N. Sutton, A. D. D. Taylor Joseph Heisel, G. W. Simpler.

1882.—James Garman (president), Frank Shonla, A. Reutter, Joseph Heisel, A. N. Sutton, Dr. I. S. Vallandigham.

1883-84.—Dr. J. W. De Witt (president), Joseph Heisel, John J. Wiser, D. B. Stewart, Mark H. Pierce, W. H. Bentz.

In 1885 three members of the Council were elected for two years and three for one year, and thereafter,

the term of the Council was two years. The following were elected:

One year.—Dr. J. W. De Witt (president), Joseph Heisel, D. B. Stewart, two years.—W. H. Bentz, M. H. Pierce, A. Reutter.

1890.—Dr. J. W. De Witt (president), D. B. Stewart, Joseph Heisel.

1887.—William H. Bentz, George W. Townsend, J. W. Perkins.

SCHOOL.—On March 24, 1804, Enoch Thomas conveyed to John Sutton and Jesse Higgins, trustees of St. George's School, a "lot of land whereon stands the St. George's school-house, now under the direction of James Townsend, preceptor." This was situated on the road leading from St. George's to the Presbyterian Church. The school-house referred to was a small brick building built a few years previous by John Sutton, Jesse Higgins and Anthony Higgins. On the 19th of October, 1830, this school-house and lot were sold to John Higgins, Elihu Jefferson and Daniel Newbold, public school commissioners. School was opened on the 21st of the same month by Alexander Cooper. Wm. D. Clark, Levi H. Clark and George Z. Tybout were pupils at this time. In 1842 the present school-house was built on same site by Dr. Sutton and Anthony M. Higgins, who constituted a building committee.

Private schools have also been taught by Mrs. Youngman, Miss Belville and Mrs. Tilden. The school is divided into two departments, and has two teachers. Miss Hettie E. Wilson is principal. A new building will soon be erected at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. In the last year there were seventy-seven pupils registered.

Dr. J. W. DeWitt, John W. Carrow, Sr., and Wm. H. Bentz are the present school commissioners.

RELIGIOUS.—*St. George's Presbyterian Church.*—The exact date of the organization of a Presbyterian Church at St. George's is a matter of uncertainty. It is contended by the members of the church that it was founded in 1698, this date being obtained from a rafter in the roof of the old church. Another version is that the congregation sprang from the Drawyers Church in 1742. Dr. Read who was pastor of St. George's Church in 1768, in a history of these churches says "About the year 1742, the Drawyers Church divided. The party that withdrew, being called the *New Side*, were formed into a society, and erected a meeting-house about six miles north-east of Drawyers meeting-house, and formed a large and respectable congregation, denominated St. George's congregation, and very shortly after invited a Mr. Robinson to be their minister. Rev. George Foot in an address on "The Drawyers congregation with all the churches since organized on its original territory," delivered May 10, 1842, very strongly advocates the latter opinion. The former is maintained by Rev. Jas. C. How, who was pastor from 1831 until 1855, and during that time carefully prepared a written history of this church. He states also that Rev. Henry Hook was pastor in 1722, in connection with the Appoquinimink Church. But abandoning conjectures, and dealing with certainties, it is a matter of record that Magdalen Cox, widow of Gabriel Cox, on the 23d of

April, 1742, conveyed to Isaac Cannon, Samuel Clement, James Craig, John Dod, Peter Anderson, Valentine Dushane, Isaac Dushane and David Howell in the name of the congregation of St. George's, and the subscribers towards the erection of a meeting-house, a tract of ninety-seven perches, beginning on Kings road at a corner of land of James Anderson and Jacob Van Bebber. It was granted to them, "to the above and only use (as a house of worship), of such Presbyterian ministers as the majority of said congregation shall call as their minister from time to time." A brick church was built shortly afterwards on this lot, and in 1743, Rev. William Robinson was called to this charge. Rev. Robinson, was the son of a wealthy London Quaker, and officiated here until his death, which occurred three years later. Rev. Samuel Davies, who was born in this vicinity, and at a later period, president of Princeton College, was the next pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. John Rogers, who was installed, March 16, 1749. At this time it was known as the "Brick Meeting House of St. George's." In 1765 he was called to be pastor of Wall Street Church in New York city. He was also the moderator of the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. During his ministry here he built an addition to the front of the church. His wife, the daughter of Col. Peter Bayard, died in 1763, and her remains were placed under a slab in the centre aisle, in front of the pulpit. In 1776, Rev. Elihu Seucer was called, and he remained four years. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Smyth, during whose pastorate, St. George's and Middletown became separate charges. Rev. Mr. Smyth remained with the Middletown branch, and St. George's was vacant until 1781. Rev. Daniel Jones then took charge and ministered one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jno. Burton, who continued until 1794. In 1787 the trustees were: John Thompson, Christopher Vandergrift, J. Monro, Anthony Dushane and John Hyatt. Christopher Vandergrift, William McKennan, Charles Jones, Nathaniel Kerr, Samuel Eccles, Isaac Cannon, William Whan and Joseph Rhodes, were elders in 1793. On May 9, 1798, Peter Hyatt and Ebenezer Rothwell were elected elders. Leonard Vandergrift and William Stewart were chosen elders May 5, 1802. On September 1, 1797, Rev. John Collins was installed as pastor of this church. At a meeting of the session held January 9, 1798, the following agreement was made:

"The Session considering the wickedness and immorality arising from the use of strong drink at Funerals, and lamenting the prevalence and strength of this custom, do hereby agree and solemnly bind themselves to each other as a Christian Society that they will, in no case, use strong drink at Funerals in their families, and further they agree that they will use their influence, as far as they prudently may, to dissuade their friends and connections from the use of liquors in all such cases."

Rev. Mr. Collins officiated until his death, which occurred in 1804. In 1808 Rev. Samuel Bell was elected pastor, and he continued until 1830. He was succeeded by Rev. James C. How, who was installed in November, 1830. At this time the elders were John Sutton, John C. Clark, Levi Clark, John Mc-

Coy and Thomas Bird. In 1844, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. How, a lot was procured in St. George's, and the erection of a church commenced. The neat brick edifice was completed, and dedicated July 27, 1845, and since that time services have been conducted in this building. John Sutton, John C. Clark, Robert Ocheltree and John McWhorter, were the elders at this time. Rev. Mr. How was pastor until his decease, August 13, 1855. Since that time the pulpit has been filled successively by Revs. D. H. Emerson, David J. Beale, Justus T. Umsted, Henry Rumer and Chas. A. Walker. In 1856 a neat parsonage was erected, by the side of the church, at a cost of three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

The present membership is one hundred. The present officers are: Elders, James M. Vandegrift, Theodore F. Clark. Trustees, J. F. Reybold, A. D. Taylor, Albert H. Silver, F. S. McWhorter, Miles Clark, J. C. Stuckert.

A Sunday-school of sixty pupils, under the superintendence of Theodore F. Clark, is held in connection with the church. The scholars have the use of a small, but well selected library.

The Episcopal Church at St. Georges—The history of this church is shrouded in obscurity. When the church was founded, and at what date it was abandoned as a place of worship, are unknown. The congregation was Welsh, and was organized previous to 1707. Rev. Evan Evans, in a letter from London in that year, says: "There is a Welsh settlement between Apoquinimy and New Castle, to which the Rev. Mr. George Ross has preached frequently in the English tongue since his arrival; but that gentleman not understanding their native language, is not so capable to answer the end as the Rev. Mr. Jenkins would be, who is going missionary to Apoquinimy, who has a competent knowledge of the Welsh tongue." The church stood on a spot afterwards used as a limekiln, near the locks of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and occupied a portion of the twenty-five acres granted to the congregation by Penn. In the memory of no one living were services held here. In 1829 the canal was dug, and it passed through the cemetery, and several bodies were exhumed. At that time there were several tombstones standing, but they have since been destroyed, and with them have passed away all traces of this church and congregation.

The St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1852. Previous to that time the nearest Methodist Episcopal church was Asbury, about four miles distant. In 1846 an effort was made to erect a church in St. Georges, meetings being held in the mean time in the school-house. A subscription was started and land purchased in that year, but nothing definite was accomplished until about five years later, under the pastorate of Rev. Elon J. Way and James Brindle. Plans were prepared and a building committee was appointed composed of the following persons, who were also the first trustees: George W.

Townsend, Samuel Boggs, Steven Lecates, Isaac Morris, E. M. Richardson and J. H. Calder. The present brick structure, thirty-eight by fifty feet, was then built at a cost of three thousand dollars. A Sunday-school was at once organized with J. H. Clark as superintendent. He retained the position for two years and was succeeded by J. H. Calder, who was superintendent for twenty years. The present superintendent is George McKee, and the membership is over a hundred.

In 1880 a large and comfortable parsonage was built by the congregation of this church. The church building was repaired in 1883 at a cost of one thousand seven hundred dollars.

The present membership of the church is one hundred. When the church was built there were eight saloons and drinking places in the town, now there are none. The last one, through the vigorous efforts of the pastor, Rev. Layfield, was closed in 1885, and since then the town has enjoyed local option.

POST-OFFICE.—When the first post-master was appointed at St. Georges has not been learned, but it was at a very early date. In 1820 the post-office was in charge of Dr. James M. Sutton. The mail was brought by the stage running from Wilmington to Dover. After his decease, his widow took charge of the office for a short time and was succeeded by ——— Webb, Robert W. Tawresy and E. W. Jester were the next post-masters. A. N. Sutton, the present incumbent, received his appointment in 1885.

THE ST. GEORGE'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION was organized in the town of St. George's on the 23d of January, 1872. In March of the following year it was incorporated in General Assembly, with Anthony M. Higgins, I. S. Vallandigham, M. D., William H. Newton, Albert G. Osborne, Captain Charles Corbit, Theodore F. Clark, Daniel B. Stewart, Thomas J. Craven, Eli Biddle, James Garman, Andrew D. D. Taylor, John P. Belville, and others, as incorporators of the St. George's Library Association, for the term of twenty years, from the passing of this Act, and no longer."

The first officers of the association were: President, I. S. Vallandigham, M.D.; Vice-President, Captain Charles Corbit; Secretary, William H. Newton; Treasurer, D. B. Stewart; Librarian, Frank Belville; Executive Committee, J. P. Belville, T. J. Craven, Captain Charles Corbit, D. B. Stewart, A. D. D. Taylor, J. F. Reybold, I. S. Vallandigham, M.D., William H. Newton, F. S. McWhorter.

There are four classes of members, viz.: active, life, perpetual and honorary. In 1874 the library contained three hundred and nineteen volumes. This number has been increased by the addition of standard works, and at present there are one thousand volumes.

The present membership is twenty-five. The association has been of great value to the inhabitants of the town, and deserves a better support. It is

officered at present as follows: President, Charles Corbit; Vice-President, I. S. Vallandigham, M.D.; Secretary, J. F. Reybold; Treasurer and Librarian, A. D. D. Taylor; Executive Committee, D. B. Stewart, I. C. Stuckert, F. S. McWhorter, James McMullen, William H. Bentz.

ST. GEORGE'S CEMETERY COMPANY.—On March 8, 1871, it was enacted by the Legislature of Delaware "that William J. Hurlock, Eli Biddle, George Maxwell, Curtis B. Ellison, Anthony M. Higgins, Albert O. Newton, Thomas W. Belville, James M. Vandergrift, William Reybold, Thomas Clark, Thomas Craven, George Z. Tybout, William D. Clark, John P. Belville and Francis S. McWhorter, and all who now are, or may hereafter become, owners or possessors of burial lots in any ground that may thus be obtained by purchase or otherwise, be and they are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of the St. George's Cemetery Company of Red Lion Hundred."

The object of the association was to procure the burying-ground connected with the Presbyterian Church, join to it additional land and lay the whole out in plots. In the same year in which they were incorporated they obtained from the trustees of the Presbyterian Church a grant for the burying-ground. They also purchased two acres of William J. Hurlock, which gives the present cemetery a contents of five acres. The first officers elected by the company were as follows: President, George Z. Tybout; Secretary and Superintendent, John P. Belville; Treasurer, Barney Reybold; Directors, Curtis B. Ellison, Anthony M. Higgins, James M. Vandergrift, William Reybold, George Z. Tybout, Thomas J. Craven, George Clark, Arthur Colburn, William D. Clark.

The ground was carefully and skilfully laid out and has since been attended in an excellent manner.

The present officers are: President, George Z. Tybout; Secretary and Superintendent, A. D. D. Taylor; Treasurer, E. C. Reybold; Directors, James M. Vandergrift, Joseph Cleaver, William Reybold, Dr. L. F. Ellison, J. F. Reybold, Barney Reybold, Jno. C. Higgins, Geo. Z. Tybout and George W. Townsend.

In this cemetery are buried many of the old settlers and from the tombstones we have taken the following names.

Jesse Higgins died June 10, 1810, aged forty-nine years. "His usefulness in public life renders him a great loss.

Elizabeth Rogers, wife of Rev. John Rogers, died January 20, 1762.

Lieutenant Richard Wild, of the Delaware Line, died August, 1786, aged forty years.

Mary, wife of Samuel Alrichs, died October 27, 1753, in her twenty-second year.

"Here and near lie the Bodies of David Stewart, his Wife, a Brother, three Sons and a Grandson 1777."

Isaac Cannon, died March 27, 1762, aged sixty-seven years.

Dr. David Thompson, died February 22, 1795, aged forty years.

Rev. J. C. How is buried where the pulpit of the old church stood. He died August 13, 1856.

Elizabeth Daniel Thone, born in Pembroke, Wales, died October 26, 1760, in her sixty-eighth year.

Christopher Vandegrift, Sr., died June 8, 1816, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Major Thomas Booth, died March 25, 1804, aged forty-four years.

Charles Cannon, died October 9, 1775, aged fifty-four years.

John Dushane, died February 27, 1772, aged forty-nine years.

"Erected by the engineers of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in memory of Benjamin Raymond, Esq., civil engineer, who departed this life on the 26th Sept., 1824, aged 49 yrs.

"Ob virtutes dilecto."

Rachel wife of Samuel Faries, died June 1, 1790, aged fifty-five years.

Samuel Alrichs, died December 5, 1764, aged thirty-seven years.

Rev. John Collins, died April, 1804, aged fifty-five years.

Mary, wife of Isaac Cannon, departed this life October 23, 1772, aged thirty-six years.

HOTELS.—At the present time there is not a hotel in Red Lion Hundred outside of Delaware City. As early as 1735, there was a hotel at St. Georges kept by Jacob Van Bebber, and a little later period by Gabriel Cox and John McCoolle. The Booths were proprietors of the hotel as early as 1800. In 1830, a hotel was opened by Dr. James M. Sutton. Another hotel was opened about ten years ago. These passed through the hands of several owners and proprietors and were in the possession of Mrs. Gam and Thomas Guessford, when the licenses were revoked in 1885. They then refused to accommodate the public, and since then there have been no hotels in the hundred.

NATIONAL LODGE NO. 32, I. O. O. F., was instituted at the town of St. Georges, on May 5, 1865.

The charter members were, Charles H. McWhorter, George H. Hamlin, Edward R. Wright, James T. Pont, Charles Seiter, James N. Forman, Samuel R. Lawson and James W. Jester. In 1875, a three-story brick hall thirty-four by fifty-two feet was erected, at a cost of six thousand dollars. The first floor is divided into three store-rooms, two of which are occupied by E. W. Jester and I. W. Perkins. The second story is used as a public-hall, and the third for lodge purposes. The membership has steadily increased, and now numbers ninety-one. The lodge has been presided over by the following Past Grands:

James T. Pont.
James W. Jester.
A. P. Carnagy.
E. T. Stapleford.
George W. Townsend, Sr.
John B. Crossland.

Z. T. Harris.
W. C. S. Carnagy.
George W. Grimes.
Harry C. Taylor.
Isaac Holston.
George D. Walker.

Charles Seiter.
I. H. Cornelina.
Wm. H. King.
George V. Hastings.
John C. Farran.
E. W. Jester.
John F. McWhorter.
R. M. Higby.
John D. Loffland.
H. C. Clark.
H. A. Dennison.
George H. Hamlin.
J. B. Howe.
John D. Sparks.
W. H. Barnett.

Joseph Helael.
Wm. H. Bents.
S. P. Vail.
George W. Simpler.
Joseph G. Cromland.
George F. Clark.
John A. Cleaver.
S. R. Lawson.
D. C. Vail.
M. Reutter.
James Hudson.
W. P. Huggins.
George E. Hopkins.
A. N. Sutton.
James Ring.

The present officers are: N. G., William L. Swan; V. G., I. W. Perkins; Treas., George W. Simpler; R. S., I. Harry Stewart; P. S., A. D. D. Taylor.

DELAWARE CITY.

On November 5, 1675, Governor Edward Andros granted a warrant to Henry Ward for a tract of land lying between Dragon Creek and St. George's Creek known as "Reeden's Point." The warrant called for four hundred and sixty acres, but on survey there were found to be two thousand acres included within its boundaries. Henry Ward was chosen one of the justices of the peace in September, 1676, and he served until 1679. After his decease the property vested in his son Henry, who, by his will bearing date April 13, 1733, devised his estate to his daughter Margaret, who married Benjamin Pierce. As a result of this marriage two sons, Henry Ward and William, were born. William died without issue and the entire estate vested in his brother, Henry Ward Pierce. On September 14, 1789, he sold sixteen hundred acres of this tract to Mathew Pearce, of Philadelphia. On March 25, 1801, Henry Ward Pierce and Mathew Pearce united in conveying this tract of land to John and Barzilla Newbold, capitalists of New Jersey.

The portion of this tract which is included within the present limits of Delaware City, by deed of partition, became vested in John Newbold. The adjoining land on the south side of the canal became the property of Daniel. The commencement of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal impressed upon the Newbolds the importance of the location of their property, and suggested the laying out of a town. In 1826, Daniel and William, the sons of John, each drew a plan of the town they intended to found, and which they named "Delaware City." For a short time previous to this it was known as "Newbold's Landing" and was so called on account of there being a landing-place where the present coal wharf stands. These plans differed somewhat, but not materially, the main difference consisting in the naming of the streets. Both plans included land on both sides of the canal and the intention was to found a city like Philadelphia. The rapidity of the growth of the town did not equal the expectations of John Newbold, and October 8, 1828, he sold to Manuel Eyre and Michael Newbold three hundred and

HISTORY OF DELAWARE.

ninety-three acres, including the greater part of Delaware City. On November 25th of the same year Michael Newbold sold his interest in the above land to Manuel Eyre, thus vesting in him the entire title. Manuel Eyre was also the owner of land in St. George's Hundred, as well as a tract in Red Lion Hundred, on the north side of St. George's Creek and on the south side of Surrency's Gut or Creek, adjoining land formerly belonging to Thomas Witherspoon and at one time to Jesse Higgins. In 1827 there were within the limits of Delaware City about ten dwellings already erected or in course of erection. On July 4th of that year a grand celebration was held there, which was participated in by the several military companies in this vicinity. Major John Jones was the originator and manager. A dinner was prepared by Thomas Craven and served on a table extending from Washington to Clinton Street, near the present residence of Dr. F. S. Dunlap. Mrs. Isaac Hunter says it was the largest celebration ever held in this city. A short time after obtaining possession of this land Manuel Eyre began selling lots. Among the earliest that he sold are the following: On December 16, 1828, a lot on the northwest side of Clinton Street, to George W. Karsner; same date, a "two-story brick messuage" on west corner of Washington and Second Streets, to John Jones (brick-layer); same date, lot on south corner of Clinton and Second Streets to Elihu Jefferson; same date, lot on southwest side of Second Street, between Bayard and Hamilton Streets to Isaac Roach; same date, lot on southeast side of Clinton Street eighty feet northeast from corner of Clinton and Second Streets, to James Fountain; same date, lot on south corner of Clinton and William Streets to John A. Hopper; February 27, 1829, lot on northwest side of Clinton Street to Edward Evans; September 8, 1829, lot on northwest side of Hamilton Street to Samuel Van Amringe; November 4, 1829, lot on east corner of Clinton and Front Streets to the same; December 29, 1829, lot on northeast side of Harbour Street (now Delaware Avenue) to the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Navigation Company; July 6, 1830, a lot on northwest side of Adams Street to Jonathan P. Smith; April 28, 1831, lot on southeast side of Clinton Street to the same; same date, lot on northwest side of Hamilton Street to John T. Hall; July 24, 1830, lot on the northwest side of Clinton Street to Thomas Folwell; December 29, 1829, lot on southeast side of Clinton Street to John McIntire; November 1, 1832, another lot on same street to the same; December 20, 1831, a lot on northwest side of Clinton Street, and a lot on the west corner of Clinton and Second Streets, to Robert Polk. In the following years the sale of lots on the north side of the canal continued and by degrees streets were opened, Clinton being the first. The first store was kept by George Carson, who commenced business in 1826. His store was on the corner of Washington and Second Streets, where Charles G. Ash's residence now stands.

Dr. C. H. Black was the first physician in Delaware City and had an extensive practice. On the first page of a day-book opened by him on August 13, 1830, is found the following:

"This book, like the head of a modern Belle, contains a great quantity of matter, yet when sifted through the screens of wisdom & reality it will be found nearly all chaff."

"BLACK."

By an act of Assembly, passed March 5, 1851, the town was incorporated under the name of the Town of Delaware City. By the act of incorporation, John D. Dilworth, Charles H. Black, John P. Cochran, Abraham Vandegrift and Daniel Corbit were appointed commissioners, and directed to take with them a skillful surveyor and make an accurate survey of the town of Delaware City, aforesaid; to fix and establish the boundaries and limits thereof, but in no case to go upon the south side of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The surveyor was James Houston. The charter of incorporation being found incomplete, in the following year an attempt was made to have a supplement passed, but proved unsuccessful. In 1853 the application was renewed by the citizens of the town, and a supplement, as prepared by them, was passed. Commissioners were appointed and authorized to bound and plot the town. They surveyed the town and fixed the following lines as the boundaries of the town: "Beginning at the lock on the Delaware, of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, thence running northwestwardly up the river to Clark's line, thence southwestwardly to Fifth Street along said line, thence southeastwardly along said Fifth Street to said canal, thence northeastwardly along said canal to said river and place of beginning." At the first town election, which was held on Saturday May 3, 1851, the following officers were elected:

Commissioners, James B. Henry, Isaac Hunter, John A. Barr, M.D.; Assessor, Jesse Alexander; Treasurer, George A. Davidson.

The early commissioners devoted their time and labor to opening new streets and improving those already opened. On March 12, 1852, the first town ordinance was passed. This prohibited the removal or deposit of dirt on the streets or alleys, and the driving of vehicles on the foot-paths. In 1852, George A. Davidson, town treasurer, died, and his administrator endeavored to collect the tax, but met with difficulty. A meeting of the citizens was called and the subject discussed, when it was decided that the commissioners return the money collected, and collect no more.

The town gradually increased in size and population, and on February 14, 1871, an act of Assembly was passed to extend the limits. By this act it was directed:

"SECTION 1. That the commissioners of the town of Delaware City be, and are, hereby, authorized and empowered to extend the limits of the town of Delaware City as follows, to wit: from its present boundary at the intersection of Fifth street with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to the culvert (passing under said canal;) thence with the north-east side of Main Drain to the Dragon creek, thence with the north-east side of said creek to the North Drain, thence with the south-east side of

said drain to the stone bridge on the public road leading from Delaware City to Clark's Corner, thence by and with the north-east side of said public road to its intersection with the north-west boundary of William D. Clark's land, thence with said north-west boundary of said Clark's land to the river Delaware, thence by said river shore south-easterly to the present town boundary, and the said commissioners are further authorized and empowered to lay out new streets, and to extend the streets of said town, as they are laid down on existing plots, through the lands hereby authorized to be included within the limits of said town, and to regulate and to keep the same in repair.

"SECTION 2. That the said commissioners of the town of Delaware City shall have full power and authority, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to subscribe to the capital stock of the Delaware and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and to provide for the payment of the same, they shall issue the bonds of the said commissioners of the town of Delaware City, the said bonds to be of such denomination as they may deem best, bearing interest not more than six per cent. per annum, and payable in a time not less than ten years, and not exceeding twenty years from the date of their issue, and to provide for the payment of the interest on said bonds, the said commissioners shall have power to raise, annually, by taxation of the persons and property within the limits of said town, according to the provisions of this act, and all previous acts, in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes within said town, such sum as may be necessary for this purpose."

In accordance with this act on July 1, 1871, sixty five hundred-dollar bonds, with interest at six per cent., were issued and exchanged for stock in the above-mentioned road. In this year John T. Cheairs was appointed by the town commissioners to attend the meeting of the railroad and cast the votes of the town for directors of the railroad. On July 1, 1881, the bonds were called in and new ones issued to the amount of twenty-eight thousand dollars, bearing four and one-half per cent. interest. At the present time the indebtedness is twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, of which the Council are prepared to pay one thousand dollars.

On March 12, 1875, Delaware City was incorporated as a city, and placed under the control of a mayor and three commissioners. The boundaries of the town, as laid out in 1871, were retained and the streets opened according to the original plan. On October 23, 1878, Clinton Street was flooded as far as Front by the overflowing of the canal and river, caused by a tidal wave, but no serious damage was done. On February 8, 1881, Francis S. Dunlap, M.D., Benjamin N. Ogle and Edmund D. Cleaver were appointed a Board of Health, whose duties should continue till their successors were named. On January 7, 1887, a fire broke out on Clinton Street, in the business part of the city, and destroyed eleven buildings before it was extinguished. Nine of them were frame and two brick houses. They were composed of seven stores, one hotel and three dwellings and belonged to William Beck, Mrs. Alice Clark, estate of W. C. Robertson, George B. Money, James Calvin's estate, William R. Bright, Mrs. S. E. Bradway and Philip Borger. The loss was twenty thousand dollars, and the insurance twelve thousand dollars. Buildings are being rapidly erected by the owners of this land.

From its earliest foundation to the present time Delaware City has gradually grown and improved. It is located on the Delaware River, at its junction with the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, and is forty miles south of Philadelphia. It is laid out with a carefulness and precision seldom seen in places of its size. The shipping facilities of this city cannot be

excelled. The river is open to navigation at all times, even during the most severe winter weather. A fine river-front, with a sufficient depth of water, makes it a safe and desirable port. The steamers "Reybold" and "Delaware," of the Philadelphia and Salem Navigation Company, ply daily between Philadelphia and Delaware City, and during the summer the "Clyde," of the same line, traverses this route. By means of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which flows through the southern part of the city, the Ericsson line of steamers makes daily trips between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the New York and Baltimore Transportation Line between New York and Baltimore. Both lines stop at Delaware City. It is also the terminus of the Delaware City and Newark branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and eight trains are run daily. Despite these advantages, Delaware City has never been extensively engaged in manufacturing pursuits. With the intention of making it an object for manufacturers to locate here, the following act was passed March 17, 1887:

"An act to exempt from taxation certain property in the city of Delaware City.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met:

"SECTION 1. That the real estate of any person or persons or body corporate within the city limits of the city of Delaware City not exceeding five acres upon which any manufacturing or other industrial improvements for the employment of labor shall be erected after the passage of this act, or any real estate upon which any buildings are already erected and which after the passage of this act shall be used for any manufacturing or industrial pursuit as aforesaid, not before prosecuted or carried on there, shall be exempt for a period of ten years after the same shall be first assessable, from assessment or taxation for State, county or municipal purposes."

The commercial interests of the city are represented by the following persons:

John T. Cheairs & Son.	Wm. Morris.
H. A. Clark.	Miss Nellie Morris.
Wm. Hickey.	J. R. Pennington.
Philip Borger.	Mathew Bigger.
Wm. R. Bright.	W. A. Jester.
Mrs. Mary Flen.	John Armour.
Charles Wingate.	J. C. Aker.
Kaufman Manko.	W. A. Davidson.
Miss Alice J. Ubbi.	N. G. Price.
Mrs. Thomas Rowan.	Wm. Neff.
J. J. Menig.	M. Mulligan.
P. J. Mulligan.	Wm. Harlow.
R. H. Lester.	C. G. Alexander.
Ash & Pennington.	George Borger.
Mrs. E. R. Craig.	Mrs. Janet Hayes.
James E. Sadler.	Mrs. Alex. Carter.
Augustus Cahn.	Mrs. Margaret Hunter.
James Pyle.	Harry Bigger.
B. Anderson & Co.	

The mayors of the city are elected for the term of two years and have served as follows:

1875-80.—Francis S. Dunlap, M.D.

1880.—Benjamin N. Ogle.

1881-85.—Francis S. Dunlap, M.D.

1885.—James E. Sadler.

The following persons have been commissioners since the incorporation of Delaware City:

1851-55.—James B. Henry, Isaac Hunter, Dr. John A. Barr.

1855.—Dr. John A. Barr, Jesse Alexander, Reuben Anderson.

1856.—Reuben Anderson, George B. Money, Isaac Hunter.

1857.—John T. Cheairs, Aquilla Thomas, John Carson.

1858.—Charles C. Bigger, John W. Patterson, John T. Holt.

1859.—Isaac Hunter, James B. Henry, William Davidson.
 1860-62.—Alexander Davidson, Isaac Hunter, Jesse Alexander.
 1862.—William R. Bright, William Davidson, David H. Cullin.
 1863.—John Shaw, Michael Mulligan, Samuel Ford.
 1864-66.—Jesse Alexander, George Maxwell, Edmund D. Cleaver.
 1866.—W. Srafton, L. John Vanhekle, Felix O'Neill.
 1867.—C. C. Bigger, William D. Mullen, Jacob Pennington.
 1868.—Dr. E. D. Worrel, Michael Mulligan, Samuel T. Armstrong.
 1869.—Edmund D. Cleaver, W. R. Bright, Jno. T. Cheairs.
 1870.—H. C. Stewart, Wm. R. Bright, Jno. T. Cheairs.
 1871.—J. Thomas Price, F. S. Dunlap, M.D., Jno. T. Cheairs.
 1872.—Jno. T. Cheairs, George Clark, Jesse Alexander.
 1873.—A. M. Irving, F. S. Dunlap, M.D., George A. Clark.
 1874.—Dr. F. S. Dunlap, Jno. T. Cheairs, J. Thomas Price.

Previous to the next election the city charter went into effect, which provided for the election of commissioners for the term of two years, two to be elected in one year and one the following year :

1875.—Edmund D. Cleaver, two years; Israel Helms, Jno. T. Cheairs, one year.
 1876.—Jno. T. Cheairs, Jesse Alexander.
 1877.—Edmund D. Cleaver.
 1878.—Jesse Alexander, James M. Craig.
 1879.—Matthew Bigger.
 1880.—James M. Craig, Edmund D. Cleaver.
 1881.—Jno. T. Cheairs, two years; Jesse Alexander, one year.
 1882.—Jesse Alexander, Edmund D. Cleaver.
 1883.—Jno. T. Cheairs.
 1884.—Wm. A. Jester, Edmund D. Cleaver.
 1885.—Isaac H. U'bil.
 1886.—E. D. Cleaver, W. A. Jester.
 1887.—Isaac H. U'bil.

The following is a list of the assessors of Delaware City :

Jesse Alexander.....1851-56	B. W. Shaffer.....1866-71
Amos E. Davidson.....1855	Reuben Anderson.....1871
John W. Patterson.....1856	F. McMunn.....1872-75
George W. Craig.....1857	Jos. M. Vanhekle.....1875-77
Elias L. Bateman.....1858	Benj. W. Shaffer.....1877-79
George W. Craig.....1859-63	J. Thomas Price.....1879-82
Wilson Srafton.....1863	George W. Craig.....1882-86
John W. Patterson.....1864	William H. Price.....1886
John Wood.....1865	

The following persons have served in the capacity of treasurer in Delaware City :

George A. Davidson.....1851-53	John W. Patterson.....1865-69
George B. Money.....1853-55	George B. Money.....1869-71
Charles C. Bigger.....1855-57	M. M. Kirby.....1871-73
Elwood Bigger.....1857-59	S. B. Scott.....1873-75
John Patterson.....1859-61	W. A. Price.....1875-77
Wm. H. Alexander.....1861	James Owen Eagle.....1877-79
George W. Robinson.....1862	William J. Wingate.....1879-83
James Donlevy.....1863	George N. Bright.....1883-87
George B. Money.....1864	David Steelman.....1887

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF DELAWARE CITY.—The earliest devotional services in Delaware City were held by the Presbyterians under the lead of Rev. Samuel Bell, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church at St. George's village. The meetings were held in private houses until the erection of the old school-house, when they were continued there by Rev. J. C. How, the successor of Rev. Samuel Bell.

Manuel Eyre deeded to George Clarke, John Sutton, Levi Clark, Philip Reybold, William J. Hurlock, Robert Rhodes and Thomas J. Higgins, trustees of St. George's Church, a tract of land in Delaware City, to be held "solely in trust for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Delaware City and its neighborhood who are professors of the Presbyterian religion, for their use only as a place of worship or religious in-

struction and burial-ground, and always to be kept and used for those purposes.

In 1835 a one story brick church, thirty-one by forty feet, was erected by John McIntire. Rev. Mr. How administered to the spiritual wants of this congregation and the one at St. George's for ten years after the erection of the church. In 1846 the two churches, which to this date had been united, were separated and formed into distinct organizations. On May 11th of that year, the property was deeded to trustees of Presbyterian Church at Delaware City. On September 4, 1846, the First Presbyterian Church of Delaware City was organized, having forty-seven members, of whom John Addison, William D. Clark and John Exton were the elders. In the same year a frame chapel, twenty-two by forty feet, was erected as a convenient and suitable place for holding Sunday-school. Rev. William R. Dwinett was the pastor of this congregation from 1847 until 1851, when he was succeeded by Rev. T. R. Smith, who officiated until October, 1853. The next pastor was Rev. James Morton, who supplied the church from 1854 until 1859. From this date until 1861 there was no pastor stationed there but services were conducted by Rev. J. Walker Macbeth, president of Delaware College. In 1861, Rev. H. J. Gaylord was selected as pastor and he continued until 1867, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. R. Schofield, who began his labors in February of that year and continued until 1875. In 1872, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Schofield, the church was enlarged and remodeled. The building was extended twenty feet in length, making the present building thirty-one by sixty feet. Rev. W. W. Taylor began preaching in 1875, and was unanimously elected pastor in the following March. He officiated until 1881, when he resigned. Rev. George A. Paul, the pre-ent pastor, was elected in 1882, and since that time has faithfully served the church. At the present time there are one hundred and thirty-seven communicants.

A flourishing Sunday-school, containing one hundred and fourteen members, is held in the chapel. For nearly half a century William D. Clark was the able and efficient superintendent. After the decease of Mr. Clark, on February 9, 1887, Edmund D. Cleaver, the present superintendent, was elected. In connection with the Sunday-school is a well-selected library of five hundred volumes. The present valuation of the church property is \$7000. In 1886 a commodious parsonage was erected near the church, on a lot formerly occupied by District School No. 76. The lot and building cost \$4300.

On the following dates the several elders were elected and ordained :

November 2, 1851, Alexander McConaughy, George B. Clark, and William Calvert; September, 1854, Jesse T. Ash; April 3, 1862, William W. Ferris and Edmund D. Cleaver; January 1, 1886, John C. Higgins, Francis McIntire and John Thomas Price.

The following are the present officers of the church :

Pastor, George A. Paul; Elders, Edmund D. Cleaver, John C. Higgins, Francis McIntire, John T. Price; Trustees, John C. Higgins, Edmund D. Cleaver, John T. Price, Francis McIntire, George B. Money, Edward L. Clark, George W. Reybold, James E. Sadler, William A. Jester.

DELAWARE CITY M. E. CHURCH.—The first Methodist meetings held in this city were conducted by Rev. Benson, in the residences of Rev. I. Hunter (now Dr. F. S. Dunlap) and Elihu Jefferson (now occupied by John Roberts), in 1827. Three years after this a union Sunday-school was opened by Isaac Hunter, Samuel Tindal, a Baptist, and a few Presbyterians. The services were held in the district school-house, and was shortly afterwards converted into a Presbyterian organization by Rev. J. C. How, of St. George's village, and considered an auxiliary to the Sunday-school at that place. In 1833, Rev. Eliphalet Reed, an itinerant minister of the Philadelphia Conference, began holding services in the school-house regularly once in four weeks. A little difficulty arose in regard to the hour of services between this congregation and the Presbyterians, who were also worshipping here. Mr. John Eagle kindly offered a portion of his residence to the Methodists as a place of worship, and his offer was accepted. A revival occurred in 1834, in which Henry Hickey was the first convert. As a result of the revival, a class was formed and comprised the following members: Isaac Hunter (leader), Henry Hickey, John Hickey and wife, George Hickey, Elias L. Bateman and wife, Mrs. Samuel Walker, Hester Barnes (afterwards wife of Henry Hickey), Elizabeth Craig,—McPeat, Anna Bowen, Edward Handy, Prudence Bowen, Mary Davidson and Jane Davidson. Of these there are still living Henry Hickey, George Hickey and Prudence Bowen. In the fall of that year the erection of a church was commenced, which was completed and dedicated two years later. It was a one-story brick building, thirty-two by forty feet, and cost \$1453.99½. It was built on a lot deeded by Manuel Eyre to the trustees of the Methodist Church of Delaware City, and was situated on the southwest corner of William and Jefferson Streets, "being sixty feet on William Street, thence running at right angles with William Street, adjoining other land of Manuel Eyre, one hundred and forty-two feet six inches to a Lot of Ground granted and now occupied for a Presbyterian church and Burial Ground, thence along line of said Lot South East, sixty feet to Jefferson Street, thence along Jefferson Street North East, one hundred forty-two feet six inches to the place of beginning."

In 1843, Isaac Hunter, Elias L. Bateman, James McMullen, Jacob Gross, Isaac Woods and P. H. Jones, trustees, relinquished all the claims they had against the church. In 1876 it was decided to build a new church. William Beck, Wm. J. Robinson, Jesse Alexander, Henry Hickey, Geo. W. Craig, Wm. Wingate, Dr. J. M. F. Hemp and Reuben Anderson were appointed a building committee. A suitable lot

was procured, and the building was commenced in August, 1876. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop Levi Scott, September 2d of the same year. The church was completed and dedicated October 13, 1878, by Rev. R. L. Dashiell. In 1883, through the efforts of Wm. Anderson, a bell was purchased and placed on the building. Sunday-school was held in the old church until 1886, when it was torn down and the material used for the erection of a chapel beside the new church. This was completed in November of that year. In 1866 a parsonage on Clinton Street was purchased, and has been occupied since that time by the different pastors. On October 12, 1884, the fiftieth anniversary of the church was commemorated with appropriate services. At present there are one hundred and seventy-five members. Geo. C. Hutchinson is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers one hundred and twenty members, thirty-five of whom are over fifteen years of age. The following pastors have officiated here:

Rev. Shepherd Drain.....1835	Rev. James Hand.....1859-61
" John D. Onins.....1836	" Elon J. Way.....1861-63
" Wm. C. Thomas.....1837-38	" Thomas Montgomery.....1863-65
" Wm. Ryder.....1839	" Thos. L. Poulson.....1865-68
" Wm. Williams.....1840	" John Allen.....1868-71
" Thos. B. Tibbles.....1841-43	" Joshua Humphries.....1871
" Stephen Townsend.....1843-45	" D. B. Thomas, M.D.....1872-75
" John Lednum.....1845-47	" T. S. Williams.....1875-77
" Robt. McNamee.....1847-49	" B. F. Price.....1877-80
" Jas. B. Ayers.....1849-51	" W. F. Talbot.....1880-82
" Elon J. Way.....1851-53	" T. B. Hunter.....1882-85
" Thos. Sumption.....1853-55	" J. H. Willey.....1884-87
" John Rath.....1855-57	" Chas. F. Sheppard, pres-
" B. F. Price.....1857-59	ent pastor.....1887

The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. C. F. Sheppard; Class-Leaders, Henry Hickey and Geo. C. Hutchinson; Trustees, William Beck, W. J. Robinson, F. A. Pennington, Geo. W. Craig, Henry Hickey, Reuben Anderson, William Anderson and Chas. G. Alexander.

CHRIST'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized at Delaware City, in 1848, by the Revs. Andrew Freeman and Thos. F. Billopp, of New Castle. Articles of organization were drawn up and a vestry composed of A. S. Pennington, F. S. Dunlap, A. Von Culin, John A. Barr and James B. Henry was elected. On February 16, 1849, a tract of land, on the corner of Clinton and Third Streets, two hundred and eight by one hundred feet, was granted by John Ashurst to the rector, wardens and vestrymen of Christ Church and their successors. The erection of the church building was commenced in 1849. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate services by the Rev. Thos. Billopp, of New Castle, Del. The consecration services were performed December 13, 1857, by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D., Bishop of Delaware. A portion of the certificate of consecration is as follows: "Be it known that on this 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, with the rites and solemnities prescribed, I have consecrated and set apart the said House of Worship; separating it henceforth from all unhallowed, ordinary and common uses; and dedicating it to the service

of the Eternal God, for reading his holy word, for celebrating his holy sacraments, for offering to his glorious majesty the sacrifices of prayer and thanksgiving, for blessing his people in his name, and for the performance of all other holy offices, through Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Savior, and according to the Rites and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." The building is a brick edifice, thirty-six by sixty-six feet, and was erected at a cost of five thousand dollars. In 1870 the church was very much improved and a parsonage erected, at a cost of four thousand dollars, on a lot on the corner of Washington and Third Streets. The funds required for the erection of the rectory were raised through the indefatigable labors and energy of the ladies of the congregation, assisted by Revs. W. H. D. Hatton, John P. Du Hamel and Elias Weil. An adjoining lot was also purchased by them, for the use of the sexton. The church is in a prosperous condition and numbers fifty communicants. A Sabbath-school of forty-five scholars, under the superintendence of W. W. Cheairs, is held in connection with the church. The first rector called to this charge was Rev. Andrew Freeman, who was installed in 1848. He was succeeded by the Rev. Hiram R. Harrold, who was ordained November 22, 1849, and continued until August, 1853. The next rector was Asa S. Colton, who was succeeded by Rev. W. H. D. Hatton. Rev. Hatton ministered here until June 26, 1858, and his successor was Rev. R. T. Keeling, who remained until 1862. Rev. John P. Du Hamel was rector from 1862 until 1869, in which year Rev. Elias Weil was called. He took charge April 15, 1870, and resigned the first Sunday in Advent, 1878. Since that time the following have served as rectors: Rev. H. L. Phillips, January, 1880; Rev. Mr. Howard, July, 1882; and Rev. Mr. Starr, December, 1886.

The present vestry is composed of Peter Kline, senior warden; N. G. Price, junior warden; J. R. Pennington, Isaac H. Ubil, Chas. Corbit, Clement Reeves, W. W. Cheairs, Chas. G. Ash.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—For several years previous to 1852 the Catholics of Delaware City held their services in the dwelling of Mrs. Ellen O'Neill, who resided on Washington Street, in a building now occupied by Augustus T. Cann. In that year, through the efforts of Father Cosgrove, permission was given by Bishop Newman to erect a church in Delaware City. A lot of land was obtained from John Ashurst and the erection of an edifice begun in 1852. Father Donahue, who came from Dublin, superintended the work. It was completed and dedicated in 1853 by Father Suran, who was at that time acting bishop. The church at that time belonged to the Philadelphia Diocese. The building is of brick, one story high, thirty by forty feet, and was erected at a cost of \$2200. For the first year a priest came from Wilmington and held services once a month. Then Delaware City and New Castle were formed into a parish and a priest assigned to them. This arrangement has been

in operation since that time, with the exception of two years during Father Donahue's priesthood, when Delaware City was made a separate charge. Since the first purchase, several other adjoining lots have been bought and the grounds extended. The membership is about the same as when the church was organized, and numbers about one hundred and sixty. A Sunday-school, with a membership of seventy, holds meetings every Sunday, under the superintendence of Michael Mulligan.

The following priests have labored here: Father Corbin, Father Susantini, Father Corneley, Father Dailey, Father Donohue, Father Bourneman, Father Kieley and Father Brady.

The present trustees are Peter Mulligan, William Morris, Edward O'Neill, John Lang and Patrick Callaghey.

SCHOOLS.—On February 10, 1829, Manuel Eyre granted to Adam Diehl, John Exton, John Higgins, John Jones and Daniel Newbold, incorporated as the trustees of the school in Delaware City, a tract of land on Fifth Street, opposite the present residence of B. M. Ogle. On this land a brick school-house was soon erected, which was known as "District School No. 52." The territory from which pupils were entitled to attend this school was bounded as follows:

"Beginning on the Delaware River, at the mouth of Cedar Creek; thence up said creek to the intersection of the public road leading from Delaware City to Bowersville; thence along said road to Reybold's road (Clark's Corner) and down said road to the Dragon Creek, and down said creek to the Dividing Line between land of (the late) John S. Adams and (the late) William B. Higgins, and running thence with that line to the public road leading from Delaware City to St. George's; thence down said road to the junction of A. M. Biddle's lane, and running from thence down said lane to St. George's Creek; thence down said creek to the Delaware River, and up said river to the place of beginning."

Manuel Eyre also deeded to the "Trustees of the School in Delaware City" a tract of land twenty-one feet three and a half inches by one hundred and sixty-one feet eight and three-quarters inches by one hundred and sixty-three feet one and three-quarters inches, "To be appropriated forever hereafter by the said Grantees, their successors and assigns to the use and service of a house for religious service to be erected thereon or nigh thereunto upon a lot adjoining the above described and which said lot is granted or about to be granted, by Daniel Newbold to the said Trustees of the School in Delaware City for the use and service of said House for religious worship thereon to be erected and to be made free of access for the purpose of religious worship to all denominations of professing Christians."

The house therein mentioned was never erected, but the school-house was thrown open for worship, and was the place where the Methodists and Presbyterians both held their first services. As the town grew the number of pupils increased, and in 1850 it was found necessary to divide the district. The new district was called No. 76 and a frame school building was erected on the location now occupied by the Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Madison and

Second Streets. The districts remained separate until March 4, 1875, when an act of Assembly was passed consolidating the two districts. The schools were graded at this time and the higher branches taught at No. 52. At this time the buildings were not commodious enough and an effort was made to erect a new school-house. This was so bitterly opposed by some of the citizens that its accomplishment was abandoned for the time being. In 1877 it was found necessary to open a primary school on account of the crowded condition of the other schools. A room was procured in a building belonging to the estate of William C. Robertson, and Mrs. Ida L. Bigger was elected teacher. However, in the spring of 1883 an act of Assembly was passed, authorizing the directors to purchase a lot and erect a new building at a cost not to exceed six thousand dollars. In accordance with this act, a lot on Clinton Street was purchased of George B. Money. On the 7th of August, 1883, the contract to erect the building was awarded to West & Dunlap, of Wilmington. The work was immediately commenced, and on January 21, 1884, the contractors delivered the building to the trustees. Some alterations were made and the rooms furnished with desks and other necessary paraphernalia, and on the 21st and 22d of February the building was open for public inspection, and on the latter day music was furnished by the Delaware City Band. On the 25th it was opened for school purposes and to this use has been devoted since that time. The building is of brick, forty-three by sixty-five feet, and is two stories high. The second story has hitherto been used as a public hall, but is now required for school uses. On September 1st the lots occupied by schools No. 52 and No. 76 were sold to L. C. Justis, Jr., for nine hundred dollars. On the same date six one-thousand-dollar bonds were issued, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The bonds are redeemable yearly, the first being due September 1, 1885. Since the consolidation the following principals have served: Benjamin W. Shaffer, L. F. Morgan, Rev. Henry L. Phillips, M. C. Smith, E. W. Dawson and W. A. Storrie. The present number of pupils is two hundred and fifty-four, who are instructed by Principal W. A. Storrie and Assistants Miss Georgina Arnold and Miss Ella Cleaver. The School Board is composed of six directors, who are elected for a term of two years. The following persons have served in this capacity since the consolidation of the two districts:

1875. Francis McIntire.	} 2 yrs.	W. E. Cleaver.
Benjamin N. Ogle.		1878. W. J. Robinson.
Francis S. Dunlap.		W. A. Jester.
John T. Cheairs.		J. Thos. Price.
Imac H. Ubil.	} 1 year.	1879. B. N. Ogle.
Clement Reeves.		Mathew Bigger.
1876. John T. Cheairs.		E. D. Cleaver.
Imac H. Ubil.		1880. W. J. Robinson.
J. Thomas Price.		W. A. Jester.
1877. F. S. Dunlap.		J. Thos. Price.
B. N. Ogle.		1881. John T. Cheairs.

1881. E. D. Cleaver.
F. S. Dunlap.
George A. Clark.
1882. J. E. Sadler.
W. E. Cleaver.
Wm. Morris.
1883. John T. Cheairs.
F. S. Dunlap.
John C. Higgins.
W. J. Robinson.
1884. J. Thomas Price.

W. A. Jester.
1885. B. N. Ogle.
Jas. E. Sadler.
Alexander Jarrel.
1886. George B. Money, 1 year.
J. Thos. Price.
W. A. Jester.
John C. Higgins.
1887. I. H. Ubil.
George B. Money.
J. E. Sadler.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.—For several years previous to 1856 private schools were taught and well attended by the pupils of Delaware City. In that year it was decided by some of the citizens to erect an academy. A contract was made for a tract on Fifth Street, between Clinton and Hamilton Streets, with James B. Henry, who deeded it to the trustees December 30, 1862. The contract for the erection of the building was awarded to L. R. Morgan for four thousand two hundred dollars. On account of some difficulty, the building was not completed by him, but was finished in 1858 by G. B. Money. A residence was attached in 1862, and made the entire cost of the property five thousand dollars. The contributors toward the accomplishment of this undertaking were Jesse T. Ash, William Bennett, William Beck, Dr. John A. Barr, Martin D. Ball, William R. Bright, William D. Clark, John C. Clark, Thomas Clark, Levi H. Clark, T. Jefferson Clark, John Carson, George G. Cleaver, George G. Cleaver, Jr., Edmund D. Cleaver, James Colvin, Amos E. Davidson, John Exton, Joseph Ellison, James B. Henry, John J. Henry, Anthony M. Higgins, John P. King, David Martin, James McMullen, George B. Money, George Maxwell, M. H. Paxson, M. C. Reybold, F. K. Reybold, John Reybold, Barney Reybold, Anthony Reybold, William Reybold, Clement Reeves, Wm. C. Robertson, George Z. Tybout and L. J. Vanhekke. In February, 1859, the Delaware City Academy was chartered as an institution of learning. The school was opened in October, 1858, with J. W. Macbeth as principal. He was succeeded respectively by J. E. Scott, Rev. D. G. Mallery, L. R. Baugher, Joseph Nelson, B. Gould, A. E. Warner and A. S. Minor.

S. J. Clark was the first president of the board, and was succeeded in 1863 by Wm. D. Clark, who served till the closing of the academy. Jesse T. Ash, the first secretary and treasurer, was succeeded in 1867 by George B. Money. The school was a first-class institution, and numbers some of the most prominent citizens of Delaware City and vicinity among its graduates. The largest number of pupils enrolled during any term was eighty.

In 1876 the school was closed and the building sold by the trustees to T. Jefferson Clark, whose heirs are the present owners. A private school has been taught in this building during the past few years by Miss Harlow.

BANKING INTERESTS.—On February 3, 1849, an act of Assembly was passed at Dover "To Incorporate a Bank in Delaware City under the name of

'The Delaware City Bank.' Joseph Cleaver, George Maxwell, Philip Reybold, George G. Cleaver, Cephas G. Childs, Robert Polk, A. Von Culin, Robert Ocheltree, F. S. Dunlap, John C. Clark and John McCalla were appointed commissioners to procure and open suitable books for registering the subscriptions for stock, and to perform the other duties preparatory to opening the bank. One thousand shares of stock, each valued at fifty dollars, were issued, making the capital stock fifty thousand dollars. A short time afterwards the bank was opened for business, and was officered as follows: President, George Maxwell; Directors, Philip Reybold, George G. Cleaver, John C. Clark, Joseph Cleaver, John M. Kennedy, Alexander J. Derbyshire; Cashier, John P. King; Teller, W. W. Ferris.

The parlor of a residence on Clinton Street, then occupied by John Carson, was fitted up and used for banking purposes until the present bank building on the corner of Washington and Williams Streets was completed. In October, 1856, Cashier John P. King died, and Teller W. W. Ferris was chosen his successor. Edmund D. Cleaver was elected teller, which position he held until July, 1862, when he resigned, and Francis McIntire was chosen to fill the vacancy. George Maxwell was president from the organization of the bank until its close. In 1865 it was decided to discontinue the business of the bank, with a view of organizing a national bank. The National Bank was organized, and on July 3, 1865, the following resolution was adopted by the directors: "Resolved, that the Cashier be and is hereby directed to give public notice that this bank, with a view to the early liquidation of its affairs, will, after the 31st inst., cease to receive deposits or discount new loans, and that the notes of the Bank will after that date be redeemed on presentation at the counter of the Delaware City National Bank." The officers at this time were,—President, George Maxwell; Cashier, W. W. Ferris; Teller, Francis McIntire; Directors, John C. Clark, William Reybold, Wm. J. Hurlock, Wm. D. Clark, Wm. M. Kennedy.

The *Delaware City National Bank* was authorized "to commence the business of Banking" by Freeman Clark, comptroller of the currency. The certificate of incorporation bears date June 23, 1865, but there is evidently a mistake in the month, May being intended instead of June. From the opening of the Delaware City National Bank, May 30, 1865, until the closing of the Delaware City Bank, July 31, 1865, both banks occupied one room, and had the same president, cashier and teller. This is shown by the facts that the bank was opened May 30, 1865, and when another certificate was applied for in 1885 the comptroller said that the former certificate expired in May instead of June.

The capital stock at the opening of the bank was eighty thousand dollars, and was owned by John C. Clark, William J. Hurlock, Barney Reybold, Wm. A. Tatem, Anthony M. Higgins, Edmund D.

Cleaver, George B. Money, Samuel B. Cleaver, Geo. Maxwell, Wm. D. Clark, James B. Henry, John C. Clark, Jr. Wm. W. Ferris, John M. Kennedy, Anthony Reybold, Geo. W. Bennett, Wm. Reybold.

The following persons were elected for the first officers: President, George Maxwell; Cashier, Wm. W. Ferris; Teller, Francis McIntire; Directors, John M. Kennedy, John C. Clark, Wm. J. Hurlock, Wm. Reybold, Wm. D. Clark, Geo. W. Bennet, Edmund D. Cleaver and William W. Ferris. With the exception of William J. Hurlock, who was succeeded in 1868 by Barney Reybold, the same officers continued until 1870. In that year there was a change in several of the directors. The new board was composed of Geo. Maxwell, Wm. Reybold, Wm. D. Clark, Edmund D. Cleaver, Barney Reybold, John C. Higgins, John M. Kennedy, George Clark, W. W. Ferris and continued unchanged until 1873. At the election of directors held in January, 1873, the following persons were elected: George Maxwell, William Reybold, William D. Clark, Barney Reybold, Arthur Coleburn, Clement Reeves, Henry Cleaver, William M. Kennedy, William W. Ferris.

On March 4th, of this year, Francis McIntire was elected cashier to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William W. Ferris. This position has been held by Mr. McIntire since that date. On the 18th of March Edmund D. Cleaver was chosen teller, which position he still holds.

In 1874 the number of directors was reduced to seven and were the same as those of the preceding year with the exception of William M. Kennedy and William W. Ferris. They also served during 1875. On December 11, 1875, President George Maxwell died and Vice-President William D. Clark performed the duties of president until the January election, when he was chosen president and continued so until his death, which occurred February 9, 1887. Charles G. Ash, the present president, was elected February 14, 1887.

William D. Clark, farmer and banker, was born in Red Lion Hundred, New Castle County, September 9, 1812. He was the youngest child but one of George and Esther (Bryan) Clark. The sterling qualities of a long line of honored ancestry had descended to him, as the foundation of a character and life in which the most positive elements were happily blended with a striking modesty and an unaffected gentleness.

Until he became of age he united to the studies of his youth the practical duties of a farmer's life. With his father and brothers at the paternal homestead, he devoted his intelligence and energy to the development of the fine estate, which had been in the possession of the family for generations. The habits of industry thus early and effectually formed, and the thorough knowledge acquired, together with the more general culture of an inquiring and energetic mind, laid the solid basis of an active and most useful life, whose interests, while never detached from their



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Wm. A. Tatem, Anthony M. Higgins, Edmund D. whose interests, while never detached from their



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original channels, broadened out into a much wider sphere.

For a time, however, Mr. Clark had ardently cherished a different purpose. His studious disposition and earnest piety had led him to think seriously of the high office of the Christian ministry. With the consent of his parents, and expressly with the warm sympathy and encouragement of an excellent mother, to whom he opened his heart most freely, he entered duly upon a course of study. In May, 1834, he became a student in the preparatory department of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa. Remaining there but a single term, he transferred his relations to a more convenient institution, Delaware College, at Newark, which had recently been organized, and whose preparatory department he entered in the autumn of the same year, combining with the regular course some of the studies of the college proper. The labors of two studious years, however, told severely upon a constitution which was energetic, but never robust. On his reaching the freshman class in the fall of 1836, it became evident that he could not continue his exacting mental work without serious risk to his health and even to life itself. He consulted anxiously with skillful physicians and judicious friends, and as a result he felt himself constrained, with sorrowful reluctance, to abandon his dearly cherished project, and return to the active duties of his original vocation.

In 1837 he purchased the beautiful farm, near Delaware City, which continued to be his home until his death, and which he not only enriched by the science of a trained agriculturist, but adorned with the attractions of a refined and happy domestic life.

In February, 1844, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Mary Frances Hurlock, the daughter of Mr. Wm. J. and Mrs. Wilhelmina Stuart Hurlock, with whom he lived a life of enviable happiness, until her lamented death, May 29, 1886. His household was a reproduction of the delightful experience of his youthful home. The finest family affection, combined with a munificent and warm-hearted hospitality, distinguished both alike, and rendered these homes a perpetual charm to the inmates, and an unceasing attraction to a wide circle of friends. Mr. Clark's cup of domestic happiness was full. The peace of God, waiting upon and sanctifying the natural affection of a united and devoted family beautified and blessed the lives of all. A sincere, but unaffected and unostentatious piety was a marked feature of Mr. Clark's character. Beyond the limits of his private life this was especially marked in his untiring consecration to the interests of the Presbyterian Church of Delaware City, in which, for half a century, he was a ruling elder and the superintendent of the Sunday-school.

In 1853 Mr. Clark was elected a member of the Levy Court of New Castle County, in which he served for twelve years, acting as its president during the greater part of this period. It was owing to his

own wish alone that he relinquished the duties of the position.

In politics he was originally a Whig, and subsequently a Republican, cherishing a reverent regard for the principles of the national constitution and a loyal devotion to the welfare of his country. Yet with a broad and deep interest in public questions, and a high sense of his duties as a citizen, he had no ambition for office, and declined to hold any official trusts beyond those of a local character.

In 1873 he was elected vice-president of the Bank of Delaware City, of which he became the president in 1876, on the death of his predecessor and beloved friend, Captain George Maxwell. It is needless to say that his wise administration contributed to the prosperity of the institution. The bank, the well-cultivated farm, the hospitable home, the interests of the town near which he lived, and the county of which he was a citizen, the church he loved so dearly and for which he labored with so untiring a perseverance, furnish abiding monuments to his sagacity, his enterprise, and self-sacrificing devotion. While he courted no publicity, his life in reality was one of generous breadth, with a wide comprehensiveness of important interests, and it has left behind it enduring marks of a cultivated and well-rounded character.

In person, Mr. Clark was tall and slightly built, with a physique never vigorous, yet singularly capable of endurance, and always prepared to respond to the claims of duty. His face rightly indicated great strength of character, while his gentle temper saved his strong convictions and resolute purposes from any appearance of arbitrariness and severity. He was one to be respected for his manliness, and loved for his winning graces.

Two children, Miss Emma Clark and Miss Julia Newton Clark, survive their father, and continue to reside at Greenlea, the home which he made so lovely both in outward embellishment and in the spirit which prevailed beneath its roof. A beloved son, Wm. Hurlock Clark, passed away in early life, July 18, 1856.

Mr. Clark died at his home February 9, 1887, leaving a name, whose honors are the richest heritage of his children, and the pride of the community which loved him in life, and tenderly lamented his death. "The memory of the just is blessed."

In January, 1876, the number of directors was increased to eight. The board was as follows: William D. Clark, William Reybold, Barney Reybold, Clement Reeves, Arthur Coleburn, Henry Cleaver, George F. Brady, Charles G. Ash. With a few exceptions, these directors were continued to the present time. In 1878 the number was increased to nine, and the additional seat filled by John P. Hudson. In 1881, Barney Reybold was succeeded by Charles Corbit. In 1883 the number was again reduced to eight, and the seat of John P. Hudson vacated.

On November 1, 1883, the capital stock was reduced from \$80,000 to \$60,000. The surplus is \$16,000.

Present officers: President, Charles G. Ash; Cashier, Francis McIntire; Teller, Edmund D. Cleaver; Directors, William Reybold, Clement Reeves, Arthur Coleburn, Henry Cleaver, George F. Brady, Charles Corbit and John C. Higgins.

INDUSTRIES.—The manufacture of mince-meat was begun in this city by G. W. Craig in 1878. The business was conducted by him at this place until 1881. In that year Allen M. Craig, his son, purchased a butcher-shop in Wilmington and the mince-meat factory was moved to that place and conducted under the style of Craig & Co. In the following year William Beck purchased the mince-meat factory of Allen M. Craig and it was brought back to Delaware City. A suitable building, twenty by sixty feet, with an L twenty by thirty feet, was erected and fitted up with the apparatus necessary for this work. The factory is run by steam-power and has a capacity of five thousand pounds per day. It is in operation only during five months of the year. The meat is prepared from cattle killed at the factory and the entire beef is used. There are ten employees during the season, superintended by G. W. Craig. Three brands are manufactured, viz.: Craig's Choice Family, Craig's Diamond State and Craig's Star. The meat is packed in eighteen, thirty-six and seventy pound pails, also in barrels, halves and quarters and shipped principally to Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington. The business has increased from five hundred pounds manufactured in 1878 to two hundred thousand pounds made during the last season.

In 1828 John A. Hopper came to Delaware City and a short time afterwards opened a shop for heavy wagon work and blacksmithing. This shop was situated on the corner of Washington and William Streets and was purchased in 1839 by Joseph Brewer. In 1854 the old shop was removed and the present one erected. In 1878 R. A. Moody purchased the shop and conducted it till March 1, 1886, when a co-partnership was formed between R. A. Moody and George N. Bright, who have since traded under the name and style of R. A. Moody & Co. On the same date they purchased of C. G. Alexander & Co. a carriage factory on the corner of Washington and Front Streets. This factory was started in 1840 by Jesse Alexander. It was next owned by his son, Richard G. Alexander, of whom Charles G. Alexander and H. H. Clark, trading as C. G. Alexander & Co., purchased. Although the two factories are owned by the same firm, yet each is distinct and complete in itself. By this firm there are manufactured annually fifty carriages and forty heavy wagons, and in addition a large amount of repairing is done. In the two departments eleven men are employed.

In 1865 a building was erected on the corner of Clinton and Fifth Streets, by Higgins, Marchand & Co., to be used as a manufactory for stamped tin and sheet iron ware. The business was continued by this firm and Higgins, Reybold & Co. for a space of three years, when it was purchased by the Lalance &

Grosjean Manufacturing Company, of New York, and discontinued. The building was used for the manufacture of fertilizers, but on account of its location was abandoned at the end of a year. Since that time it has been used as a canning factory, and has been conducted respectively by William G. Knowles, Sleeper Wells, Aldridge and William E. Cleaver. The Anderson Preserving Company, of Camden, New Jersey, has leased it for this year and will can tomatoes. The "Boston Market" and "Pennsylvania" are the brands canned by this company. During the two months during which the canning is done, eighty women, twenty men and fifteen boys are employed. Thomas C. Horner is the superintendent. The goods are shipped principally to New York. The main building is a two-story brick, one hundred by forty feet with a one story L, fifty by thirty feet. A peeling-room, thirty-six by forty feet, has just been erected.

The three-story frame grist-mill on Second Street, now owned by George Reybold, was built in 1859 by W. C. Robertson and Henry Price. It was conducted by them a few years and then sold to Ray Jamison. George Cleaver was the next owner and he sold in a few years to George and Eugene Reybold. Eugene Reybold shortly afterwards conveyed his interest to George, who is now sole owner. The mill is fitted up with a twenty-five horse-power engine and forty horse-power boiler, and was run entirely by steam. The grinding is done with two burrs. The capacity of the mill is one and a half barrels of flour and forty bushels of feed per hour. Both custom and merchant work were done here. The mill has not been operated during the past four years.

HOTELS.—The first hotel in this city was opened in 1826 by — Scattergood, in the building now occupied by John Roberts, on the corner of Washington and Second Streets. This was the first house erected within the present limits of Delaware City, and was known as the "farm-house." In 1827 Thomas Craven was the proprietor. He was succeeded by Elihu Jefferson, who was the last man that used it for hotel purposes. In 1828 the Delaware City Hotel was built by Manuel Eyre, and Elihu Jefferson moved into this building as tenant. It is situated on the corner of Clinton Street and Delaware Avenue. John Albertson was the next landlord. Francis D. Dunlap purchased the property of Manuel Eyre, and after his death it was purchased by Dr. Francis S. Dunlap, the present owner. Since John Albertson conducted it the hotel has been managed by Francis D. Dunlap, Joseph S. Mathews, Martin D. Ball, Francis S. Dunlap, M.D., Hugh Horner, Thomas Bradway, Joseph A. Kidd and E. A. Stout, the present landlord.

On July 24, 1830, Thomas Folwell purchased of Manuel Eyre a lot of land on the northwest side of Clinton Street. On this lot Folwell had already erected a dining-room, and it is so stated in the deed. This was the origin of the Delaware City House, afterwards known as the "Robinson House." This hotel was successively owned by Jacob Robinson, Jonathan

Draper, John T. Cheairs, Charles Clements, Frank Bradway and Thomas D. Bradway. After the decease of Thomas D. Bradway the property vested in his widow, to whom it belonged when it was consumed by fire, January 6, 1887.

THE DELAWARE CITY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY was organized March 17, 1887, and has a membership of sixty. The officers are: President, James E. Sadler; Vice-President, Charles G. Ash; Secretary, W. W. Cheairs; Treasurer, Dr. F. Bellville; Chief, George N. Bright. Shortly after organization a Rumsey hand-engine and five hundred feet of hose was purchased by the town commissioners and presented to the company. The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of New Castle County donated to the organization the sum of fifty dollars. Meetings are held on the first Thursday night of each month.

POST-OFFICE.—A post-office was established in Delaware City in the year 1826. At this time a mail-route was established between St. George's village and Port Penn, passing through Delaware City. The mail contract was awarded to Ebenezer Eliason, and the rider was William Cooper. There was at this time only one mail a week. George Cleaver was the first postmaster, and continued until 1853, when he was succeeded by Edward Foster, who held the position until 1857. In that year John T. Cheairs received the appointment. He was followed in 1862 by Darach Cleaver, who continued until 1866, when Edmund D. Cleaver became postmaster. Joseph Pennington obtained the office in the spring of 1869, and held it until 1881, when George A. Clark was appointed. Clark was succeeded by William A. Price, August 1, 1882, and Price by H. F. Mullen, November 9, 1885. Woodward W. Cheairs, the present incumbent, was appointed postmaster September 1, 1886.

JACKSON LODGE, No. 19, A. F. A. M., was instituted June 27, 1857. The charter members were John Homan, Master; A. M. Biddle, S. W.; and Adam Von Culin, J. W. The organization has gradually increased in membership and now numbers thirty-eight members. The meetings are held on the first Tuesday night of each month, except July and August. The lodge-room is the third story of a brick building on Clinton Street. The following are the Past Masters:

Charles G. Ash, Mathew Bigger, James Colvin, F. S. Dunlap, B. N. Ogle, Joseph R. Pennington, George W. Reybold, D. B. Stewart, Isaac H. Ubil.

The present officers are, Mathew Bigger, M.; Frank Belville, S. W.; Vinton B. Asher, J. W.; Joseph R. Pennington, Treas.; Isaac H. Ubil, Sec'y; Joseph N. Warren, S. D.; George F. Shuster, J. D.; Charles G. Ash, S. S.; D. B. Stewart, J. S.; James Colvin, Tyler.

PATRICK HENRY LODGE, No. 11, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 22, 1847. The charter members were James B. Henry, Charles C. Bigger, Francis D. Dunlap, Henry L. Packard, Leonard J. Vanheklo and William R. Bright. The first officers of the or-

ganization were James B. Henry, N. G.; Francis D. Dunlap, V. G.; Charles C. Bigger, R. S.; Henry L. Peckard, Treas.

Since its organization the lodge has enrolled two hundred and forty-five members, of which there are twenty-seven at present. In March, 1887, they purchased the building in which they hold their meetings. The lodge is now officered as follows: W. C. Bright, N. G.; Samuel R. Hines, V. G.; Frank L. Cleaver, R. S.; William R. Bright, Treas.; M. Kirby, P. S.

DIAMOND STATE LODGE, No. 15, I. O. G. T., was instituted April 14, 1886, with a membership of fourteen. The first officers were as follows: Rev. J. H. Willey, W. C. T.; Mrs. R. Hutchinson, V. T.; William Anderson, R. Sec'y; H. Heal, F. Sec'y; John H. Roberts, Sr., Treas.; George Hutchinson, Chaplain.

The lodge attained its highest membership in June, 1886, when forty-five names were enrolled. The order is still in a flourishing condition and numbers twenty-five members. The following are the officers at the present time: George Hutchinson, W. C. T.; Mrs. Jane Cairns, V. T.; Samuel R. Hines, Jr., R. Sec'y; Miss Florence E. Hutchinson, F. Sec'y; William J. Robinson, Chaplain; John Roberts, Treas.

THE DELAWARE CITY CEMETERY ASSOCIATION was organized in August, 1865, and incorporated Jan. 26, 1866. The incorporators were George B. Money, William Beck, Amos E. Davidson, George H. Rue, William P. Householder, Joseph Brewer and Elon J. Way. The capital stock of five thousand dollars was divided into one thousand five-dollar shares. In September, 1865, four acres of land were purchased of Elon J. Way. At that time it lay on the outside of the town, but, by the extension of the town in 1871, it was brought within the present city limits. It was carefully arranged and laid out for a burying-ground. Amos E. Davidson, the first president of the organization, was succeeded in August, 1877, by William Wingate, the present president. George B. Money, the first secretary, still serves in that capacity. The board of managers are William Wingate, William Beck, Amos E. Davidson, George B. Money and William P. Householder.

CHAPTER L.

ST. GEORGE'S HUNDRED.

ST. GEORGE'S, the largest hundred in New Castle County, is bounded on the north by St. George's Creek, on the east by the Delaware River, on the south by Appoquinimink Creek and on the west by Maryland. With the exception of a small quantity of marsh on the river's edge, the land is all in a state of cultivation and yields abundantly. At one time a large portion of the hundred was devoted to peach-

growing. This enterprise has to a great extent been abandoned and the chief products of the soil are wheat, corn and oats. Numerous small streams flowing through the hundred render the grounds very fertile. Facilities for shipping merchandise by boat are afforded to those living in the northern, eastern and southern parts of the hundred. Those in the central and western portions have railroad accommodations. The climate is healthful and all that can be desired. The population has largely increased from fifty taxables, representing perhaps two hundred and fifty inhabitants in 1683.

The first settlers in this vicinity were chiefly of four nationalities—Swedes, Dutch, French Huguenots and English. Of the first class were the Petersons and the Andersons; of the second class, the Alrichs, Hansons, Vandykes, Vandegrifts and Vances; of the third, the Dushanes, Naudains of Appoquinimink, Bayards and the Seays; of the last, the Crawfords and the Taylors. Before 1683 fifty taxable citizens had taken up their residence within the bounds of this hundred. Among these were Henry Walraven, John Foster, John Taylor, John Peterson, Hans Hanson, Adam Peterson, Elias Humphreys, Judith Crawford, widow of James Crawford, and Peter Alrichs. The descendants of some of these early settlers still reside within the hundred, but the names of some have entirely disappeared from the neighborhood.

Probably the first grant of land in the lower part of New Castle County was that made in 1646 by William Kieft, then a Dutch Governor, to Abraham Planck, Simon Root, John Andriesen and Peter Harmensen. Each were granted two hundred acres of land on South River (Delaware), near Bird Island (Reedy), on condition of settlement within one year, with the promise of more land on the condition that they build houses and reside upon the land. They evidently did not settle here or even make a pretense of so doing, as they did not hold the land nor claim any title to it, and with the exception of John Andriesen, the names are not found in this hundred. They, however, settled on the Schuylkill River and farther south in the State of Delaware. The land thus offered to them at a later date came to Peter Alrichs and Casparus Herman. Peter Alrichs was a nephew of Vice-Director Jacob Alrichs, who succeeded Jean Paul Jacquet in 1657, and died at New Castle in 1659. Peter came to this country with his uncle, and at once entered into public affairs and continued during his life a prominent man in the affairs of the colony, both under the Dutch and the English, acting as commander at the Whorekill and as a magistrate for many years. He located land under the Dutch, which was confiscated, and afterwards obtained land from the English, some of which is still held by the family. He took up a large tract of land in what is now St. George's Hundred, extending from St. Augustine Creek to St. George's Creek, and from the Delaware River westward to the King's Road. He also obtained a large tract in the northern part of New

Castle Hundred, on the river and at the mouth of the Christiana, where he lived and died. Some of his sons settled at the latter place, and their descendants held portions of the property till 1880, when they sold to the Lobdell Car-Wheel Company. The tract in St. George's was resurveyed to his sons as follows: to Hermanus Alrichs, February 22, 1682, 1027 acres on Delaware River between Great Creek (a small stream emptying into the Delaware) and St. Augustine Creek, the latter being the southern boundary; to Sigfriedus, Weasels and Jacobus Alrichs, September 24, 1702, 2048 acres from the Delaware to the King's Road, between St. George's and Great Creeks. On December 31, 1733, Peter Alrichs was in possession of 127 acres opposite Reedy Island, and embracing Port Penn and St. Augustine Landing. A portion of this land, six hundred feet on the river and six hundred feet inland, including what is commonly called the "Row-ground" and lying north of "Alrich's landing-place" was conveyed April 16, 1774, by Peter and John Alrichs, to Luke Morris, Robert White and William Morrell, wardens of the port of Philadelphia. They were appointed under an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania to erect piers upon the premises for the use of ships traversing the river. The piers remained until 1884, when they were removed. The Alrichs in the State of Delaware are descendants of Peter Alrichs.

A portion of the territory originally owned by Alrichs was covered with a swamp, extending from St. George's Creek and known as Doctor's Swamp. In this vicinity, before the land was re-surveyed to Alrichs, certain other persons settled and took up land. On May 28, 1675, there was surveyed for Dr. Thomas Spry (who was also a lawyer, and the first one admitted to practice in the courts of New Castle), a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. It was known as "Doctor's Commons," and was on a creek called "Doctor's Run," now entirely dried up and forgotten. On February 2, 1680, he sold it to Henry Vanderburg, who conveyed it, March 11, 1688, to Robert Ashton, who had lived on it for some time. On the 24th of December, 1703, he received a warrant for nine hundred acres, lying between Little St. George's and St. George's Creeks, with Doctor's Run and Doctor's Swamp in the rear. This land is now in the possession of William S. Lawrence, Z. A. Pool, Z. P. Longland, the heirs of William Kennedy, the heirs of James T. Carpenter and the heirs of Wilson Greene. On October 15, 1675, Edmund Cantwell surveyed for Patrick Carr two hundred acres of land on a neck between St. George's and Arenty's Creeks (St. Augustine). This land adjoined Doctor's Swamp, and was conveyed by Carr and Oalla Janson, March 23, 1679. The tract passed through several hands, and June 11, 1792, was purchased by Robert Crow, a surveyor. By him it was conveyed, October 27, 1797, to William Hill, the grandfather of John D. Dilworth, the present owner.



contained a large tract in the northern part of the State.



The house was built at a very early date, and from its construction plainly shows that it was built at a time when protection from the Indians was a necessity. The original windows, two of which remain unaltered, are no larger than loopholes. In the basement there is a vault, and from it proceeds a secret passage in the direction of the river; where it leads to is unknown, as it has been walled up many years. A short distance away, on a farm now occupied by Edward Pleasanton, are peculiarly shaped holes, which suggest that they were constructed by the Indians as a rendezvous, hiding-place and winter-quarters.

The ancestors of the Delaware Dilworths went to Ireland with Cromwell, and in the North of Ireland Captain John Dilworth was born about 1750; he came to America when quite a young man, and soon after married Hannah Alrichs, a descendant of Peter Alrichs, above mentioned.

Being a loyal English officer, Captain Dilworth commanded the ship which led the British fleet to Philadelphia in 1779. In passing Fort Mifflin his vessel was severely riddled by cannon-balls, and he received a bad wound in the leg. Knowing the need of his presence, he declined to obey the surgeon's orders to "go below" till the fleet was safely moored at Philadelphia, when he was carried ashore and was ill some time. Captain Dilworth's wife died young, leaving an infant son; he soon after went to Florida, and married again; many descendants of this marriage are now living in that State.

John Alrichs Dilworth, was born near Macdonough, Delaware, in 1778, and at his mother's death was adopted by her sister, a Mrs. Stockton. He was twice married,—first to Elizabeth Hill, of Smyrna, who left one son; secondly, to the widow Jefferies, by whom he had one daughter. He was a gentleman of the old school, and noted for his genial hospitality. He died when about forty years of age.

John Ducha Dilworth was born November, 1799, near Macdonough. Like his father, he lost his mother in infancy. Her family having bought the property now known as the Dilworth farm, near Port Penn, he was reared there by his maternal grandmother, receiving his education first at the village school, afterwards under private tutors, and has spent the greater portion of his active life as a farmer. He married, in 1823, Eliza Francis Gordon, of Philadelphia, who died in 1878. They had fourteen children, eleven living to mature age. Eight sons were married, of whom six are still living. Rebecca, one of the three daughters, married Rev. I. W. K. Handy; is now a widow, living with her son in St. Paul, Minn.

John D. Dilworth was elected to the State Legislature in 1830, and served till 1839,—four years in each House,—was nominated to Congress in 1846, but defeated by a small majority by the present Judge John W. Houston. In 1848 he was nominated Presidential elector as the friend of General Cass; in 1850 he was appointed clerk of the court of New Castle County,

which office he held five years. In 1860, having purchased land in Sussex County, Del., he removed thither; and in 1873 moved again to Worcester County, Md., where he still resides, in his eighty-ninth year, enjoying good health and retaining all his faculties.

Thomas F. Dilworth, fifth son of John D. Dilworth, and only member of the family now residing in Delaware, was born January 16, 1835, in the family homestead, in which he has always lived. Attending the public schools during the winter months constituted his education till his eighteenth year; the three winters following he attended New Castle Institute, spending a part of his time during the third year in the office of his father, then clerk of the peace for New Castle County.

Mr. Dilworth had in very early life taken part in the farm-work, and, after assisting his father till the end of his term, he took entire charge of the property, and has devoted his whole energy since to the business of farming. The homestead farm had run down till it scarcely produced bread for the family, but under his management it compares well with the best in the neighborhood. He early began investigating the values of and using artificial manures; engaging in large and small fruit cultivation, especially in peach-growing. Of this fruit he obtained good crops for a number of years.

In 1876 Mr. Dilworth bought the land of Dr. D. Stewart, extending from the Dilworth farm to the river, and also set in peaches, making about two hundred acres in that fruit; since then he has been farming the whole tract, about five hundred acres, as one farm; has erected dairy buildings, stabling for fifty cows and all necessary appliances of a first-class dairy, including the wholesale manufacture of ice cream in summer; ice-houses and ice-pond being needful adjuncts.

Raising vegetables on a large scale, poor markets resulted in the erection of a canning factory, whose capacity he extended to offer his neighbors a market for their stock. Several hundred thousand cans are packed each year, and the business is growing. His idea is to connect with farming everything properly belonging with it.

Mr. Dilworth uses machinery where it is practicable; as grinding food for stock, sawing wood, rails, posts, boxes for the factory, etc., and buys, as well as sells, by wholesale, often furnishing his laborers with supplies at a small advance.

He has never held other than local public offices, not caring to enter at all into political life. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. Mr. Dilworth married, in 1864, Henrietta Maria Stewart, daughter of Dr. D. Stewart and granddaughter of Judge Earle, of the Superior Court of Maryland. They have had three children—Eliza Margaret (who died young), Henrietta Tilghman and Rebecca Francis.

The tract "Chelsey," on the south side of St.

George's Creek, being the first firm neck of land, was granted November 5, 1675, to Ann Whale, widow of George Whale. The tract embraced three hundred acres, and was adjoining the land granted to Doctor Spry. The tract was sold by George Moore, son of Ann Whale, to John Ogle, who sold to John Test. The property was next owned by Marmaduke Randall. On the 6th of January, 1681, Roeloff Andries and Jacob Aertsen petitioned the court to grant them this tract, showing that it was forfeited by reason of non-compliance with the regulations, which require that the property be seated and improved within five years. The petition was granted and warrant promised if they complied with the regulations.

On November 5, 1675, "Hampton," a tract of three hundred acres, was patented to John Ogle by Governor Andros. It was on the south side of St. George's Creek and adjoined land of Ann Whale. This was conveyed September 15, 1691, to Edward Gibbs, and in 1723 one hundred and sixty-six acres of it was sold to John Elliott. The present owner is William McMullen.

In 1676 George Ashton surveyed a part of the farm now belonging to the heirs of Christopher Vandegrift. It extended northward to Doctor's Swamp.

Andrew Eliason is a retired farmer of St. George's Hundred. His grandparents, Andrew and Lydia Eliason, came to this country from England, before the War of the Revolution, and settled in Delaware. Seven children were born to them, viz.: Susannah, Joshua, William, Dorington, Rachel, Andrew and Esther. William, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born October 7, 1780. He was married four times,—first to a Miss Bunker, who died soon after her marriage without leaving issue; second to Ann Evans, by whom he had three children, viz.: Joshua, Mary Ann and Andrew, the subject of this sketch; third to Sarah Douglass, the mother of John D. and James J. Eliason, and fourth to Ann Williams, the mother of his youngest child, Charles T. Eliason. He was a quiet, industrious farmer, respected and beloved by all who knew him. He died suddenly January 7, 1827, at the early age of forty-six.

In the latter part of his life he had incurred heavy losses in consequence of having become surety for his friends, and upon his death his administrator, under the then existing laws, sold all of his property, including even his personal effects for the payment of the same. Packed in an old leather-covered trunk, his wardrobe was offered at public sale, and Andrew, then a lad of sixteen years, became the purchaser.

This trunk is still in his possession, a cherished memento of a revered father and of the disastrous period in which he closed a life of honorable endeavor.

This time of hardship and trial, which attended the close of the father's life, was the beginning of a career of signal prosperity for the son.

Andrew Eliason, the subject of this sketch, was born April 30, 1810, in St. George's Hundred, not far

from Mt. Pleasant. His mother, Ann Evans, died while he was an infant. Left a penniless orphan at the early age of sixteen, and thrown at once upon his own resources, with no liberal educational advantages, and nothing to rely upon but himself, his prosperous and useful life is a living illustration of what courage and self-reliance can accomplish, when joined with integrity and honesty of purpose.

Andrew's early life was spent on the farm where he now lives. Before his father's death he worked on the farm and helped attend to the stock in the winter. Very little attention seems to have been paid to his education at this period, for he has often been heard to remark that until after his father's death he had hardly seen the inside of a school-house.

After the death of his father, in 1827, Andrew found a good friend in Mr. James T. Bird, by whom he was employed to drive teams upon the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, then in course of completion. He went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Bird in 1827, and continued with them two years, driving teams upon the canal for ten months in the year, working early and late. The other two months of the year he spent in school, for he seems thus early to have realized the necessity and advantage of an education. He often speaks in terms of affection of Mr. and Mrs. Bird, who were to him indeed a foster father and mother.

At the expiration of the two years Mr. Bird found his services so valuable that he employed him to manage and take charge of his farm, from which he then removed. By carefully saving his money the young farmer and manager was able, by March 1, 1833, to purchase the stock and farming implements belonging to his employer, and continued on as the tenant. On the 21st of the same month he was married to Miss Lydia Ann Cann, daughter of William Cann, of Glasgow, Pencader Hundred. This proved to be one of the wisest steps of his life, for in her he gained a prudent, faithful, *self-denying* companion and helper, to whose assistance and counsel not a little of his success in life is due.

In 1838 Mr. Eliason purchased; of his two half-brothers, John D. and James J. Eliason, the heirs of their mother, Sarah Douglass, the farm on which he now lives, and on which he has lived continuously since he purchased it.

He has been, all his life, engaged in farming, to the practical details of which he has given the closest attention. Every step of his life shows evidence of sound judgment and strong common sense. Commencing life as a driver of teams on the canal, he has advanced steadily forward, and, by the exercise of the sterling virtues of industry and frugality, has become the owner of four unencumbered farms, embracing nearly nine hundred acres, in St. George's and Pencader Hundreds.

The old dwelling, purchased with his farm in 1838, and to which he took his young family, was exchanged in 1856 for the commodious mansion in which he now makes his home.]



[Faint, illegible text]

George's death before the first day week of land was

from Mr. Pleasant. His mother, Ann Evans, died
in 1810, at the age of sixteen, and the
family was left in a state of poverty.
George, and his brother, John, were
left to support the family. George was
born in 1794, and was the first of the
family to be educated in the common
schools. He was a very bright boy, and
was very popular among his friends.

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L. M. M. M.

In politics Mr. Eliason was a strong Democrat until the opening of the Civil War, his last vote for a Democratic President being cast for John C. Breckinridge. During the war he was a pronounced Union man, and since that time he has been an ardent Republican and sincere advocate of a protective tariff. He has been three times elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware—first in 1864, again in 1866 and again in 1880. While there he was distinguished for his sound views of the real needs of the people and his good judgment upon all public measures. The above is well illustrated by a little incident of the session of 1867: A prominent member of the House came in one morning just as the ayes and nays were being called upon an important bill. As he entered the room he heard his name called, and not knowing what the bill under consideration was, he quickly turned to Mr. Eliason, who was standing near, with the question: "How did you vote, Andrew? *You are always right.*" Being told "aye," he, without hesitation, cried out: "Mr. Speaker, I vote 'aye.'" In the session of 1867 Mr. Eliason originated and introduced into the House of Representatives the first bill securing property rights to *married women* in Delaware (see *House Journal* 1867, p. 353), and to his efforts is chiefly due the credit of so moulding public opinion as to secure the final passage of the act. On its introduction the bill met with considerable opposition, particularly in the Senate. It was urged that if the old fiction that husband and wife were *one person* in law were destroyed, and the common law right of the husband to the property of the wife were invaded, it would produce such discord in the family that it would thenceforth be impossible for husband and wife to live together. Against this Mr. Eliason pleaded the hardship and injustice of a law that took from feeble woman all rights of property upon marriage, and so often gave it to a worthless or improvident husband. Upon his motion three hundred copies of the bill were ordered to be printed. These, by his direction, were distributed all over the State. The bill finally passed the House, but was killed in the Senate. The distribution of the copies of the bill throughout the State, however, created such a public sentiment in its favor that at the next session of the Legislature the bill became a law. To his efforts while in the Legislature are also in great measure due the passage of the law that prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in Delaware on election day—one of the best laws on the statute-books.

Mr. Eliason is a man of strong religious convictions, having been, from early manhood, a stanch Presbyterian. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Forest Presbyterian Church of Middletown from its organization, in 1850, and is the only living link connecting the present Presbyterian Church organization at Middletown with the old Forest Church congregation. He was elected a trustee of the old Forest Church in 1840, and is the

only surviving member of the board of trustees then chosen.

He is one of the directors of the People's National Bank of Middletown, and has been since its organization.

He is a man of quiet demeanor, modest and approachable. In person tall and erect, though past three-score and ten years. He has eight children and has lived to see seventeen grandchildren.

His children are Mrs. Mary A. Sanborn, widow of the late Dr. Albert H. Sanborn, of Leipsic, Delaware; Mrs. Sallie E. Houston, wife of William H. Houston, Esq., a retired farmer of Middletown, Delaware; Mrs. Lydia E. Rothwell, wife of John M. Rothwell, a farmer near Middletown; Mrs. Catherine Naudain, wife of George W. W. Naudain, a merchant of Middletown; Andrew S. Eliason, a farmer near Summit Bridge, Delaware; James T. and Lewis E. Eliason, lumber and coal merchants, at New Castle, Delaware; and John Franklin Eliason, who is a dealer in merchandise at Mount Pleasant, Delaware, and takes the active oversight of his father's home farm. Of the grandchildren, two young men have reached their majority and are in business. One, Andrew E. Sanborn Esq., is an attorney at Wilmington, associated with Levi C. Bird, Esq., a son of Mr. Eliason's early patron and employer. The other, William Rothwell, is in the employ of James T. Eliason & Brother, at New Castle, Delaware.

In his home circle Mr. Eliason is seen at his best, for there the virtues of his private character most conspicuously shine. Blest still with the companionship of the wife of his youth, (with whom he has recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage), he has lived to see his large family grow up, successfully start in business, marry, and settle within a radius of fifteen miles from his fireside. Viewing with complacency the mountains of difficulty over which he has successfully climbed, he, in quiet retirement, on his own broad acres, is now enjoying the peaceful fruits of a virtuous and well-spent life. His character may be summed up in few words, as one of the best types of a self made man, with the courage of his convictions, of the strictest integrity and honesty of purpose, a good citizen, a faithful friend, and an affectionate husband and father.

The territory embraced in this hundred was all taken up by Augustine Herman, of Bohemia Manor, in 1671, under a claim of title from Lord Baltimore, and extended from the Delaware River, between St. George's and Appoquinimink Creeks, westward to the eastern bounds of Bohemia Manor. This large tract was called "St. Augustine Manor." The title was not valid and was soon after abandoned, at least as far as the disputed territory was concerned. He then made application to the authorities at New York for several hundred acres of land lying on the Delaware on the north side of Appoquinimink Creek, and south of St. Augustine's Creek. His rights in this warrant he transferred to his sons, Ephraim and

Casparus. The land was surveyed by Captain Cantwell, December 1, 1675, and contained four hundred acres. This tract had been granted by Commander John Carr to the Hermans in 1673, but the Dutch soon after seized the territory. The grant, however, was renewed by Commander Peter Alrichs, February 5, 1674, and a patent granted by Governor Anthony Colve, February 16th of the same year. This tract descended to Ephraim Augustine Herman, who, on August 12, 1713, sold it to Hans Hanson, Bernard Jooston, Johannes Vanhekin, William Hanson, John Hanson, Isaac Gooding and Johannes Swart. It remained joint property until February 17, 1717, when they released to each other. Hans Hanson received a tract called "Long Neck," which by his will, bearing date January 25, 1753, he devised to his son Philip together with his dwelling and two other tracts of fast land and some marsh land. Philip Hanson sold his tract to Cornelius Carty, October 30, 1756. Cornelius Carty also purchased the portion of John Gooding which was sold by the sheriff November 13, 1766. He also purchased a large quantity of land in this vicinity which he sold at different times. In 1762 to Gertrude Rothwell; 1764 to John Jones and John Hanson; 1767 to William Hanson and Isaac Gooding, and November 18, 1766, one hundred and fifty acres near Silver Run to Lawrence Higgins, who, February 15, 1775, conveyed the tract to Samuel Smith. The four hundred acre grant of Herman's is now probably owned by E. R. Norny, Edward Bringham and John Bailey. On E. R. Norny's property is a fishery which has been there for at least one hundred years.

A warrant dated 23d of February, 1682, was granted to Casparus Herman for a resurvey of his land and plantation near Reeden Island, according to the bounds of the English and Dutch patents. It was resurveyed June 24, 1686, and was bounded eastward with the Delaware River, westward by the King's Road, which leads to Appoquinimink, north by St. Augustine's Creek, south by the main stream of Appoquinimink, with a branch called Skunk Kill, containing in all three thousand two hundred and nine acres. Also a tract above the plantation called "Poplar's Neck," eight hundred and fifty-eight acres on the south side of Arrent's Creek or Kill (St. Augustine).

Ephraim, the eldest son of Augustine Herman, of Bohemia Manor, held various offices under the jurisdiction of the New Castle County Court. He was clerk of the court, receiver of quit rents, surveyor and vendue master from 1673 until 1684, when upon the death of his father he succeeded to the estates. He moved to Bohemia Manor, where he died about 1690. Casparus, the second son, then living on his plantation in St. George's Hundred, at the decease of his brother moved to Cecil County, whence he was sent to represent his district in the Assembly in 1694. The property of Ephraim Herman was sold to different persons, part to Griffith Jones in 1685. In 1691

the widow of Ephraim Herman received a deed from the administrator for three lots in New Castle and the interest on a four hundred acre tract held with Johannes De Haes and an eighteen hundred acre tract on Duck Creek. Casparus Herman held two hundred acres of land with Captain Edward Cantwell under warrant of March 2, 1681, situated on both sides of Drawyer's Creek, one hundred acres on each side, "Itt being for ye use of a water-mill which said Cantwell and herman intered to erect on ye sd branch for ye public good of ye Inhabitantia." Whether the mill was built or not is unknown. If so every trace or record of it or its site have passed into oblivion. The common opinion is that the mill owned by William H. Voahall & Bro. is the one referred to, as that was built at a later day by John Vance. He also inherited his father's and brother's estates. In 1679 he sold one hundred and ten acres of land on north side of "Arent's Kill" to John Biske, who, May 3, 1680, sold to Huybert Laurensen, of "Swanwyck," (above New Castle.) This was part of a tract of three hundred and thirty acres which he took up March 25, 1676, and was called "ye good neighborhood." It was on the northeast side of Appoquinimink Creek.

A large part of the land lying on the Delaware and along the Appoquinimink about 1707-'08 came into the possession of Samuel Vance, who settled upon it, and from him the place known for many years as Vance's Neck takes its name. The principal owners of the land in Vance's Neck at the present time are: Z. A. Pool, James M. Vandegrift, James Gordon and George Burgess. Reedy Island Neck north of Vance's Neck, and extending from Macdonough to the Delaware River between St. Augustine Creek and Silver Run, is now in the possession of Z. A. Pool, Leonard G. Vandegrift, Jr., C. J. Vandegrift, Richard Eaton, Wilson E. Vandegrift, Leonard G. Vandegrift, Sr., and Harry Walter. Samuel Vance also became the owner of lands farther up the stream. He conveyed one hundred and seventy acres to his son John, May 30, 1733. John also purchased, May 30, 1738, a tract of land known as "Lackford Hall," of Garrett and Anthony Dushane, and received a patent for it March 24, 1740. This was a portion of six hundred and twenty acres of land patented to John Taylor, March 26, 1684, and situated on the north side of Drawyer's Creek, between Taylor's Branch and Snowding's Branch, and was known as "Taylor's Neck." Adjoining on the west, and overlapping this tract, were two hundred and fifty acres of land patented to Walter Rowle, 1st of Tenth Month, 1684, known as "Rowle's Sepulchre." A triangular piece of land called the Trap, containing sixty-one acres of land, adjoins "Lackford Hall," and is on both sides of the King's road. It is not ascertained by whom it was originally taken up, but it was re-surveyed to Anthony Dushane on warrant of September 17, 1740, and again August 30, 1750, to James Macdonough, to whom it was conveyed by Dushane, November 15, 1748, as part of one hundred and twenty-seven acres. On it was a "new

tavern house," which after the Revolution was known as the "General Knox," and is still standing and now in occupancy of William H. Lofland. James Macdonough came from Ireland about 1725. He married Lydia Laroux and had five sons and a daughter. One son was Commodore Thomas Macdonough who made himself famous on Lake Champlain in 1814. He was born at the "Trap" or Macdonough as it is now known. This tract of land is now owned by Z. A. Pool. On it is the private burying-ground of the Macdonoughs. Tomb-stones mark the last resting-place of James Macdonough, who died January 18, 1792, aged eighty years; Lydia, his wife, who departed this life August 21, 1764, aged thirty-five years; Thomas Macdonough, who died November 30, 1793, aged forty-eight years; Mary M., his wife, whose death occurred November 1, 1792, aged forty-one years and Bridget Macdonough, who departed this life August 4, 1773, at the age of twenty-four.

A large tract of land in the northern part of the hundred, west of the river lands, was originally occupied by Swedes who were there in 1675. Their names were Dirck Williamson, Dirck Laurensen and Claes Karsson. For some reason they were dispossessed, and on the 3d of May, 1686, Edward Green took up a tract for two thousand five hundred acres, which upon survey, a few days later, proved to be two thousand seven hundred and forty-two acres. This land he retained until August 21, 1691, when he sold it to John Scott, from whom Scott's Run takes its name. It was bounded on the east by the Herman and Alrichs lands, and on the north by St. George's Creek. John Scott died, leaving an only son and child, Walter Scott, who, May 16, 1707, conveyed the entire tract to Matthias Van Bebber, who, the same day, transferred it to Andrew Hamilton in the interest of himself, George Yeates and David French. He died before the division was made, and the transfers were made by his son, James Hamilton, who, at the request of George Yeates, conveyed a one-third interest to John Inglis, July 4, 1745, and December 4, 1746, conveyed the one-third interest of David French to John Moland. The three—Hamilton, Moland and Inglis—united, November 16, 1750, in conveying the greater part of the two thousand seven hundred and forty-two acres to David Thomas, who also bought of the Sheriff William Golden, February 16, 1753, thirteen and a quarter acres of land on which was a fulling-mill. The thirteen acres were patented December 12, 1744, to Isaac Dushane who sold the tract May 14, 1750 to Alexander McAlpine. The quarter acre, also on Scott's run was sold March 12, 1716, by Quin Anderson to John Stewart with liberty "to build or cause to be erected or built a Fulling mill and to dig a race for the use of the said mill, and to drown as much Land as shall be need full and required," which liberty he took. This also came to McAlpine, who became involved financially and was closed out by the sheriff. This mill was near Fiddlers Bridge, and descended to David W. Thomas, by whom it was sold to Jacob Vandegrift, on the 3d

of April, 1817. On March 15, 1813, Curtis Bowman became the owner. The land on which the mill stood is now owned by George W. Townsend. It was last successfully operated during the ownership of —McDowell.

David Thomas in 1761, owned a mill seat in St. Georges, which was owned by the family until the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal was constructed when the property was bought by the Company.

On April 1, 1749, six hundred and twenty-five acres of Green's Forest were sold by some of the proprietors to Abraham Evans. David Thomas, who owned the greater part of the land warranted to Edward Green, had two sons, Enoch and David. The former studied medicine and was helr to the large possessions of his father. After his death the property passed to his son Nathan, who called the place "the Plains." A portion of it, now known as the "Idalia Manor," is owned by Mrs. John W. Osborne, who was a daughter of Nathan Thomas. In 1865 a portion of the tract was sold to Francis S., William A. and John McWhorter, by whom it was conveyed to Richard T. Cann, the present owner.

In 1671 Gov. Francis Lovelace patented to Jau Sieriks three hundred acres of upland and some adjacent marsh. This tract was known as "High Hook," and during the Revolutionary War belonged to John V. Hyatt, who was taken prisoner from here by the British. It is now in the possession of James M. Vandegrift.

On April 17, 1667, there was patented to Garret Otto two hundred and seventy-two acres of land between two of the branches of Drawyer's Creek. This farm is now owned by William Polk, who inherited from his grandfather, William Polk.

In 1685 there was surveyed for Daniel Smith the farm now owned by Isaac Woods, known as "Strawberry Hill."

In 1684 Amos Nichols surveyed three hundred acres, which included a portion of the farm now owned by George Houston. It was at one time owned by Thomas Hyatt, and at a later period by James Wilson. The portion of Bohemia Manor in the State of Delaware, originally owned by the Hermans, is now principally in the possession of John P. Cochran, George S. Brady and Manlove D. Wilson.

The Vandykes came to St. George's Hundred about 1715, and shortly afterwards purchased a tract of land in Dutch Neck, known as "Berwick." They also purchased, in 1719, two hundred acres of land on Doctor's Swamp, at that time in the possession of John Vanhekle. This land was patented November 5, 1675, to Ann Whale, whose son, George Moore, sold it to James Crawford. In this portion of St. George's Nicholas Vandyke was born in 1740. "Berwick" remained for many years in the possession of this family, the several members of which were prominent in the history of this hundred. It is now the property of Arthur Coleburn.

The Vandegrifts, an extensive and prominent family in this hundred, came here about 1708. Leonard Vandegrift, an elder in Drawyer's Church in 1711, was, doubtless, the ancestor of the Vandegrifts in this neighborhood. Leonard and Christopher are family names. The homestead of the Vandegrifts is now owned by Eli Biddle.

James M. Vandegrift, a farmer of Macdonough, New Castle County, was born June 15, 1813, near the place where he now resides. His father was Jacob Vandegrift, who was also a farmer of the same county, a man of great integrity, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a trusted representative of his fellow-citizens for years in the State Legislature. He died, very highly respected, February 1, 1845, in the eighty second year of his age. The Vandegrifts were originally from Holland, and came to this country among the earliest settlers. The grandfather was Christopher Vandegrift, a farmer of St. George's Hundred, and his ancestors were owners of land from their earliest history in America. His mother was Jane McWhorter, of New Castle County. She was a devoted Christian and a member of the Presbyterian Church. She died November 20, 1829, leaving five surviving children. Mr. Vandegrift received his education at Wilmington and Middletown, having the benefit of a select school first at Middletown, taught by Rev. Joseph Wilson, and afterwards under the tutorship of Professor Belknap, for two sessions in Wilmington. At the age of eighteen he returned home and engaged in farming for two years, with his father on the home place.

He then began agricultural life on his own account at the paternal homestead known as "Retirement," a farm of two hundred acres of land near Macdonough. He followed, quite successfully, the business of farming until 1857, when he removed to the town of Odessa.

In 1860 Mr. Vandegrift removed to "Elm Grange," an estate containing two hundred acres near Macdonough. He rebuilt the house and completed a beautiful and substantial residence for his family. He has devoted his energies chiefly to the raising of cereals and stock, but has given some attention to fruit culture. He owns some of the best improved lands in New Castle County, and is the owner of large amounts of real estate. Mr. Vandegrift has never aspired to political position, and, although holding well defined opinions, is not a partisan. He joined the Presbyterian Church at St. George's in 1842, under the pastorate of Rev. Jas. C. Howe. He has been for many years an elder in that church, and sustains that relation at this time, January, 1888. He served as a trustee of the same church for many years. Mr. Vandegrift was married August 21, 1844, to Miss Mary A. E., daughter of John Cochran, of Middletown. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church from early life, and a devoutly pious woman. She died December 14, 1868, in the forty-seventh year of her age, leaving the following children: Olivia C.,

wife of George W. Dennison, a merchant in Little Rock, Arkansas; Lina, now the wife of Col. B. S. Johnston, of Little Rock, Arkansas, who is associated with a partner, Mr. Dodge, counsellor for the Iron Mountain Railroad; and Margaret P., now wife of William P. Mifflin, Esq., a citizen of Middletown, Delaware. Mr. Vandegrift was married a second time, October 31, 1872, to Miss Angeline C., daughter of Mr. Joseph Cleaver, a prominent merchant of Port Penn, and sister of Mr. Henry Cleaver, who succeeds his father in business, and of Mr. Joseph Cleaver, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Port Penn.

Leonard G. Vandegrift is the son of Christopher and Lydia Vandegrift, and was born February 9, 1813, near Port Penn, in St. George's Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, and has always lived in sight of his birth-place. After getting what education the common schools afforded, he went to the Middletown Academy, which at that day, under the management of Rev. Joseph Wilson, was an educational institution of considerable strength and standing.

He commenced farming within a year or two after leaving the Middletown Academy, and was engaged in that business until his youngest son attained his majority, when he gave up the original homestead "Rushley" and most of the land belonging to the present homestead "Geraldville," to him.

Mr. Vandegrift has been three times married. His first wife was a Janvier, of which marriage two children survive, a daughter and a son; his second wife was a Dilworth of which marriage, three sons survive; and his third and present wife was a daughter of his uncle, Abram Vandegrift. There are no issue of the last marriage.

The Vandegrift family was one of the earliest families to settle in St. George's Hundred, being undoubtedly of Dutch descent and so referred to by local historians.

The earliest account of their connection with Delaware is probably that in Hazard's Annals of Delaware and Pennsylvania, page 304, where it is stated that Director Stuyvesant of New Amsterdam, now New York, appointed certain men, among them one, Paulus Lindert Van De Graft, old burgomaster of Amsterdam, to go to New Amstel, now New Castle, to inquire into the murder of certain savages on the South, now Delaware River. This was in the spring of 1660.

The earliest land record which is accessible, reaches back only to 1708. By a patent from Thomas Penn and William Penn of one hundred and seventy-nine acres to Leonard Vandegrift, it is recited that six hundred acres in St. George's were, on the 16th day of March, 1708, granted by the Commissioners of Property of William Penn to Jacob Vandegrift, Daniel Cormick and Albertus Vanzant.

This grant was in all probability in pursuance of an order made by Governor Lovelace, after the dispos-



She died December 14, 1868, in the forty-seventh year of her age, leaving the following children: Olivia C., order made by Governor Lovelace, after the disposal



James M. Smith



of low land lying in the
Penn, which, in 1749,
acres and one
was war-
d and



Wm. H. H. H.

session of the Dutch settlement by the English, to the effect that those settlers "on the Delaware, as well as elsewhere, who held the lands by patent or ground brief of Dutch tenure, and those who have none shall, with all convenient speed apply with or for them, or be liable to penalty by law."

An examination of the old records at Harrisburg and Albany, especially the latter, would undoubtedly furnish a valuable history of the Vandegrift family.

There is a will on file in the office of the register of wills for New Castle County, made April 12, 1753, by one, Jacob Vandegrift, who speaks of himself as an "old" man, and this is probably the original patentee above referred to. He had two sons, Leonard and Jacob, to whom, *inter alia*, he bequeathed his "silver buttons to be equally divided between them," and to one of his daughters, Christiana Atkinson, "as much striped holland as would make her a complete gown."

It is hard to say whether the Leonard Vandegrift to whom the one hundred and seventy-nine acres were patented was a brother or a son of Jacob, because the county records show two Leonard Vandegrifts in existence at this time and also a Christopher Vandegrift.

Leonard, the patentee, died four years before Jacob, in 1750, and those one hundred and seventy-nine acres, now known as the Biddle's Corner farm, were devised to Christopher, and have remained in the Vandegrift family ever since, being now owned by Thomas J. Craven whose mother was a Vandegrift.

Leonard Vandegrift was one of the substantial men of his day and took an active part in the Legislature of 1808 and 1809. His son, Christopher, above referred to, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived to be eighty-five years old and died June 8th, 1816.

The family have always been closely identified with the welfare and management of Drawyer's Presbyterian Church and with the St. George's Presbyterian Church, and have also always taken an active interest in the politics of their State and County, often filling important places of trust and honor.

None of them, however, will leave behind a better record for uprightness and integrity than the one of whose life this is, in part, a short account. The public records bear witness to the confidence of the people among whom he has spent his life and their election of him, at various times, to offices of trust and honor, is a further manifestation of their belief in his sound judgment and integrity. He has always been a Democrat and as such, was elected State Senator in 1871 and 1873, which was probably the most important public office he ever filled.

During the leisure time which has so deservedly come to him within the past few years, he has been much of a traveller, and has visited most of the States of the Union. He is now, in all probability, the oldest member of his family, but a careful and temperate life have caused the years to rest most lightly upon him.

Reedy Island is a tract of low land lying in the Delaware River opposite Port Penn, which, in 1749, contained one hundred and fifty-two acres and one hundred and twenty-eight perches. This was warranted October 25, 1749, to Jonathan Woodland and surveyed for him the following October. On February 17, 1756, he sold it to Charles McKay. The island is now owned partly by the State of Delaware and partly by the United States, and is only used for state and government purposes.

On June 22, 1676, Joseph Chew conveyed to Johannes De Haes four hundred acres of land on Appoquinimink Creek. This was the "Walnut Landing" tract and was afterwards owned by Henry and John Vauleuinigh by whom it was sold to Thomas Noxen. It is now in the possession of Merritt N. Willits and Horatio W. Pharo.

On August 8, 1684, there was warranted to George Geady a tract of two hundred acres on St. George's Creek between Joy and Crystal Runs. This land is now owned by Mrs. L. G. Clark.

In 1684, there was patented to John Walker and Joseph More one hundred and ten acres called "Mill Neck," on which there was a mill on Drawyer's Creek. No further record of this tract has been found.

The following is a list of the taxables of St. George's Hundred in the year 1804. Those marked with a star (*) own a home and lot.

Joseph Adams.	William Brady.
John Adair.*	James Borden.
Wessel Aldrich.	James Burchell.*
James Anderson.	John Bowing, Sr.
John Aiken.	John Boots.
Mary Asprill est.	Peregrine Boots.
Joseph Asprill's est.	Jacob Boggs.
John Alston.	Frederick Berkenball.
Hugh Aiken.	Samuel Biddle.
John Ashpow.*	James Blaney.
Cornelius Armstrong.	Thomas Boulden.
James Aiken.	Benj. Boulden.
John Alrichs.	Sarah Bantam's children.
Peter Alrichs' est.	Samuel Bantam.
John Alton.	John Bratton, Sr.
Hugh Aiken, Jr.	John Bennett.
Imac Allman.	Thomas Bird.
John Allman.	Susan and Mary Bird.
Benj. Atergs.	Susan Ballard.
Samuel Allen.	Boaz Boya.
Moses Archy.	Alex. Briscoe.
John Armstrong.	John Brown.
Joseph Alexander's * est.	John Bonnel.
John Alston's est.	John Belville * est.
Abner Alston's est.	Nesbet Bradley.
Thomas Butcher's heirs.	Ezekiel Britton.
Peter Burgem.	Joseph Barclay.
Richard Burchell.	John Blackston.
David Burchard.	Jeremiah Beaton grist-mill.
Andrew Beston.	Henry Boris.
George Beston.	Thomas Black.
Gilbert Burchard.	James Brown.
William Banks.	Henry Boyer.
John Bates.*	Seal & Brown.
Joshua Bowring.*	Daniel Blaney, Esq.
Ezekiel Bowring.	Rev. John Burton.
John Burchard est.	James A. Bayard, Esq.
Wilmer Biddle.	Richard Barret.
William Bird.	Joseph Burke.*
Andrew Biddle.	Levi Buckles.

- John Blackston.
 Noah Bradshaw.
 Bolden Biddle.
 Charles Boston.
 Thomas Booth.*
 Maxwell Bines est.
 Eliza and Margaret Booth.
 Samuel Bowers.
 Prince Brinkley.
 Isaac Burchard.
 Morinas Burchard.
 Samuel Burchard.
 Lawrence Boyce.
 Nathaniel Covington.
 John Cann.
 John Carrol.
 William Carrol.
 Hannibal Chambers.
 Peter Chambers.
 John Chamber.
 Benj. Culbertson.
 Thomas Culbertson.
 Henry Canary.
 Cornelius Carty.
 James Carpenter est.
 Thomas Craven.
 Augustus Cann.
 Casper Cox.
 John Caulk.
 William Cann.
 Robert Cann's est.
 Jacob Cann.
 Michael Conner.
 Richard Carpenter.
 John Cox.*
 Mary Calhoun.
 James Congo.
 Thomas Cornely.
 Thomas Chesterman.
 George Craig.
 Rev. John Collins est.
 Azariah Clarke.
 William Corbet* tanyard.
 Pannel Corbet.
 Jesse Corse.
 Timothy Clarke.*
 David Custalow.
 Jasper Currey.
 John Custalow.
 Eli Cole.
 Robert Cann.
 Joshua L. Canby.
 George Cox.
 Benj. Canby.
 Rachel Clayton.
 Richard Clayton.
 James S. Clayton.
 Mary Corbley.
 Richard Cradick.
 James Clark.
 John Connelly*
 Joel Cunout.
 Peter Clever.
 William Clever.*
 John Cleaver.
 John Cochran.
 Francis Caruthers.
 John Caruthers.
 Mary Chattous* est.
 Robert Crow.
 Dr. William Carpenter.
 William Carpenter, Jr.
 William Carty.
 William Clark.
 Alexander Clark.
 Robert Corbley.
 John A. Dilworth.*
 James Dowel.
- Shadrach Dorrit.
 Abraham Davis.
 Aaron Daniel est.
 James Dier.
 Jediah Derrickson.
 Benj. Davis, Sr.
 Benj. Davis, Jr.
 Guyer Deihl & Co.
 Sharp Delancey est.
 Luke Derrickson.
 James Darragh's est.
 Timothy Darragh.
 Thomas Diers.
 Pierce Derham.
 Peter B. Dulaney.
 Stephen Davis.
 Elisha David.
 Morten Dubba.
 John Dickinson, Esq., est.
 Archibald Douglas est.
 Jacob Evertson.
 Everet Evertson est.
 John Eliason.
 Andrew Eliason.
 William Eliason.
 Jacob Egbertson.
 Michael Ebbert.
 Mary Evans.
 Cesar Evans.*
 Lydia Eliason.
 John Enos.
 Thomas Fitzgerald.*
 William Frazer.
 Henry Fox.
 Michael Handy.
 Samuel Freman.
 Jonathan Forman.
 James Frayer.
 George Frayer.
 Thomas Farmer, Sr.
 Thomas Farmer, Jr.
 Sarah Fields.
 Azariah Falea.
 Edmund Floyd.
 Archd. Foster.
 Enesa Foster.
 Jacob Fanson.*
 Samuel Floyd.
 James Ferret's est.
 Samuel Frazer.
 John Ford, Sr.
 Andrew Ford.
 John Ford, Jr.
 John Golden's est.
 Phillip Grove.
 Richard Garretson.
 Henry Garretson.
 Andrew Garretson.
 William Gallagher.
 Abraham Gooding.
 Benj. Gibson.
 John Gordon.
 John Glakhen.
 James Gibson, merchant.
 Benj. Green's* est.
 John Gold.
 Thomas Glauder.
 David Glauder.
 John C. Girhart.
 Richard Gale.
 Isaac Gibbs.
 Josiah Green.
 Abraham Green.
 Joseph Haines.
 Thomas Hinton.
 William Hinton.
 James Hanson.
 Peter Hyatt's est.
- Henry Hook.
 Samuel Hersey.
 Joseph Hall, merchant.
 Joseph Hickman.
 Elizabeth Horien.
 Daniel Haines.
 William Hanson.
 Adam Horn.
 Michael Hackett.
 John Hyatt.
 Francis Hyatt.
 Nicholas Hanson.
 Andrew Harman.
 Peter Hanson.*
 John N. Hyatt.
 George Hart.
 John Hamilton.
 John Hanson's est.
 Peter Hukill.
 Jacob Haughey.
 Jesse Holton.
 John Hunt.
 John Hanson.
 John Hutchinson.
 Jacob Harman.
 George Harria.*
 William Hurt.
 Isaac Hackett.
 William Hill's est.
 Esther Hill.
 John Hyatt, Esq.
 Richard Hombly's est.
 Anthony Higgins est.
 Jesse Higgins* est.
 Mary Houston.
 James Houston.
 Jacob Houston.
 James Haughey.
 Charles Haughey.
 Francis Haughey.
 Samuel Hutchinson.
 John Hiland.
 Thomas Jamison.
 Peter Jetton's est.
 Ann Jetton.
 Samuel Jones.
 William Johnson.
 Thomas Jones.
 Phillip Janvier.
 John Janvier's* est.
 John Janvier.
 Peregrine Janvier.
 John James.
 John Jones, Sr.
 John Jones, Jr.
 William Jones.
 Moses Jones.
 Arthur E. Jones.
 Joseph Ireland, merchant.
 William James est.
 James Irwin.
 Kensey Johns, Esq., est.
 Peter King.
 Maurice Kean.
 Thomas Kirkley.
 William Kirkman.
 Jacob King.
 John Kelley.
 John Kithcart.
 Reuben Kirby.
 John Knotts.
 David Kennedy's est.
 John L. Knight's est.
 John King, Jr., est.
 David Lord.
 Jonathan Lord.*
 James Lord.
 Samuel Lunnon.
- William Liston.
 Arch. Lafferty.
 Owen Loyd.
 Alex. Lee.
 John Liston.
 Joseph Lober.
 Thomas Lyon.
 John Lafferty.
 Richard Lancaster.
 Rice Lewis.
 Lydia Lewis.
 William Lineey.
 Patrick Lyons est.*
 William Lambert* est.
 Isaac Lum.
 Patrick McCurdy.
 David McWharter.
 John McCool's est.
 Patrick McMullin.
 Charles McNamee.
 David McCarrical.
 Wm. McConaughy, merchant.
 P. McConaughy, merchant.
 Robert McGinnis.
 Edward McClelland.
 Joseph McLaughlin.
 William McCabe.
 John McGill.
 Percilla McGiffin.
 Alex. McMurphy, grist-mill.
 Robert McMurphy est.
 Mary McMeen.*
 Patrick McDonough.
 Sarah McDonough.
 David Mitchell.
 John Morten.
 William Mountain.
 Joseph Mountain.
 Robert Milligan, Sr.
 Sarah Murch.
 Mathew Murch.*
 Cornelius Morford,* Jr.
 Cornelius Morford, Sr.
 John Morris.
 William Murphy.
 James Morten.
 John Moody.
 Thomas Mussin.
 Robert Moore, Sr.
 Robert Moore, Jr.
 John Motta.
 Thomas Mathew.
 Robert Maxwell.*
 Mary Maxwell.*
 William Meredith.*
 Mark Manlove.
 Mathew Mason.
 John Malster.
 Arch. Murray.
 Frances Moore's est.
 Mary Moore.
 Isaac Moody's* est.
 Alex. Moody.
 Benj. Marshall* est.
 Abel Miles est.
 Dr. Benj. Merritt.
 Hugh Mathews est.
 William Mathews est.
 Charles Moore.
 Arch. Mellon.
 Sarah Mansfield.
 James Newel.
 Benj. Noxon.
 James Nicholson.
 Andrew Naudain* est.
 Arnold Naudain* est.
 Thomas Newlin* est.
 Bines Nevin.

Daniel Owen.
 Peter Orange.
 Robert Osburn's est.
 Jacob Ozier.
 Edward Oldham est.
 Joseph Pool.
 Levin Phillips.
 Martha Pennington.
 John Pierce.
 Jonathan Paul.
 John Perry.
 William Perry.
 Robert Pierce.
 Benj. Pierce.
 Jeremiah Pierson.
 Samuel Pierce.
 Abraham Pierce est.
 Peter Peterson est.
 Henry Peterson, Esq.,* est.
 Dr. Henry Peterson est.
 Spencer Price est.
 Richard Price, Jr.
 Andrew Price.
 William Price, tailor.
 Thomas Price.
 William Price, Sr.
 William Porter.
 Samuel Pennington, Sr.
 Samuel Pennington, Jr.
 Atkey Pennington est.
 John A. Pennington.
 James Pennington.
 William Palmer.
 William Palmer, carpenter.
 James Palmer.
 Alrichs Parker.
 George Parker's est.
 John P. Paca est.
 John Parker's est.
 Ranier Penton* est.
 William Pollard.*
 Nathan Primus.
 John Rodgers.
 William Richardson.*
 Isaac Richardson.
 John Bake.
 Rebecca Read.*
 Morten Read.
 Rev. Thomas Read.
 William Read.
 John Roberts, Jr.
 Albin Roberts.
 James Roberts.
 Ebenezer Roberts.
 John Rock.
 Thomas Rogers, merchant.
 George Ruth.
 William Rice.
 John Reynolds, Esq.
 Jeremiah Reynolds est.
 Jeremiah Reynolds, Jr.
 Ann Reynolds.
 Thomas Reynolds.
 Philip Reading.
 David S. Reeco.
 Thomas Rothwell.
 Joseph Rothwell.
 William Rumsey est.
 John Read.
 James Riddle est.
 John Redgrove.
 Charles Rider.
 Ebenezer Rothwell.
 William Scott.
 Benj. Shattan.
 William Stuart.
 John Smith.
 Charles Smith.

Robert Smith.
 Samuel Smith.
 Gershon Saxton.
 John Snagg.
 Dr. David Stewart.*
 Mary Stewart.*
 Margaret Stewart.*
 Ann Stewart.
 James Stewart.
 Alex. Stewart's est.
 John Stewart.
 Aaron Stewart.
 John Sullivan.
 Samuel Swing.
 Patrick Shields.
 Thomas Shields.
 David Snider.
 Isaac Scott.
 Mary Scott.*
 John Starr.*
 Thomas Starr.
 Ephraim Starling.
 William Starling.
 Samuel Skeer.
 Timothy Scott.
 Jacob Skeer.
 Jordan Stigers.
 Jacob Streets.*
 William Streets.
 Cornelius Schae.
 Nathan Schofield, Esq., est.
 William Stidham.
 William See's est.
 Peter See's est.
 Reuben Segar est.
 George Spuncy.
 David Sebo.
 William Sutton.
 John Sutton.*
 Jaques Swane.
 Gamaliel Turner.
 Joseph Taylor.
 Richard Taylor.
 William Tribble.*
 John Tomkins.
 Joshua Toland.
 Savory Toy.
 Elijah Town.
 James Townsend.
 Simon Tuffery.
 William Thomas est.*
 Joseph Tiltman.
 Joseph Tatnall.
 Samuel Thomas.*
 James Thomas est.
 David Thomas.
 Enoch Thomas.
 Jacob Vanlusen.
 William Vance.
 John Vails est.
 John Valla.
 Abraham W. Vansant.
 Chrisn. Vandegrift, Sr.
 Chrisn. Vandegrift, Jr.
 Lewis Vandegrift, Sr.
 William Vandegrift, Jr.
 William Vandegrift, grist-mill.
 Leonard Vandegrift.
 Jacob Vandegrift.
 Thomas H. Vangoyle.
 Jacob Van Horn est.
 William Vrazey est.
 Joseph Vance est.
 Isaac Vandyke est.
 Henry Vanbebbler est.
 Mary Wilson.
 Hiram Webb.
 John Wheeler.*

Ben. Woodruff.
 John Wright.
 Alexander Wright.
 Henry Wright.
 Mary Wynkoop.*
 Elias Walraven est.
 Jacob Welsh.
 Adam Wingber.
 William Wagner.
 Peter Wilkison.
 David Wilson.*
 Andrew Wilson.
 John Wilson.
 William Walker est.
 John Walker.

Isaac Wood.
 David Witherspoon.*
 Thomas Witherspoon* est.
 Christ. Weaver* est.
 William Workman.
 Maurice Williams.
 Thomas Williams.
 Spencer Williams.
 George Whiner.
 Abraham Williams.
 Samuel Williams.
 Benj. Welsh.
 Peter Yeocum est.
 Enoch Yeocum.
 Robert Yeocum.

ROADS.—The earliest road in St. George's Hundred was laid out in 1660 and was known as "Herman's cart road." It extended from Bohemia Manor to the Appoquinimink Creek, near the present site of Odessa. The next roads of importance were the upper and lower "King's Roads," laid out in 1762 and still in use, the one passing through Odessa, and the other Middletown.

In 1785 a petition was made to the Levy Court for a road review from Port Penn and Augustine Landing to the county line. The road from Port Penn was to extend westward, passed the Quaker meeting-house at Hickory Grove, and at "Rockwell's House" it met the road from Augustine Landing, which passed through Macdonough, which at that time contained five houses, one of which was a hotel kept by James Macdonough. After the two roads united they extended past Mount Pleasant and crossed the Choptank road to the Maryland line. The Choptank was a very old road which formed the eastern boundary of Bohemia Manor.

Other roads have been constructed at various times, and at present it is impossible to find more convenient and excellent highways than are afforded by this hundred.

INDUSTRIES.—In 1733 John Vance purchased a tract of land, which he conveyed to his father, Samuel, September 21, 1759, and on which, at the latter date, was erected a grist-mill. On May 19, 1766, John Jones purchased the mill of Samuel Vance. On May 1, 1799, it was purchased by Ebenezer Rothwell of Sheriff Bines, who sold it as the property of John Burgess. On March 25, 1800, it was sold by Rothwell to William Vandegrift, who erected a new mill. It was next owned by John Cannon, who sold to Vandegrift and Eccles about 1845. They operated the mill until 1860, when they conveyed it to Charles F. Smith, by whom it was sold to William H. Voshall & Brother, in December, 1886. It was enlarged by them and fitted up with a complete set of rollers. It is now a three-and-a-half-story building, thirty by forty feet. It has a capacity of forty barrels in twenty-four hours. They are now prepared to do both merchant and custom work.

On May 13, 1769, Jonas Preston petitions the court for a condemnation of mill land. He says in his petition that he has a tract of land on the north side of the main branch of Drawyer's Creek and adjoining the

same, whereon he doth intend to erect and build a "water grist-mill," and cannot secure sufficient water-rights without condemnation. A 'condemnation of six acres on the stream, at the place desired, was granted. The mill was erected by him, and at his death devised to his wife, Ann, who afterwards married Isaac Eyre. By them it was conveyed to Robert McMurphy, August 1, 1776. On August 29, 1811, Samuel Thomas became the owner, and, after his death, it descended to his son, Samuel, and afterwards to David W. Thomas, who sold the mill to Israel Townsend. In 1844 it was operated by Cyrus Tannam, who also conducted it for some time afterwards. On May 26, 1868, it was sold by Sheriff Herbert as the property of Jno. B. Lewis, and purchased by James A. Barton. Barton, in October, 1873, sold the property to J. B. Deakyne, who conveyed it to J. Fletcher Deakyne, the present owner, in February, 1882. It is a two-story brick building, with basement and attic. The capacity is twenty-five barrels of flour and two hundred bushels of feed per day of twenty-four hours. A twenty-five horse-power engine is attached with which to run the mill when the water is low. The grinding is done by burr, and the products are mostly consumed in the vicinity.

In 1882 Parvis & Biggs commenced manufacturing phosphates near the depot. In the following year they erected a building, thirty-six by seventy feet, about a mile north of Middletown. In 1884 Nathaniel J. Williams purchased Biggs' share, and the business has since been conducted by Parvis & Williams. Several additions have been made and the present building is one hundred and thirty by one hundred and seventy feet. The present capacity of the manufactory is ten tons per day. Employment is given to eight men. The principal brands are "Delaware Wheat Grower," "Globe Guano," "Soluble Bone and Potash" and "Delaware Soluble Bone." They ship throughout Delaware and the adjoining States.

The brick-yard at Armstrong's Corner has been conducted for the past ten years by Benjamin Armstrong, who first opened it. Employment is given to three men for seven months per year. The average number manufactured during this time is 100,000, all of which find a home market.

CHURCHES.—Formerly there was a church on Pearce's Run, on the road leading from Odessa to St. George's, known as Asbury Methodist Episcopal Chapel. In it both white and colored people worshipped until Methodist Episcopal Churches were built in Port Penn and St. George's, when it was abandoned. The records of the church have been lost.

About 1822, Benjamin Boulden erected a building in the northwestern part of the hundred, to be used for church and school purposes. The eastern end of the building was for the school, and the remainder for the church. It was intended as a place of worship for all denominations. At his death he devised it to the trustees of the Second Baptist Church of

Wilmington. The devise being void on account of its being made too short a time previous to his death, it vested in his heirs, when his sister, Mrs. Davis, knowing his wish, conveyed it to the trustees. Occasional services have been held in this building by the Baptists, and previous to the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Summit Bridge regular services were held in it by the Methodists.

At the present time no religious organization worships in the building. School is held in the portion set aside for that purpose.

On April 23, 1871, a few of the active members of Forest Church opened a Sunday-school in a private room at Armstrong's Corner. The number of attendants, few at first, soon increased and gave encouragement to the work. The people in the vicinity became interested, and on July 22d of that year D. L. Dunning presented to the board of trustees the deed of Benjamin Armstrong and wife for a lot of land eighty feet square at Armstrong's Corner, for the purpose of erecting a building for a Sabbath-school. The corner-stone of the building was laid August 24th, and the house dedicated September 17, 1871. The prosperity of the Sunday-school led to the organization of a church on May 30, 1877. It was known as "Forest Second," but as it never had other than a feeble existence, it was abolished as a separate church in April, 1886. Since that time it has been conducted as a mission school of the Forest Church.

D. L. Dunning is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, with a membership of fifty-five.

SCHOOLS.—The residents of St. George's Hundred were not behind the inhabitants of the other hundreds in the establishment of schools. The advantages of a good education were as well known and highly appreciated by them as any other class of people. Long before the public school system went into effect, private schools were held in private residences and improvised school-rooms. The names of William Jackson, James Nowland, John Dilworth, Mr. Dean and Mr. Pippin are remembered among the pioneer school-teachers of this hundred. Curtis B. Ellison is also known to have been one of the first teachers under the public-school system. Shortly after the passage of the act of 1829 new school-houses were erected, and old ones that had been used for private school purposes were converted into common schools, where whoever desired it might obtain knowledge without respect to their pecuniary condition. As a general rule, the law was received with favor by the inhabitants of this hundred. The old school-houses have in all cases been replaced with new ones, better adapted for imparting instruction. All advancements in school work have been recognized, and to-day an excellent education can be obtained in the common schools. As the necessity of the case has demanded it, the districts have been divided and extra schools created until at present there is no cause for complaint either as to the convenience of location or the advantages of the schools.

VILLAGES.—The land on which Mount Pleasant is situated was owned in 1705 by John Davids. It was owned during the Revolutionary War by William Bird, and descended to his daughters, Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Mary Scott. At an early date there was a hotel here kept by Zachariah Jones, but it has not been used as such for sixty years. The land on which the village is located is a water-shed, the waters west flowing into the Chesapeake, and the streams east into the Delaware. In 1845 there were four houses, all of which are now torn down. At present there is a railroad station, a post-office, two stores (kept respectively by J. F. Eliason and Mrs. Eliza Devereaux), a blacksmith and wheelwright-shop and thirteen residences. It is situated in the northwestern part of the hundred, on the line of the Delaware Railroad, from Wilmington to Middletown.

Armstrong's Corner is a small village situated between Middletown and Mount Pleasant. It contains a store kept by W. H. Science, a brick-yard, a Presbyterian Chapel, a wheelwright and blacksmith-shop and about twenty dwellings.

Macdonough, formerly called the "Trap," is a hamlet near the centre of the hundred. It occupies a portion of the "Trap" farm. It was so named in honor of Commodore Macdonough, who lived here. At one time there were three hotels here. The most famous one was kept by William and Patrick McConaughy, but has not been in existence for the past thirty years. The village now contains a post-office, a store (kept by Harrison Vandegrift), a wheelwright and blacksmith-shop, a school-house and about eight residences.

St. Augustine Piers is a famous summer resort and picnic-grounds. The hotel was first built in 1814 by Grier & Aiken, and operated for some years and then abandoned. It is a three-story brick building, forty by sixty feet. In 1868 Simeon Lord purchased the property. Since it has been in his possession a new dining-room, dancing pavilion, bar-room, wharf and one hundred bath-houses have been erected and the premises improved generally. It is conducted as a hotel, and has a good summer patronage. The steamer "Thomas Clyde" makes a daily trip between here and Philadelphia. Port Penn is three-quarters of a mile distant.

The *post-office* at Mount Pleasant was established about 1867. Harrison Vandegrift, the first post-master, was succeeded April 8, 1880, by J. Frank Eliason, the present incumbent. The office occupies a portion of his store-room.

PORT PENN GRANGE, No. 9, P. OF H. was organized in the Hickory Grove School-house April 21, 1875, with a membership of thirty-one. The first officers of the society were: Master, Thomas F. Dilworth; Overseer, Joseph Cleaver; Lecturer, T. J. Craven; Chaplain, H. Price; Steward, A. O. Osborne; Assistant Steward, John McMullen; Treasurer, L. G. Vandegrift; Secretary, James McMullen.

The society met in the school-room for about a year,

and then in a room in the house of George Cleaver, whence they moved to Port Penn in 1881. In 1884 they erected a hall near the residence of James McMullen, about four miles from Port Penn. It is a two-story frame building, twenty-eight by forty feet, and cost twelve hundred dollars. The lodge is now in a flourishing condition, and numbers fifty members. It is officered at present as follows: Master, D. W. Corbit; Overseer, James McMullen; Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Dilworth; Treasurer, H. Price; Steward, D. C. Vail; Chaplain, G. W. Townsend.

MIDDLETOWN.

The land on which Middletown is situated, and the tract immediately to the north were taken up by Adam Peterson in 1678, who, on the 14th of March, 1686, also took out a warrant for two hundred acres on a neck called New Wells, between the branches of the head-waters of Drawyer's Creek. Upon his death the property appears not to have been divided, but was mainly in possession of Andrew Peterson, who died in January, 1741; and on March 29, 1742, Thomas Noxon, Jehu Curtis, John Finney, John Goodin and John McCoole were appointed to divide the property. Adam Peterson left two sons, Andrew and Adam, and a daughter, Hermania, who married—Von Bebbler and died comparatively young, leaving as children Jacob, Garrett, Andrew, Adam, Elinor and Elizabeth. In this division of 1742 these heirs of Hermania Von Bebbler received one-fifth of the estate. Andrew Peterson died in January, 1741, leaving a widow (his third wife), Hester, who subsequently became the wife of David Witherspoon, and who, in 1742, was appointed the guardian of the children of Andrew, who were Henry, Andrew, Catalina, Jacob, Ester and Mary. The remaining portion of the Adam Peterson lands was divided between Adam, the son of Adam, and the children of Andrew. Mary Peterson, the youngest daughter of Andrew, received in the division No. 7, a tract of two hundred and five acres, three acres of which were sold August 19, 1790, to Rev. Philip Reading. Henry Peterson, son of Andrew, became a physician and, June 13, 1790, sold part of his portion of his father's estate to Jesse Higgins, of Damascus Mills.

David Witherspoon, who married the widow of Andrew Peterson, settled upon the King's Road at the place now known as Middletown, where, in 1761, he built the old Middletown tavern and kept it until his death, two years later. The following petition to the court of New Castle in 1761 is interesting as coming from the people of the vicinity:

"Whereas there hath not heretofore been any publick Road from the Lower King's Road to Samuel Vance's Mill for the Inhabitants residing in the upper part of the above said hundred (St. George's) and below the said King's Road, nor from the upper King's Road to said Mill for such of the Inhabitants who reside that way; But only such by-paths as has from time to time been made use of, which is a very great Inconvenience for such of the Inhabitants as do frequent the said Mill to get their own grain ground or to transport their wheat thither for sale."

The petitioner asked for a road "from the lower King's road which shall pass between the improved

lands of William Golden and James Macdonough to the said mill and from thence to the upper Kings road near to the new meeting-house or upper part of David Witherspoon's plantation." The signers were William Whittet, William Price, William Hannoway, Daniel McConnell, F. V. Bebbler, David Witherspoon, George Van Yott, James Bryan, Charles Bryan, William Golden, Isaac Vandike, Jacob Peterson, Archibald Fowler, Thomas McGraw, James Piper, Jos. Macdonough, William Hanson, Richard Cantwell, John Hauson, Francis Thornton, Andrew Vance, Henry Van Bebbler, John McCoole, Jr., Leonard King, Francis King, Samuel Smith, David Thomas, John Cruzan, David Stewart.

These names probably include all the leading land-owners in the vicinity at that time. The road was allowed and laid out. It began at the "Trap" (Macdonough) and passed Vance's mill at the foot of the pond on Drawyer's Creek and to David Witherspoon's plantation at Middletown. Richard Cantwell lived at Cantwell's Bridge (Odessa), and Henry Van Bebbler at Kirkwood, where was an old tannery occupied many years previous as well as later by the Van Bebblers. The mill owned by Samuel Vance in 1761 was originally the property of his son John, who built it after 1733, when he came into possession of the land. He sold it to his father September 21, 1759, who, on May 19, 1766, sold it to John Jones. About 1800 it passed to William Vandegrift and is now owned by William H. Vosshall & Bro.

Middletown is mentioned in official records as early as 1771, in August of which year Jonas Preston owned the old Noxon grist-mill, on one of the branches of Appoquinimink Creek, and asked for the reopening of a road towards the place "now known by the name of Middletown," which road Benjamin Noxon had fenced up.

After the death of David Witherspoon his estate passed to his nephew, Thomas, who conducted the old Peterson tannery. Thomas married Susanna, daughter of Dr. Sluyter Bouchell, who was also a resident of Middletown. A large portion of the neighboring land became vested in Dr. Bouchell, who, November 5, 1790, sold to Jesse Higgins, of Damascus, the tract formerly belonging to Thomas Witherspoon. In 1816 there were only a few houses at the intersection of Main and Broad Streets within the present limits of the town, but the village began to grow, and in 1850 there were three hundred and sixty-eight inhabitants. Previous to the construction of the railroad the town was growing toward Odessa, principally on Main Street, but since that time it has extended to the railroad, and has spread itself on other streets than Main. One of the men most prominent in advancing local interests was Robert A. Cochran, who came to Middletown in 1837, and purchased the Middletown Hotel. This he improved and purchased other property, on which he erected buildings. The growth of the town since 1855 has been quite rapid, and in 1860 there were five hundred and twenty-three inhabitants. On

February 12, 1861, Middletown was incorporated and granted municipal privileges. The board of control was vested in five commissioners who were given authority to improve the old streets and open new ones. The town as laid out by the commissioners is a rectangle, and extends half a mile each way on Main Street, east and west of Broad Street, and a quarter of a mile each way on Broad Street, north and south of Main Street. With the exception of a fire which occurred May 2, 1882, and the storm of August 29, 1873, Middletown has suffered no considerable injury. This fire began in the carriage works of J. M. Cox & Brother, and destroyed that place and ten other buildings, among which was the new St. Anne's P. E. Church. Fire companies from Wilmington came and rendered much assistance in extinguishing the flames. The storm of August 20, 1873, flooded the streets, washed away the bridges in the vicinity, and made travel dangerous and difficult, besides doing considerable damage in other ways.

Col. Joshua Clayton, a retired farmer, was the son of the Hon. Thomas Clayton, formerly a United States Senator and a chief justice of Delaware, and was born at Dover August 2, 1802. When fifteen years of age he was a pupil in the classical school of Rev. Francis Hindman, at Newark, Del., and attended that school for three years. In 1818 he entered Princeton College. In the first half of his third year here his health became so much impaired that he was obliged to leave college. But in the same year, 1821, he became a student of law in his father's office, applying himself to his studies as his health would permit. In 1822 he went to spend a year in the law-office of Judge Alex. L. Hayes, a well-known jurist of Reading, Pa. In the following year, 1823, he accompanied Hon. Caesar A. Rodney, United States minister, as private secretary, to the Argentine Republic. The journey thither was made on the old frigate "Congress," by way of Spain, the coast of Africa and Rio Janeiro, to Buenos Ayres.

Three months after arriving at their destination Minister Rodney's health failed, and Mr. Clayton was sent home with dispatches for the government. Mr. Rodney's death, soon afterwards, made it necessary to reorganize the legation, and Col. Clayton remained at home.

Col. Clayton was admitted to the bar at Dover in 1825, and practiced law there until 1830, when, yielding to the force of natural inclinations, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and settled at "Choptank on the Hill," in Bohemia Manor. At the beginning of his operations here he was compelled to incur liabilities to the extent of three hundred dollars, which, at the time, appeared to be a greater undertaking than it would have seemed later. He soon liquidated this debt, however, and pressed on to greater accomplishments. For fifty-seven years Mr. Clayton left forensic competitions and juridical honors to others, "while," as he expressed it, "he wrestled with the clods," and with "ploughs which,



THE
END

twenty-three individuals. On Monday, May 10, 1904,

were five hundred and twenty-three inhabitants. On Tuesday next the city,



Leuck F. Shalcross

17th of that year by sixty ten-candle-power electric father's farm, the place where his father was born, in



W. H. H. H. H.

in those days, never had a share to please him, being badly shaped and often made of wood"—very inferior to the implements of the present day. Using superior judgment in the drainage and culture of his then unpromising land, by the judicious use of lime and ditches and sub-soil ploughing, the place was made both productive and healthful, and has remained so. His methods were approved and followed by neighbors and acquaintances, among whom may be mentioned his long-time friend, Gov. B. T. Biggs. The result has been the great improvement of the lands and a remarkable elimination of malarial influences. Col. Clayton at one time owned over three thousand five hundred acres of land. Of this he gave two thousand four hundred acres to his ten children.

Before his death he reflected with sincere satisfaction upon the happy outcome of his unaided efforts. Four times he was commissioned colonel—first by Gov. Hazlet, then by Gov. Thos. Stockton, again by Gov. Wm. Temple, and lastly, when war was anticipated with England on account of the dispute over the boundary of Oregon. Col. Clayton was married, in 1833, to his cousin, Miss Lydia, daughter of Richard Clayton. She died in January, 1849, and left him three children,—Thomas, Henry and Richard. On the 22d of February, 1850, he married Miss Martha E., daughter of Richard Lockwood, a well-known merchant of Middletown. She died in March, 1887, a few months before the untimely death of their youngest son, Eugene, who fell a victim to the poisonous drugs used by him in his skillful art as a taxidermist. This young man of rare taste and skill in the work to which he was passionately—too ardently—devoted, has left a large collection of birds and animals prepared with artistic excellence as proofs of his dexterity in his art, and as precious mementos of his brief life. He died in September, 1887, at the early age of twenty-seven. By his second marriage eight children were added to Col. Clayton's family. Of these six survive, viz.: Adelaide Young, McComb, Mary W., Joshua, Elizabeth and Frances. Colonel Clayton was always an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He died suddenly on February 13, 1888, at his beautiful suburban villa, close to Middletown.

Middletown has at present about sixteen hundred inhabitants. Excellent facilities for travel and transportation are afforded by the Delaware Division of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Although almost destitute of manufactories of any sort, the town is gradually growing and improving. Situated in the midst of an excellent farming region, employment is given to many of its citizens at tilling the soil. The business interests of the town are also affected by the sale and exchange of the abundant products of the farms in the vicinity. It has always been well lighted,—first by lamps till 1880, then by gas till 1886 and since August 17th of that year by sixty ten-candle-power electric

lights. Preparations are now being made to supply the town with water from drive wells, which will doubtless prove an excellent safeguard against fires. The following have been the town commissioners since the incorporation :

- 1861.—Levi Ryan, Wm. L. Bucke, E. T. Evans, John K. Smith, Chas. Tatman, Jr.
 1862.—Henry D. Howell, John K. Smith, R. H. Foster, Martin E. Walker, Chas. Tatman, Jr.
 1863-64.—Henry D. Howell, Samuel Penington, R. H. Foster, Martin E. Walker, Chas. Tatman, Jr.
 1865.—Zachariah Jones, William L. Bucke, Samuel Penington, Chas. Tatman, Jr., James Culbertson.
 1866.—H. D. Howell, Samuel Penington, Chas. Tatman, Jr., Richard E. Smith, Clayton Wilder.
 1867.—David McKee, Chas. Tatman, Jr., H. D. Howell, John B. Deakyno, Nimrod French.
 1868.—Robert A. Cochran, Zachariah Jones, J. Thomas Budd.
 1869.—Martin E. Walker, John Morrison, Charles Tatman, Jr., Thos. Massey.
 1870.—R. H. Foster, Thos. Massey, Samuel W. Roberts, G. G. Cham, berlain, Chas. Tatman, Jr.
 1871.—R. H. Foster, Thos. Massey, G. G. Chamberlain, Thos. W. Bucke, Thos. E. Hurn.
 1872.—R. H. Foster, Thos. E. Hurn, Chas. Tatman, Jr., Jas. B. Clark-son, Wm. H. Cann.
 1873.—Thomas E. Hurn, James H. Scowdrick, Samuel R. Stephens, John B. Roberts, Thomas Massey.
 1874.—Thomas E. Hurn, James H. Scowdrick, J. F. Eliason, L. G. Vandegrift, J. H. Hall.
 1875.—E. W. Lockwood, Louis P. McDowell, J. R. Hall, Joseph H. Walker, L. G. Vandegrift.
 1876.—Thos. E. Hurn, Geo. W. Wilson, W. W. Wilson, Thomas Massey, James H. Scowdrick.
 1877.—R. H. Foster, John R. Hall, S. S. Holten, Joseph W. Geary.
 1878.—E. W. Lockwood, two years; Thomas Massey, Jr., one year; Joseph Hanson, two years; George Eckenhofer, one year; R. H. Eliason, one year.
 1879.—Thomas W. Bucke, one year; R. H. Eliason, W. Scott Way, George Eckenhofer, two years.
 1880.—Thos. W. Bucke, Joseph Hanson.
 1881.—R. Henry Eliason, Wm. H. Moore, Jefferson B. Foard.
 1882.—Joseph Hanson, John C. Stuart.
 1883.—Wm. P. Biggs, Chas. H. Howell, Thos. W. Bucke.
 1884.—Joseph Hanson, S. S. Holten.
 1885.—Thos. W. Bucke, Wm. P. Biggs, John S. Crouch.
 1886.—Geo. Eckenhofer, Thos. Massey, two years; Jacob M. Foster, John H. Parvis, Wm. K. Lockwood, one year.
 1887.—Geo. S. Hopkins, Harry Davis, N. J. Williams.

Sereck F. Shallcross, a farmer, was born March 29, 1816, in Oxford township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. His parents, Jacob Shallcross and Margaret, daughter of Sereck Fox, were also born in the same township, and had a family of eight children, of which the subject of this sketch was the eldest. His brothers and sisters were Ann Eliza, Mary, Catharine, Sarah, William, Thomas and Fanny. At his father's home place during his early years he was engaged in farming and continued this occupation in his native township until 1842, when he came to Delaware and settled near Odessa, where he now resides. In 1843, Mr. Shallcross was married to Ann Fenton, of Abington township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. They have had five children, viz.: Jacob, James, Anna, Sereck and William. Jacob married Thirza Shallcross, daughter of William Shallcross, of Kent County, Maryland. James married Mary, daughter of Wilson E. Vandegrift, of St. George's Hundred. Anna, who died June 18, 1887, was married to Israel Williams, of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Sereck married Mary, daughter of Elias Moore, of Appoquinimink Hundred. William resides on his father's farm, the place where his father was born, in

Philadelphia County. William is married to Miss Betty Deakyne, of Blackbird Hundred. Mr. Shallcross is still living on the same place to which he came in 1842. He has been elected five times as a county commissioner from St. George's Hundred, each term being for four years. He is now a commissioner serving his fifth term in the Levy Court. Mr. Shallcross is a man of vigorous constitution and bears his years and labors well.

OLD BUILDINGS.—Perhaps the oldest building in Middletown is the frame house owned by the Middletown Academy and occupied by Jacob Heintz as a residence. It is the first west of the Town Hall and the only hip-roofed house in town. The house occupied by J. Thomas Budd is also very old and was built by a man named Lloyd from Maryland. The dwelling-house connected with the People's Bank is an old building and was for many years used as a store-room. In 1884 a venerable structure known as the "Wren's Nest" was torn down. It stood on East Main Street, near Broad. An old log building, on the corner of Main and Church Streets, was torn down in 1887. It was owned by Mrs. Devereaux and was probably one of the first houses in the town. The Crawford farm-house on Broad Street, now owned and occupied by John A. Reynolds, dates back to the early days of Middletown.

SCHOOLS.—At the division of the State into school districts, the territory in and around Middletown was embraced in District No. 60. A small school-house was erected about 1830, on a street known as "School-House Lane," near the present residence of Josiah Blackley. At a later period the district was divided and No. 94 was formed. No school-house was erected for this district, but the school was held in private houses. In 1876 an agreement was made with the trustees of the academy for the use of the academy for public-school purposes, and by the act of Assembly of January 29, 1877, Districts 60 and 94 were consolidated under the name of the Middletown schools. Since the consolidation the board of control is vested in nine directors, six elected by the people and three appointed by the trustees of the academy. The schools are in an excellent condition, and during the winter of 1886-87 there were enrolled two hundred and sixty-eight resident and fifteen non-resident pupils. Five teachers preside over the five departments. Mr. A. S. Wright served as principal from the consolidation of the schools until June 24, 1887. The first board of directors of the consolidated districts was: Edward W. Lockwood, William Green, Alfred G. Cox, John W. Jolls, Nathaniel Williams, Samuel Penington, D. L. Dunning, John R. Hall and Merritt N. Willits. With the exceptions of Edward W. Lockwood, Merritt N. Willits and John R. Hall, the board remains unchanged at the present. Their places are filled by W. P. Biggs, Thomas Cavender and Henry Clayton.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.—This institution was erected from the proceeds of a lottery authorized by

an act of Assembly of January 3, 1824. The act named Richard Mansfield, Arnold Naudain, Outten Davis, William H. Crawford and Richard E. Cochran as managers and empowered them to "institute, carry on and draw a lottery, in one or more classes, for raising a sum of money not exceeding six thousand dollars clear of all expenses," and to apply this sum to "the erection of a building sufficiently large to contain rooms for an academy and elementary school, and also a room for public worship, with such other rooms as they might deem proper and necessary, the room for public worship to be free for all denominations of Churches." Richard Mansfield, Arnold Naudain, Outten Davis and William H. Crawford met at the house of Daniel Haines on December 13, 1824, and organized. John Ginn was elected to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the removal of Richard E. Cochran from the neighborhood. Richard Mansfield was elected chairman and William H. Crawford secretary. On February 9, 1825, a supplementary act was passed for raising four thousand dollars to be invested as an endowment fund. In March of the same year Outten Davis resigned and John Eddows was elected his successor. The lottery scheme was sold May 10, 1825, to John B. Yeates, of New York, Archibald McIntire, of Philadelphia, and Thomas and James Skeldig, of New York, for ten thousand dollars.

On November 19, 1825, six acres of land and a building thereon was purchased by the trustees from Outten Davis for one thousand dollars. It was that portion of Middletown fronting on Main Street from the west line of the Town Hall property to Scott Street and extending back to the present line of Lake Street at the northwest corner and to the present academy lot on the northeast corner. On January 21, 1826, an act was passed incorporating Richard Mansfield, John Eddows, John Ginn, William H. Crawford and Arnold Naudain and their successors as "the trustees of the Middletown Academy." At a meeting of the trustees in February, 1826, the chairman was instructed to advertise for proposals for "building an Academy two stories high, with two rooms on each floor, and a hall ten feet wide in the centre, with cellar underneath the whole; to be built of the best materials and in a plain but substantial manner." The contract was awarded to Henry Little for five thousand dollars.

Andrew Garretson, the tenant on the six acres purchased of Outten Davis, refused to surrender possession. In this emergency William H. Crawford donated two acres of adjoining land, and on this the building was erected. His deed bears date May 13, 1826. The corner-stone of the new building was laid August 24, 1826. In March of the following year William H. Crawford was requested to go to Philadelphia and examine the different kinds of rough-casting. He advised the imitation of marble and his suggestion was adopted. In June, Arnold Naudain was instructed to purchase a bell not ex-

ceeding one hundred and fifty pounds in weight. At a meeting in August of that year Richard Mansfield was re-elected president and John Eddowes was chosen secretary and Arnold Naudain treasurer. Chairman Crawford was appointed to contract for twenty-five desks. In September Rev. Joseph Wilson was engaged to take charge of the school and open it on October 15, 1827. Miss Isabella Anderson was engaged to open a female school in December. In 1829 the Legislature empowered the board to elect two additional trustees, and Joseph B. Ginn and Richard Lockwood were chosen on March 27th of that year. In August, 1830, Mr. Wilson resigned and Samuel G. Appleton was elected principal. He resigned in December and the school was closed until 1832 when Henry L. Davis became principal, which position he held until 1834, when Mr. Smith succeeded him. In 1838 William Harris was elected principal, and in April, 1840, he reported that there were thirty-three pupils in attendance and the tuition fees amounted to four hundred and thirty dollars. Joseph A. White succeeded Harris in 1841 and was in turn succeeded by him the following year. Rev. I. H. Tyng was principal from 1842 until 1844, when the academy was rented by Payson Williams, of Germantown. From 1844 to 1876 the principals were Thomas D. Maddin, H. C. Fries, George F. Hitchcock, Theodore E. Primrose, James B. McDowell, Rufus Sanders, Rev. I. W. Macbeth, Charles H. Holloway, J. E. Newman, — Hicks, — Wood, S. B. Jones and Sumner Stevens. In 1876 an agreement was made by the school commissioners of Districts Nos. 60 and 94 and the trustees of the Academy, and the Academy leased for public school purposes for a year. Since that time public school has been held in the Academy. One of the terms of the contract was that a free school of not less than three grades and also a classical or high school should be kept open in the Academy for not less than nine months in the year. Since 1876 the academy and free school have a common history. The present trustees are John P. Cochran, Henry Davis, Nathaniel Williams, R. T. Cochran, H. A. Nowland, William Green and Samuel Penington.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Previous to 1742 the inhabitants of Middletown and vicinity worshipped at Drawyer's Church. In that year occurred the great division of the Old and New Schools of the Presbyterian faith, and the adherents of the New School withdrew from Drawyer's Church and established the congregations of St. George's and Forest. The site on which the original Forest Church was erected was granted by Robert Alexander to Peter Bayard, James Bayard, Sluyter Bouchell, Benjamin Sluyter, William Moore, John Moody, James Shaw, Thomas Rothwell and John Vandyke, trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Bohemia, in Maryland, and Appoquinimy in New Castle County, under the care of the Synod of New York. The deed bears date June 6, 1750, and is for 123 perches of land surveyed and laid out for the erection of a

Presbyterian Church. The churches of St. George's and Forest united under one pastorate, and were served for sixteen years by Rev. John Rodgers, who was installed March 16, 1749. Dr. Rodgers was very popular and drew largely from the other congregations. He was called to Wall Street Church, New York, in 1765. He was moderator of the First General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. During the Revolutionary War he took an active part in the struggle and was appointed chaplain of Heath's brigade. The next pastor was Rev. Elihu Spencer, who served until October, 1771, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Smith, during whose pastorate the two congregations separated. Mr. Smith continued with the Forest Church until his death, in 1792. Rev. Mr. Cheally, his successor, was at first very popular, but scandals affected his character, his congregation fell away, the glebe was lost and the church verged on obliteration. It was next supplied by Rev. Messrs. Burton and Wilson, of Drawyer's. The old edifice standing in the southeast corner of the present cemetery fell into decay, and was finally sold and removed about 1840. No services had been held in it after the removal of Mr. Wilson, and the church became extinct as a separate organization. After the abandonment a number of the people worshipped at Drawyers' Church. In June, 1851, through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Handy, the present organization was effected. A lot of land, 120 feet front and 150 in depth, on Main Street, was purchased from R. A. Cochran. The contract for erecting the present church edifice was awarded to David Maxwell. The building was dedicated on the last Sunday of October, 1851, with ceremonies conducted by Rev. Dr. Brainerd and John Patton. The newly constituted church was composed of fourteen members—Joseph West (elder), Francis West, Sarah West, Thomas Murphey, Susan Murphey, Eliza P. Cochran, Lydia R. Rothwell, Elizabeth Price, Sarah Merritt, Lydia Jones, Mary Penington, Eliza Massey, James Burnham and Elizabeth A. Burnham.

The enterprise of erecting a building was carried on by individual effort, as the church was not organized, the session was not constituted, and no board of trustees was elected till the edifice was nearly completed. The first board of trustees of this organization was elected August 24, 1851, and was composed of Dr. Martin Barr, Dr. John Merritt, Major John Jones, Major William Rothwell, Robert T. Cochran, Robert A. Cochran, Samuel Penington, James H. Burnham, Joseph West, Thomas Murphey, Andrew Eliason and William C. Parker. In August, 1857, a lot adjoining the church was purchased as a site for a parsonage, which was soon completed. During the pastorate of Rev. W. C. Alexander the church has been enlarged and beautified at an outlay of nearly eight thousand dollars. It is now in a flourishing condition and has a membership of one hundred and fifty-eight. A Sunday-school with a membership of one hundred

and twenty-five, under Superintendent Edward Reynolds, is connected with the church.

The present board of trustees is Andrew Eliason, Samuel Penington, H. D. Howell, R. T. Cochran, D. L. Dunning, J. M. Rothwell, A. P. Crockett, G. W. W. Naudain, T. C. Murphey, S. M. Reynolds and G. D. Kelley.

The following pastors have officiated since the church was erected in the town :

Rev. Dr. Handy, from June, 1851, until October 19, 1853.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson, from September, 1853, until November, 1853.

Rev. Thomas Forster, from October 25, 1854, until October 3, 1855.

Rev. W. A. Rankin, from June 4, 1857, until 1861.

Rev. Isaac Riley, from March 5, 1862, until September 27, 1864.

Rev. John Patton, D.D., October, 1865, until April, 1889.

Rev. W. C. Alexander, from December, 1889, until the present.

The lot on which the former church stood is still in the possession of this congregation and is used as a burying-ground. The present church stands on the site of the Peterson family cemetery, and in front of the church are four tombs with the following inscriptions :

"Here lieth the Body of DAVID WITHERSPOON, Born in Ireland, County of London Derry. Departed this life April 7, 1763. Aged 58 years.

"In memory of JACOB PETERSON, Esq., Who died January 7, 1774. Aged 40 years. His abilities as a Physician, and his usefulness in Public and Domestic Life Render his Death a real Loss to all concerned in it."

"In memory of ANDREW PETERSON, Esq., Who departed this Life in January, 1741. Aged 58 years.

"Also of his Beloved, Late Mrs. HESTER WITHERSPOON, Who departed this life on the 18th Day of September, 1772. Aged 68 years.

"In memory of Miss PETERSON, Daughter of DOCT^r PETERSON, Who departed this Life June 5, 1784.

"This small Tribute paid,

"To merit unspeakable."

BETHESDA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Middletown, Delaware, was organized in the year 1822, by the election of Azariah Foster, Andrew Dill, Thomas Merritt, John Hays and Thomas Low as trustees to acquire and hold property in its name. During the same year a humble structure costing about nine hundred dollars was erected for the religious meetings of this people. Since it has been twice rebuilt,—in 1842 under the pastorate of the Rev. B. F. Price, and in 1880, under the pastorate of the Rev. T. E. Martindale. The present building is handsomely cushioned, carpeted and frescoed, and is more than ordinarily attractive in all of its apartments. The congregations are the largest in the community, numbering, in actual communicants, about three hundred, among whom are a number of the representative business men of the town, including the Hon. B. T. Biggs, the present Governor of the State. It has been blessed with several remarkable revivals, the largest of them occurring under the ministry of the Rev. L. C. Matlack, D.D., T. E. Martindale and the present pastor, Rev. R. H. Adams. The Sunday-school connected with the congregation is one of the most thoroughly organized and best disciplined in the State. Its superintendent, A. G. Cox, was chosen at the Conference, of 1834 as a lay delegate to that great law-making body, the General Conference of the

Methodist Episcopal Church. The benevolent contributions are large and annually increasing, ranking with the most prosperous churches of the Wilmington Conference. The Wilmington Conference held its annual session here in 1881, and was presided over by Bishop J. T. Hurst, D.D., LL.D. The entertainment furnished the ministry was of the most generous and cordial character. Among the ministers who have served this congregation are James Cunningham, Edwin L. Janes, Benj. F. Price, Thomas B. Tibbles, Ignatius T. Cooper, John B. Hagany, James Cunningham, John Henry, James R. Anderson, Joseph Aspril, Robert H. Patterson, John B. Maddux, James B. Merritt, George Heacock, Thomas W. Simpers, Alfred T. Scott, William H. Urie, Henry Colclazer, Vaughn Smith, Lucius C. Matlack, Thomas C. Martindale, W. L. S. Murray, Adam Stengle and R. H. Adams.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Previous to 1875 the Catholics of Middletown and Odessa formed a part of the Bohemia congregation, and were only visited on week-days by stations in private houses. In that year Sunday services began to be held in private houses and later in the Town Hall. The inconvenience attending these meetings led to a desire to have a church property devoted exclusively to their use and service. A lot fifty by one hundred feet was purchased in 1883, of E. R. Cochran, and the corner-stone was laid November 18th, with services conducted by Rev. Father Murphy, of Washington. On October 15, 1884, the church was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker. The church is a neat frame structure, Gothic in style, sixty-two by thirty-two feet, with spire and bell, and has a seating capacity for three hundred persons. The cost was about three thousand five hundred dollars. Its erection was due to the efforts of Rev. Father John D. Gaffney, S. J. Regular services are held three times a month. The church is under the management of the Jesuit Fathers. At present there are about two hundred communicants. A Sunday-school of about twenty-five scholars is connected with the church. The priests now in charge are Rev. J. M. Giraud, pastor, Rev. J. B. Archambaud, assistant.

INDUSTRIES.—The earliest industry in Middletown of which there is any record was the old Peterson tannery. In 1761 it was owned by David Witherspoon, who had purchased it of the heirs of Adam Peterson. After the death of David Witherspoon it passed into the hands of his nephew, Thomas Witherspoon, who operated it for some years. At a later period it became the property of Philip Reading, a son of the last missionary sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to St. Anne's Church. Philip Reading, Jr., married a Miss Peterson, and was the last one to operate the tannery. The old brick building, now used by William Green for a barn, was the bark-house of the tannery.

There was also an old brewery in operation for a few years in the northeastern portion of the town

about 1825, but all traces of its owners and affairs have entirely disappeared.

Wm. L. Bucke & Co. opened a foundry and machine-shop in March, 1856. Their first place of business was on the location now occupied by the residences of M. D. Wilson and E. B. Rice. In 1875 the building now occupied by them was erected. It is a one-story brick structure, forty by eighty feet. They moved into it January 1, 1876, and have since conducted business there.

Garrett Cox began the manufacture of wagons and carriages in Middletown about fifty years ago. Shortly afterwards he associated with himself his son, James M., and conducted business as Cox & Son. In 1857 the firm of J. M. Cox & Bro. was established and have since operated the carriage factory. On May 2, 1882, their works were destroyed by fire, and in a short time the present building was erected.

In 1882 W. P. Biggs, Henry Clayton, Charles S. Ellison and Joshua Clayton formed a co-partnership for the purpose of canning fruits and vegetables, under the name of Biggs, Clayton & Co. The necessary buildings were erected on the corner of Scott and Lake Streets, where the business was conducted for two seasons, of four months each, and then abandoned. Employment was given to about one hundred and twenty persons. The buildings have been unoccupied since 1884.

The Delmarvia Manufacturing Company was incorporated March 18, 1873, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. Two acres of land were purchased on the corner of Cochran and Reading Streets, and the buildings were completed in August, fitted up with four evaporators, and had a capacity of eight hundred baskets of peaches, forty-eight thousand ears of corn and three thousand five hundred buckets of berries per day. The first officers were: President, C. C. Sellers; Vice-President, James C. Jackson; Secretary, James P. Meade; Treasurer, H. N. Willits; Superintendent, J. William Cox; Directors, R. A. Cochran, Jos. Roberts, E. C. Fenimore and John Cochran.

On September 8, 1887, Mr. Sellers resigned as president and R. A. Cochran was elected. On January 10, 1874, Jos. Rogers succeeded H. N. Willits as treasurer, and on July 5th Mr. Roberts was also elected secretary to succeed James P. Meade. The factory was operated by the company until November 5, 1876, when it was discontinued. In March, 1877, the property was sold by the sheriff and purchased by R. A. Cochran. It burned down September 8, 1887, and at that time was operated by Williams & Marvel, of Wilmington.

About the year 1570, John Cochran crossed over from Paisley, in Scotland, to the North of Ireland. He was a clansman of the powerful house of Donaldson, and of kin with its noble head. For several generations his descendants were born, tilled the land, married and died in the home of their adoption. Many were of the gentry, most were yeomen, but all

led sober, upright, righteous lives, feared God and kept His commandments. The family names were carefully perpetuated. James, the son of John, was succeeded by John, who, in turn, was father of another James. Then came Robert, called "honest," to distinguish him from others of the same name. His sons were James, Stephen and David, and these latter crossed the sea and settled in Pennsylvania, where unmolested they might continue to worship in the faith of their fathers.

James married his kinswoman, Isabella, the daughter of "deaf" Robert. Their children were Ann, Robert, James, John, Stephen, Jane and George. Ann married the Rev. John Roan, or Rohan, as it was indifferently spelled; Jane became the wife of Rev. Alexander Mitchell; Robert died, leaving a daughter Isabella; James died in April, 1768, preceded in his departure out of this world by his father, James, who died in the autumn of 1766.

This is the race of the Cochrans from the period when they quitted their home in Scotland to the time when their bones were first laid in the New World. James, Stephen and David settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and laid out their farms near the rippling currents of Octorara. As appears from the records, James first resided in Sadsbury, in the same county and State. In 1742 he purchased one hundred and thirty-five acres additional in the same township, but it was not until the year 1745 that a large tract in Fallowfield, owned in common by the three brothers, was divided, and a patent issued by John, Thomas and Richard Penn to James, for three contiguous lots, aggregating four hundred and thirty acres.

This tract lay to the south of Stephen's and David's shares. Through the northern portion, and near to the northwestern boundary, dividing it from the land of Stephen, ran the New Castle road, to-day called the Gap and Newport turnpike. There the little village of Cochranville, by its name perpetuates the traditions of the clan, whose pibroch and whose slogan have long ceased to sound on Scottish hills. These facts may be found in an article contributed by Walter L. C. Biddle to the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. III., No. 3, 1879, pp. 241, 242, and also in Judge J. Smith Futhy's "History of Chester County." One of the scions of the original Cochran stock settled in New Castle County, Delaware, near Summit Bridge, and had a son James, who also lived there and had the following children, viz.: William, who still survives, (February, 1888); Francis, Robert A., and James.

Robert A. Cochran, the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 11, 1805, on what is known as the Levels, about three miles southwest of Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware, on the farm now owned and occupied by Joseph Roberts. Soon after his birth his father, James Cochran, who was born near Summit Bridge, New Castle County, bought and removed to a farm on Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, near what is now Murphy's Mill, about five miles

from Middletown. Up to about the time he was sixteen years of age, he worked hard on the farm for nine months in the year, and during a part of the winter months he attended a poor public school in Middletown, many times walking the five miles each way morning and night.

When about sixteen years old he went to Turner's Creek, in Kent County, Md., to clerk in a store, where he stayed about two years. He then went on horseback to Alabama with an uncle, who was a large cotton-planter, to superintend for him a portion of his business. Being very frugal, he had saved a little money during this time, and when about twenty years of age he paid his own way for tuition at a seminary for about a year, shortly after which he enlisted in General Scott's army to fight the Indians in Florida, in what is known as the Seminole War. He stayed until the war was over, and thrilling indeed it was to hear him relate the many hair-breadth escapes he made from the savages and from the dreadful fevers that prevailed in the swamps of that wild region around Tampa Bay and the Everglades. After the war he spent several years more in different parts of the South, chiefly in Alabama and Georgia, during which time he managed to save a few thousand dollars. Meanwhile he made several trips to his old home in Maryland on horseback, and finally concluded to leave the South and settle permanently near his old home. On his way back he stopped to rest at Joppa Cross-Roads, in Harford County, Md., which lies immediately on the turnpike then known as the Philadelphia and Baltimore turnpike and stage-route, and where now stands a station on the new Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, called Joppa. Sojourning with his friends and relatives, John Rouse and family, he there and then first met the bright and beautiful girl, Mary L. Rouse, then seventeen years of age, whom he afterwards married, in little over a year. Sarah Rouse, the mother of Mary L., whose maiden-name was Sarah Cochran, had removed from Delaware to Harford County some years before, and was a relative of Robert A. Cochran, and closely connected with the numerous Cochran family of Baltimore City and Harford County, Md.

The marriage took place at Joppa September 21, 1837. The bride and groom went very soon thereafter to Middletown, Del., and spent the following winter with ex-Governor John P. and R. T. Cochran. In the spring following they took board at the Middletown Hotel, and Mr. Cochran engaged in the lumber business. In about a year afterwards he bought the hotel and about seventy acres of land, lying contiguous thereto, on which a good part of the town now stands.

In 1844 he bought, on the levels near Middletown, a farm, lying adjacent to the one on which he was born, which he proceeded to improve in a vigorous manner. In 1849 he built a large brick house and commodious out-buildings upon it, and removed

thereto in the summer of 1850, and by his untiring industry and good management in a few years converted it from a barren common to a rich and fertile farm.

In 1861 Mr. Cochran was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, and served through the regular term. He also served in the extra session of 1862. Before the war he had acted with the old Whig party.

In 1866 he left the farm and removed to Middletown again, and devoted himself to building up the town and the management of his seven farms, all of which he had, by his industry, economy and good management, succeeded in buying and paying for in a few years entirely by his own exertion and unaided by any one to the extent of five hundred dollars. He had often been heard to say that when he started South he had just ten cents in his pocket, and he never received a cent from his father's small estate.

There never lived a more industrious and economical and honest man than Robert A. Cochran. Many people say that the town of Middletown would never have been what it is to-day had it not been for him, and the many buildings he erected there stand as monuments to commemorate his enterprise, quite as significant as the granite shaft that marks his tomb in the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

He died November 2, 1882, being within nine days of seventy-seven years of age. His wife had died January 24, 1877. He left an estate valued at two hundred thousand dollars. The children born to Robert A. and Mary L. Cochran were as follows: Edwin R., now clerk of the peace for New Castle County, and married to Ada C., daughter of Charles Beasten, of Odessa, Del. (his home is near Middletown, in a commodious dwelling, built by his father in 1865; he has three children—Edwin R., Jr., Blanche B. and Ada L. Cochran); two sons bore the name of William H. Cochran (the first was born June 16, 1840, the second August 20, 1841; both are now dead); James F., born August 22, 1843; Sarah O., born May 17, 1845; R. Alvin, born February 24, 1849; Christopher C., born April 27, 1851; Mary L., born April 17, 1853; Florence E., born March 30, 1861; and Amanda S., born April 16, 1855, are all deceased, and, with the exception of R. Alvin, died before their father. Frances E., born May 10, 1847, is the wife of William A. Comegys, a relative of Chief Justice Comegys. He is deputy collector of Internal Revenue, and resides at Middletown. Josephine R., born November 30, 1857, is the wife of Mr. Frank Conrey, of Chesapeake City.

Mr. Cochran was an adherent and one of the founders, and from its foundation until his death one of the trustees of the Forest Presbyterian Church at Middletown.

Two children have been born to Mrs. Wm. A. Comegys, viz.: Robert A. and Joseph P. Robert A. Cochran (now deceased) left three children, viz.: Evelyn, Bertie and Louise. Mrs. J. R. Conrey has one son, Frank.



In 1874 J. B. Fenimore built a new machine works near the Delmarvia fruit factory. This was occupied for about three years by D. Woodall & Co. as a foundry and machine-shop. In 1877 it was fitted up by Wm. R. Rothwell & Co., for a basket factory, but never operated. It was next used for one season by Parvis & Biggs as a phosphate manufactory. In 1886 H. L. Arthur leased the property and fitted it up with machinery for canning tomatoes and peaches. During the season of two months per year he gives employment to seventy persons. He cans tomatoes principally and has a capacity for fifteen thousand cases per season. His principal shipments are to New York and Toledo.

In 1887 J. B. Maxwell erected a canning factory, the main building of which is two stories high and forty-eight by sixty-four feet. In the rear of this is a one-story building, thirty by eighty-eight feet. The establishment will be used during the canning season for putting up the "Lion" brand of tomatoes, and for about six months more of the year for manufacturing mince-meat and will give employment to fifty persons. The capacity for this year is one hundred and fifty thousand cans, which will be shipped principally to Philadelphia.

In 1885 G. W. Stephens opened a brick-yard within the limits of Middletown. Employment is given to ten men for seven months each year. Five grades are manufactured which aggregate six hundred thousand bricks per year. The majority of these are used in the vicinity.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.—On February 25, 1859, the "Citizens' Bank of the State of Delaware," at Middletown, was chartered. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars, which was divided into one thousand shares at fifty dollars each. The bank was opened for business January 23, 1860, in a building on the corner of Broad and Main Streets, where G. W. W. Naudain's store now stands. The officers at that time were,—President, George Derrickson; Cashier, James McDowell; Teller, John Z. Crouch; Directors, John Eliason, Benjamin Gibbs, Richard Lockwood, Thomas Murphy, Richard Seamans, Albert Penington, William C. Eliason, Robert A. Cochran.

In 1861 John Z. Crouch resigned the position of teller and John R. Hall was chosen his successor. At the decease of Cashier James McDowell in 1862, John R. Hall was elected to succeed him, and Joseph L. Gibson was chosen teller. In 1865 it was decided to convert the bank into a national bank, and increase the capital stock to eighty thousand dollars. It was officered then as follows: President, George Derrickson; Cashier, John R. Hall; Teller, Joseph L. Gibson; Directors, Thomas Murphy, Richard Seamans, Benjamin Gibbs, Wm. C. Eliason, C. B. Ellison, Jas. M. Cox, Dr. J. V. Crawford, James Garman.

In 1867 Joseph L. Gibson resigned his position and accepted the cashiership of the New Castle County Bank, at Odessa. J. B. Clarkson was elected his suc-

cessor and was teller till 1874, when he resigned and John S. Crouch was chosen.

In 1868 Wm. C. Eliason was succeeded as director by Jesse Lake, who, with Richard Seamans, was succeeded in the following year by William Green and William B. Thomas. Henry Clayton was elected in 1870 as the successor to Wm. B. Thomas. During this year a lot on Broad Street was purchased of Robert A. Cochran by the bank. In the fall the erection of a commodious brick building was begun. It was completed the following year at a cost of twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.

Since that time the building has been used for banking purposes. In January, 1871, George Derrickson resigned his position as president, and Dr. J. V. Crawford was elected his successor. He filled the position until 1874, when he resigned and Henry Clayton, the present president, was chosen. The officers in this year were: President, Henry Clayton; Cashier, John R. Hall; Teller, John S. Crouch; Directors, Benjamin Gibbs, Benjamin T. Biggs, John A. Reynolds, James Culbertson, Jacob B. Cazier, Edward C. Fenimore, Martin E. Walker and Joseph Biggs. There was no change in the board until 1882, when Andrew Woodall was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Benjamin Gibbs. In the following year the decease of Martin E. Walker caused a vacancy which was filled by the election of Colonel Joshua Clayton.

In June, 1884, John S. Crouch was elected to succeed John R. Hall as cashier, and Leonidas Darlington was chosen teller. On May 11, 1885, the corporate existence of the bank was extended for a period of twenty years. The bank is well managed and at the present time has a surplus of sixteen thousand dollars. The officers are: President, Henry Clayton; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, Leonidas Darlington; Assistant Teller, R. T. Clayton; Directors, John A. Reynolds, B. T. Biggs, J. B. Cazier, Andrew Woodall, James Culbertson, Thomas Cavender, Joseph Biggs and Joshua Clayton, of Thomas.

The People's National Bank of Middletown was authorized to begin the business of banking on July 31, 1883. The first meeting was held May 1, 1883, and Dr. J. V. Crawford, Andrew Eliason, William Green, Samuel Mallalieu and G. W. W. Naudain reported the following persons for the Managing Committee: T. C. Cruikshank, William K. Lockwood, Andrew Eliason, John Diehl, Samuel Mallalieu, B. F. H. Caulk, Dr. J. V. Crawford, H. H. Appleton, J. A. Pool, James M. Vandegrift, William Green, Charles Derrickson, G. E. Hukill, W. R. Cochran, Thomas Cavender, G. W. W. Naudain, E. R. Cochran and James R. Hoffecker. The disposition of the stock was left to this committee, with instructions to sell to no person more than thirty shares. On May 29th they reported the stock all taken, and notice was sent to each subscriber to pay in ten per cent. of the amount subscribed. On June 2d a meeting of the stockholders was called and an organization effected.

It was decided to elect nine directors from Delaware and three from Maryland. The following received the highest number of votes and were declared elected: Dr. J. V. Crawford, G. W. W. Naudain, William Cochran, Z. A. Pool, G. E. Hukill, T. C. Cruikshank, Andrew Eliason, William Green, George L. Townsend, H. A. Nowland, Samuel Mallalieu and I. G. Griffith.

At a meeting of the directors held June 9th, Dr. J. V. Crawford was chosen president; William R. Cochran, vice-president; and G. W. W. Naudain, secretary. Mr. Naudain resigned his position as secretary on June 30th, and George L. Townsend was elected his successor. On the same day the corporation rented from Colonel Joshua Clayton a room on the corner of Broad and Main Streets, and proceeded to fit it up for a banking-room. George D. Kelley was elected cashier on the 21st day of July and has served in that capacity to the present time. On July 28th William A. Comegys was elected teller, which position he held until November 29, 1884, when he resigned and Sewell Green, the present teller, was chosen. The bank was opened for business on August 15, 1883. In January, 1884, Messrs. Hukill, Naudain and Eliason were appointed a committee to select a suitable bank property, and on February 16th they were instructed to purchase a house of L. P. McDowell and an adjoining lot of Miss M. A. C. Roberts, both on Main Street. The house was remodeled and fitted up as a residence for the cashier. On June 21, 1884, the contract for the erection of the present bank building was awarded to C. N. Dodd. The new building was completed and opened in December, 1884. On November 3, 1883, William Green resigned his position as director and George W. Polk was elected. In January, 1885, B. F. H. Caulk was elected the successor of Samuel Mallalieu. On April 3, 1886, I. G. Griffith resigned and G. F. Brady was elected. On May 7, 1887, George M. D. Hart was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George W. Polk. The capital stock is eighty thousand dollars and is divided into eight hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. The surplus is two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The present officers are: President, J. V. Crawford, M.D.; Cashier, George D. Kelley; Teller, Sewell Green; Directors, G. W. W. Naudain, William Cochran, Z. A. Pool, G. E. Hukill, Andrew Eliason, George M. D. Hart, George L. Townsend, H. A. Nowland, B. F. H. Caulk, T. C. Cruikshank and G. F. Brady.

James V. Crawford, M.D., the president of the People's National Bank, was born in Baltimore in 1824, in which city he was educated, and where he lived until 1846, when he became a resident of Delaware.

He traces his ancestry back to James Crawford, a Scotch, or Scotch-Irish gentleman of some means and good position, who came with Sir Robert Carr, as a volunteer on the military expedition sent by the British government, in 1664, to drive out the Dutch,

who had taken possession of the Delaware colony. This expedition was organized in the vicinity of Windsor, England, and was composed, as military expeditions generally were at that time, of younger sons of good families, eager for any stirring adventure in western wilds. As Windsor at that time was the country residence of the Stuart Kings, who were Scotch, many of their countrymen would naturally resort to that place as applicants for place or favors. This accounts for some of the Scotch names in the regiment. Though there was difference in military rank among them, there appears to have been little or none in their social position.

After the successful result of this expedition, James Crawford concluded to cast his lot with the hardy pioneers of the English colony, and remained at or near the New Castle settlement. Several tracts of land and a house at New Castle were bestowed upon him, as the records say, in 1667, for meritorious military service. He afterwards, in 1675 and in 1682, obtained by two separate deeds eight hundred acres of land from the English Governor Nichols, and from Edmund Andross, Deputy Governor of the New York province, before the Delaware settlement was sold to William Penn. These tracts were improved and left to his heirs at his death in 1683. His widow, Judith Crawford, married Edward Gibbs, by whom she had two children, Edward and Benjamin. John Crawford, a son of the pioneer James Crawford, became an Episcopal clergyman, and went to England. George, a great-grandson, went South about 1747, and Eleanor, a sister of George, married a Porter, the ancestor of the former Commodore Porter of the United States navy. Most of the descendants of James Crawford have resided as landed proprietors in what is now the county of New Castle. Among the living male descendants are Theodore F. Crawford, of Wilmington, and the Rev. John Crawford, formerly of Wilmington.

The particular care given to education and the advancement of family interests, which distinguishes the Scotch-Irish people, has been characteristic of the Crawfords. Hence they have been found more attentive to the interests and duties of private life than solicitous of public honors. Many of them lie buried in the cemetery attached to Drawyer's Church, near Odessa, and their names are prominent in the annals of that old church. The grandfather of Dr. Crawford, whose name was also James, lost the bulk of a good hereditary estate by becoming surety for friends, and left his property in a tangled and critical condition, which was afterwards recovered by his grandson. His son Jacob, the father of Dr. Crawford, was of a delicate constitution, and died at the early age of thirty-eight. He had gone to Baltimore to engage in mercantile affairs, and there married a Miss Duchemin, of that city, a member of the Catholic Church, and who also died at an early age. On the maternal side Dr. Crawford is connected with two notable historical events. One was the slave insurrection of St. Do-



Handwritten signature or text, possibly "J. H. ..."

British government, in 1704, to drive out the Dutch, &c. &c. One of the first attempts



J. V. Crawford.

mingo, in 1793, on account of which his maternal grandfather, Francis A. Duchemin, was obliged to flee from that island. This he was barely successful in accomplishing, by the aid of two faithful slaves, who refused to leave him, and went with him to Baltimore. Francis A. Duchemin had emigrated from France to St. Domingo. He was a man of unusual ability, and had built up an extensive shipping business and a large fortune, the former of which was, of course, destroyed by the insurrection. Of his fortune, though his losses were heavy, he was fortunate enough to save a handsome competence, from remittances from consignees in foreign ports, for valuable cargoes previously shipped.

The expulsion of the French settlers from Acadia, or Nova Scotia, is the second event above alluded to, which was carried out by the British forces with great cruelty, and who scattered those once happy people to so many different quarters of the world. The story is told by Longfellow with great effect, in the poem of "Evangeline." The exile from St. Domingo, Mr. Duchemin, married in Baltimore the daughter of one of those Acadian exiles, and from this union the mother of Dr. Crawford was one of the offspring. Mr. Duchemin was one of the volunteer defenders of Baltimore during the last war with Great Britain, when his adopted city was in danger.

Dr. Crawford was educated at St. Mary's College, in Baltimore, and having chosen the profession of medicine, graduated from the University of Maryland in 1845. Before proceeding to practice medicine in the city, he felt bound to devote himself to a diligent effort to recover the estate in Delaware that had belonged to his grandfather Crawford, above alluded to. After several years of wearisome delays, disappointments, risks and much expense, his efforts were successful. He was also fortunate in selling, just before the Civil War (at an advance), a tract of land which he had bought in Virginia.

Thus placed in advantageous circumstances, and finding the practice of medicine in the country too laborious for his health, which was of hereditary delicacy, he concluded to devote himself to agricultural pursuits and the improvement of his land. This occupation was not entirely congenial to him, yet circumstances seemed to bind him to its continuance for many years, and he has been successful in its prosecution. But his main predilection is for science and literature, which he has always cultivated with unflinching pleasure.

In 1864 he was chosen director in the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, and was afterwards elected president of the bank, serving three years in the latter capacity until he resigned this position in 1874.

In religion Dr. Crawford belongs to the Catholic Church. In politics, though raised a Whig, he has for many years acted with the Democratic party. During the late war he followed the lead of Mr. Douglas, and was a strenuous supporter of the War for the

Union. He was also in accord with the administration of Andrew Johnson in the efforts made by him to re-establish friendly relations between North and South. Dr. Crawford attended the National Union Convention of 1866, as one of the delegates from Delaware. In 1880 he accepted the Democratic nomination for the State Legislature, but the entire county ticket was defeated. In 1882 he again received the nomination of his party for the same position, and was elected. His course in the Legislature gave satisfaction to his constituents, and as "Chairman of the Judiciary Committee" of the House of Representatives he obtained the approval of both parties. Upon the establishment of the People's National Bank of Middletown, he was chosen president of the bank at the first election, which was held in January, 1884, and he still at this date, December 29, 1887, holds the same position. He finds pleasure in the fact that though the new bank has encountered opposition, yet it has enjoyed continued prosperity, and its stock now sells at a premium.

Dr. Crawford is unmarried, but has the company of two sisters who share the comforts of his household. In person Dr. Crawford is spare and not above medium height. His features and manner indicate that he has the courage of his convictions, and that he would persevere resolutely in whatever course he believed to be right.

SOCIETIES.—*Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. A. M.*, was instituted at Odessa in 1765, and is the oldest lodge of Masons in the State. The original charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, there being no Grand Lodge in Delaware previous to 1806. On January 24, 1816, the lodge was reorganized and chartered by the Grand Lodge of this State under the same name and number under which it was originally organized.

The names of the first officers under the new organization were,—W. M., Leonard Vandegrift; S. W., Thomas Belville; J. W., William Streets; Treas., Arnold S. Naudain; Sec., John Moody; S. D., Jonathan Allston; J. D., John Stuart; Tyler, Joshua Bowen.

The place of meeting was afterwards changed to Middletown, where the lodge now meets in the town hall on the first Tuesday night of every month.

The present membership is forty-nine, and the officers are,—W. M., J. B. Roberts; S. W., Dr. R. B. McKee; J. W., John W. Jolls; Treas., J. L. Gibson; Sec., W. H. Johnson; S. D., T. W. Bucke; J. D., J. B. Deakyne.

Irving Lyceum was a literary association formed in Middletown during February, 1881. Rev. W. C. Alexander was its first president, and was ably sustained by the leading citizens of the place. Its membership at one time was over a hundred. And several public entertainments were given by the members in the course of its existence. It had a good hall, well equipped, with a library and a piano;

but after a little over four years of good and efficient work, it disbanded.

The Mutual Loan Association of Middletown, Del., was organized February 15, 1873. The first officers were,—Pres., James H. Scowdick; Vice-Pres., H. A. Nowland; Sec., A. G. Cox; Treas., J. B. Clarkson; Directors, J. M. Cox, J. H. Gilpin, T. W. Bucke, John B. Roberts, G. E. Hukill, James R. Hoffecker, John Morrison, E. B. Rice, R. H. Eliason.

Series of stock are issued yearly, and continue till each share is worth \$200. Fifteen series have been issued, of which five have matured. In March, 1878, G. E. Hukill succeeded James H. Scowdick as president. Hukill was succeeded in 1883 by H. A. Nowland, the present incumbent. In 1883 G. E. Hukill succeeded H. A. Nowland as vice-president. In March, 1876, A. G. Cox succeeded J. B. Clarkson as treasurer. The receipts for the year ending February 15, 1887, were \$31,797.31. The cash in the treasury at that time was \$1785.44.

The officers at the present time are,—Pres., H. A. Nowland; Vice-Pres., G. E. Hukill; Sec. and Treas., A. G. Cox; Directors, Joseph Gary, W. H. Moore, Joseph Hanson, Dr. T. H. Gilpin, J. B. Foard, John W. Jolls, James M. Cox, D. L. Dunning.

The Peninsular Agricultural and Pomological Association was organized at Middletown, January 31, 1874. At this meeting the first officers of the association were elected and were as follows: President, Charles Beasten; Treasurer, Edward Reynolds; Secretary, J. Thomas Budd.

A tract of land near the town limits was leased of William Brady and buildings erected and a race-track constructed. For the first few years the fairs were a success both financially and as to the quantity and quality of the exhibits. Gradually they became unpopular, and in 1883 it was decided to abandon them. In the following February the buildings and privileges of the association were exposed to public sale, and sold on the 21st of that month. In August, 1875, Charles Beasten was succeeded by Wm. R. Cochran, who continued to serve as president until its abandonment. J. Thos. Budd was succeeded in 1876 by J. B. Clarkson, whom J. B. Naudain succeeded the same year. In 1880 W. S. Way was elected to succeed Naudain. Way was secretary and Edward Reynolds treasurer until the dissolution of the association.

MIDDLETOWN TOWN HALL.—The Middletown Town Hall Company was incorporated February 25, 1867. On March 2d a meeting was called for the purpose of selecting a committee to open the books and secure subscriptions for the stock. W. H. Barr, James M. Cox, J. B. Fenimore, H. N. Willits and J. Thomas Budd were appointed as the committee. On March 16, 1868, a meeting of the subscribers was called and seven directors were elected to serve for one year. They were James M. Cox, Robert A. Cochran, Samuel Penington, W. H. Barr, J. Thomas Budd, John R. Hall and Thomas Massey. A meeting of the directors was immediately called, when

James M. Cox was chosen president; J. T. Budd, secretary; and John R. Hall, treasurer. A lot of land on Main Street was purchased of Samuel Penington and the erection of a building was commenced in June. The corner-stone was laid July 27, 1868, with appropriate services conducted by the Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. A. M. The oration was delivered by J. C. McCabe, D.D. The building was completed in January of the following year and is a three-story brick structure, sixty-eight by seventy feet, and cost thirty-six thousand dollars. The first floor is divided into three store-rooms. The second story is the auditorium and on the third floor are three lodge-rooms. The store-rooms and two of the lodge rooms are occupied. The auditorium affords a suitable place for entertainments and public assemblies. The present officers are: President, James M. Cox; Treasurer, J. B. Deakyne; Secretary, Samuel Penington; Directors, Wm. H. Moore, James Culbertson, D. L. Dunning, W. W. Wilson.

WATER-WORKS.—Fires at various times called the attention of the citizens of Middletown to the necessity of a protection of some kind. On June 3, 1871, a committee on water was instructed by the commissioners to dig a well, build a tower with a tank on it and fit it up with a pump and wind-mill. The tank was not to hold less than seven thousand gallons. The well was dug, but the supply of water was found insufficient to supply the demands and the undertaking was abandoned. In March, 1884, the question of drive wells was agitated, but without success. On February 10, 1887, an act was passed by the Legislature empowering the town commissioners to borrow fifteen thousand dollars to be expended in securing a water supply. Henry Clayton, G. W. W. Naudain, Martin B. Burris, John H. Parvis and Gideon E. Hukill were appointed to superintend the construction of the works, and when completed to surrender the management to the town commissioners. G. E. Hukill resigned and Nathaniel Williams was appointed in his stead. The commissioners decided to sink twenty drive wells at intervals of fifty feet and to erect a standpipe one hundred feet high and eight feet in diameter, with a capacity of thirty-seven thousand gallons. All the pumps connect with a main pipe, which flows into the standpipe. The apparatus is to be so arranged that in case of fire the main pipe can be disconnected from the standpipe and the water pumped direct from the wells. About two miles of pipe will be laid through the town, with fire-plugs at convenient places to cover the entire town. The work is being rapidly pushed to completion and will prove a decided advantage to the town.

HOTELS.—The Middletown Hotel was built in 1761 by David Witherspoon, and managed by him until his death, which occurred two years later, when it was inherited by his nephew, Thomas Witherspoon, who leased it to different parties. It afterwards vested in his son David, who was owner and proprietor for many years. While under his management, James

Knight, a noted character and duelist, was killed in the bar-room by him. Knight came in drunk and being refused liquor by Witherspoon, pulled his pistol and made several attempts to kill him. The weapon missed fire both times and then, to save himself, Witherspoon reached above the bar and took down a horse-pistol, with which he shot Knight. Jesse Higgins, the next owner, by his will bearing date June 13, 1810, devised the tavern and four other tenements to his daughters, Susan and Maria. In 1835 the hotel was purchased by William H. Crawford, who sold it March 25, 1844, to Robert A. Cochran. While in his possession the house was several times remodeled and was enlarged to its present size and capacity. After his decease, in 1882, the hotel property became vested in his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Comegys. Since its erection the hotel has had many proprietors, and is now ably managed by Messrs. Armstrong & Sparks, who took possession on September 1, 1884.

The National Hotel was built in 1862 by a joint stock company, and by them leased till 1878. John C. Lippincott was the first proprietor. In 1878, Alexander Maxwell, the present proprietor, purchased the property and has since successfully managed it.

ODESSA.—The land on which Odessa is now located was taken up by Alexander De Hinijossa, who was Vice-Director at New Amstel (New Castle), from 1659 to 1663. Upon his retirement from the position he obtained possession of a large tract of land, at Appoquinimink (Odessa), where he signified his intention to reside and engage in trading. He was settled at his plantation but a few months when a change in affairs gave the territory to the British, and his estate was confiscated and granted to Captain Edmund Cantwell in about 1676. Captain Edmund Cantwell was the first sheriff of New Castle County under the government of William Penn. He was also high sheriff under Sir Edmund Andros in 1676. He died in 1698, and his estate passed to his son Richard. In 1731 permission was granted to him to erect a toll-bridge over the Appoquinimink Creek. The place then became known as Cantwell's Bridge, and was well known as a stopping-place for persons traveling from the Delaware to the Chesapeake. In 1765 a tract of land near the Appoquinimink was purchased by William Corbit, and a tan-yard opened. The house now occupied by Daniel W. Corbit, and the adjoining one, were built, respectively, in 1773 by William Corbit and in 1772 by David Wilson. The Corbit house was built by Robert May & Co., of England. In 1804 Samuel Thomas and James Gibson were merchants in this town. In 1817, when Charles Tatman, lately deceased, came to this town, there were about thirty residences, all of which were situated on the south side of Main Street. Dr. John Smith was practicing medicine at that time. A Scotchman by the name of Osborne owned nearly all of the land extending northward from Main Street. He removed from the place and made no disposition of his property. The land escheated to the State, and, under an act passed

February 2, 1821, John Merritt, Outten Davis, Jacob Vandegrift, John Reynolds and John Clark were appointed commissioners to lay out the land into lots, with streets and lanes. The services of Jonas C. Fairlamb, surveyor, were secured, and the town was plotted. The plan of the town was accepted by John Lowber, escheator of New Castle County. Lowber, by the authority given him in the act, exposed the lots for sale at public auction, and four of them were purchased by Outten Davis. In 1829 lot No. 5 was owned by John Grim, lot No. 7 by Samuel Thomas, and on lot No. 6 there was a two-story brick dwelling and store, occupied by William Thomas.

In 1825 Cantwell's Bridge was a place of considerable importance. Charles Tatman and Manlove Hayes were merchants at that time. The hotel was conducted by Ford Mansfield. David Wilson and William Polk were dealing largely in grain. At this time Cantwell's Bridge was the principal grain market for the surrounding country. Grain was conveyed here for shipment from all points within a radius of twelve or fifteen miles. Six large granaries, holding about thirty thousand bushels, standing on the bank of the Appoquinimink, were often completely filled, which delayed the purchase of grain until some of it was shipped to Philadelphia. From 1820 until 1840 there were shipped from this town four hundred thousand bushels of grain annually.

John Janvier, the undertaker, at this time owned a two-wheeled hearse, which was used whenever any one of wealth or high social standing was buried. On other occasions an ordinary wagon was used. The coffin was placed on the axle and held in position by wooden screws. This was used until 1840. John Aspril was the blacksmith and wheelwright, and the tannery was managed by Daniel Corbit.

As early as 1830 agricultural fairs were held at Cantwell's Bridge, and were largely attended by people from Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The grain at a later time was handled principally by Charles Tatman, John Grim, John Cullin, Crouch & Davis and Polk & Beasten, who were succeeded by Beasten & Watkins. During the busiest seasons, six sloops made weekly trips to Philadelphia, and three coasting schooners went to Boston and the East, besides a large number of transient vessels.

In 1855 it was thought advisable to change the name of the village, and "Odessa" was adopted. It was named after Odessa, Russia, a large grain port on the Black Sea. The construction of the Delaware Railroad opened a new avenue for grain shipment and was a decided injury to the business interests of the village. The grain shipments were confined to the immediate vicinity, and decreased in a wonderful manner, and at present there is but one grain boat, owned by Columbus Watkins, plying between this town and Philadelphia. On July 23, 1856, there was a fire here which destroyed the cabinet-shop of Thos. Enos, a dwelling of M. Doughten, a dwelling and stable of Misses Catharine Arthur and Elizabeth

Hart, milliners, the wheelwright and blacksmith shops of L. V. Aspril and the dwelling of John Eaton.

In 1873, Odessa was incorporated a town and endowed with corporate privileges. The town is nicely laid out and is on a slight elevation. Its nearest railroad facilities are at Middletown, which is three miles distant. The steamer "Clio," Captain W. S. Perry, makes two trips per week to Philadelphia, and carries both passengers and freight.

The business interests of the town are represented by the following merchants: F. Duggan, W. A. Rhodes, Jr., Davis & Bro., F. B. Watkins, Mrs. Mary Baker, Hyatt & Co., T. T. Enos, J. G. Armstrong, F. H. Davis, M. Kempel, Miss E. A. Baker, Harry Rose, John Heldinger, George Hahn, Miss Virginia Lord, Christian Griffenberg.

With the exception of the first year the town commissioners were elected for a term of two years. The following persons have served in this capacity:

Two Years.	1873.	One Year.
Wm. Polk.		Wm. Ashcraft,
Joseph L. Gibson.		D. A. Corbit.
	C. Watkins.	
	1874.	
T. W. Rose.		Joseph G. Brown.
	1875.	
F. A. Hyatt.		Wm. S. Vandyke.
	Joseph L. Gibson.	
	1876.	
T. W. Rose.		R. L. Mailly.
	1877.	
W. W. Walker.		J. L. Gibson.
	1878.	
K. Heller.		R. L. Mailly.
	1879.	
W. W. Walker.		J. L. Gibson.
	1880.	
T. W. Rose.		R. L. Mailly.
	1881.	
F. A. Hyatt.		Wm. Polk.
Wm. A. Rhoads.		J. F. Croft.
	J. Panelin.	
	1882.	
Alfred Hernick.		F. A. Hyatt.
	1883.	
T. T. Enos.		D. W. Corbit.
	Dr. W. V. Woods.	
	1884.	
G. W. Polk.		E. C. Mailly.
	1885.	
T. W. Rose.		F. B. Watkins.
	J. L. Gibson.	
	1886.	
L. V. Aspril.		Joseph A. Rhoads.
	1887.	
T. W. Rose.		J. L. Gibson.
	F. B. Watkins.	

On the 13th of Eleventh Month, 1703, there was warranted to Joseph England, William Horn and others, by the commissioners of property, ten acres of land "enclosing their meeting-house for a burying place." It was for the use of the people called "Quakers." On this was the "George's Creek Meeting-House." It was situated near the road leading

from Port Penn to the State road, on the site of the Friends' burying-ground, now known as Hickory Grove.

Monthly Meetings were held alternately at this place and Duck Creek.

At a Monthly Meeting held at Duck Creek, 23d of Sixth Month, 1781, the meeting was informed that the "Friends of George's Creek request the indulgence of this meeting to remove their present place of meeting to Appoquinimink Bridge (Odessa), as being much more convenient to those who attend." The records of the Monthly Meeting held at Duck Creek, Sixth Month 20, 1783, states that the "Friends of George's Creek Meeting having now erected a House near Appoquinimink Bridge suitable to their situation and accommodation wherein they now meet agreeable to the indulgence of the meeting." In 1828 there was a division in the church, and the property was held by the Hicksite branch. The church never prospered from this time and was abandoned about seven years ago. The Allstons were the last family to worship here.

*Methodism in Odessa.*¹—Methodist services were first held in Odessa, (then Cantwell's Bridge) in 1831. At that time, as nearly as can be learned, there were but two Methodists, Wessel Aldrichs and his sister, Mrs. Rebecca Pogue, then living in Odessa; these were both members at Union, on Smyrna Circuit.

Presbyterian services were held at old "Drawyer's" and a few families met from time to time in the Friends' meeting-house, but many of the people did not attend any religious service.

In 1830, at a meeting held in Fieldsboro', several young men were converted, among them Benjamin Fields, Nelson Naudain, Elias Naudain, Thomas Scott and J. V. Moore (the last-named yet lives). These persons determined to make an effort to have Methodist services in Cantwell's Bridge. They obtained from the trustees the use of the school-house. Rev. Richard Greenbank, preacher in charge of Smyrna Circuit, was consulted, and entered at once into the plan and some time in 1831 the first services were held and Methodism planted in Odessa. Services were held in the school-house for two years, when the house was sold for the purpose of erecting a new school-house. The purchaser being unable to remove it to the place desired, it was resold and still remains near the Zoar M. E. Church. Among those converted in the meetings held in the school-house was one Joseph C. Griffith, who donated to the little society of Methodists the ground on which the present church stands. He also labored as carpenter in building the first Methodist Episcopal Church erected.

Though the preacher in charge of Smyrna Circuit, Rev. Solomon Sharp, did not view the new appointment with much favor, yet the little band of scarcely more than a dozen thought the time had come to "rise up and build;" hence two committees were appointed. The committee on materials consisted of

¹ Contributed by Rev. T. R. Creamer.

Philip D. Riley, Benjamin Fields, John Hayes and J. V. Moore; the committee to raise funds, Jesse Lake, P. D. Riley, Joseph C. Griffith, Nathaniel Beauchamp and J. V. Moore.

The committee on materials purchased for one hundred dollars an old brick house standing on the farm of Abram Staats, near Fieldsboro'. Notice was given for the people to meet and tear it down, and clean the bricks. At the time appointed a crowd of people with numerous teams were on hand, and the work was quickly done. As this did not furnish bricks enough, another burnt-out brick house, standing on the farm of Samuel Rogers, near Odessa, was donated. Charles Tatman gave the shingles. The carpenter was J. C. Griffith and the mason, Samuel Floyd. The building was thirty by forty feet, one story and whitewashed. During its building, plank seats were arranged, and Rev. R. Greenbank preached standing on the carpenter's bench.

The house was finished and dedicated free of debt. Rev. Matthew Sorin, presiding elder, had charge of the services, and Rev. Solomon Sharp preached to an overflow meeting in the school-house. This was about 1833.

The present commodious and handsome church building was dedicated October 23, 1852, during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Aspril. It is of brick, two-story, having Sunday-school and class-rooms on the lower floor, and audience-room above. It is handsomely furnished, having cushioned pews and carpet and a large and beautiful pipe-organ.

Odessa, which had thus far been connected with Middletown, became a separate station in 1859, with Rev. J. S. Willis as pastor. The pastors since 1831 have been as follows: Richard Greenbank, 1831-33; William Connelly,¹ 1831; James Nichols,¹ 1832; Solomon Sharp, 1833-35; Robert Anderson¹ and Joseph Osborn,¹ 1833; Benjamin Benson,¹ 1834; Eliphalet Reed, 1835-37; Z. Gaskill,¹ 1835; William Allen,¹ 1836; J. Cunningham, 1837-39; Edwin L. Janes, 1839-41; B. F. Price, 1841-43; T. B. Tibbles, 1843-44; J. T. Cooper, 1844-45; J. B. Hagany, 1845-47; James Cunningham, 1847-48; John Henry, 1848-50; J. R. Anderson, 1850-52; Joseph Aspril, 1852-54; R. H. Pattison, 1854-56; J. B. Maddux, 1856-57; J. B. Merritt, 1857-59; J. S. Willis, 1859-60; C. F. Turner, 1860-61; J. S. Cook, 1861-63; W. H. Elliott, 1863-65; W. E. England, 1865-67; George A. Phœbus, 1867-70; W. Kenney, 1870-73; J. E. Bryan, 1873-76; J. B. Merritt, 1876-79; W. H. Hutchin, 1879-82; J. P. Otis, 1882; T. R. Creamer, 1885-88.

The present membership of the church is two hundred.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. T. R. Creamer; Board of Trustees, John Appleton, L. V. Aspril, J. K. Williams, T. T. Enos, George W. Naudain; Stewards, John Appleton, L. V. Aspril, T. T. Enos, J. K. Williams, E. N. Moore, J. A. Rhodes, Geo. L. Townsend, W. H. Eccles, George W.

Naudain, W. H. Voshall, W. E. Appleton, S. F. Shallcross, Jr., W. G. Tyson.

Sunday-School Superintendent, Geo. L. Townsend; Superintendent of Primary Department, Mrs. Lucretia S. Enos.

The congregations at the present time are large; the Sunday-school is first-class in all respects. The church has lost from deaths and removals from time to time, but others would take their places, and the church to-day is alive to every interest of Christian effort.

Industries.—The first industry at Odessa was the tan yard opened by William Corbit in 1765. It was situated near the Appoquinimink Creek and was operated by him until 1810. During the Revolutionary War a lieutenant and a squad of soldiers from General Washington's army came here after some leather. Mr. Corbit refused to negotiate with them, but they demanded the leather and when it was not forthcoming they proceeded to search for it. The leather was stored in the cellar of the house occupied now by Dan'l. W. Corbit. The soldiers found it and took it away with them, leaving Continental currency to the amount of the supposed valuation of the leather. This is still in possession of D. W. Corbit, of Odessa. In 1810 Pennel Corbit took possession of the tannery and managed it until his death, in December, 1819. It was then purchased of his heirs by Daniel Corbit, who operated it until 1854, when the scarcity of bark led to its abandonment. All kinds of leather were manufactured quite extensively. The tannery has since been converted into dwellings still standing.

The manufacture of fertilizers at Odessa, by Lord & Polk, was begun in 1878 in a small building rented for that purpose. The goods manufactured by this firm found ready sale and in 1880 a two-story frame building, seventy-two by fifty feet, was erected for manufacturing purposes. The demand for the fertilizers steadily increased, causing additions to be made at frequent intervals, until the building has attained its present size, two hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and forty-four feet. In April, 1887, a stock company was organized and incorporated as the "Lord & Polk Chemical Company," under which style the business has since been conducted. Twenty thousand tons of fertilizers are manufactured annually and shipped to all parts of the country. The principal brands manufactured by this company are the following: "Diamond State Super-phosphate," "Diamond State Soluble Bone," "Champion Fertilizer" and "Truxillo Guano."

The company has also erected a building for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which is extensively used in manufacturing fertilizers. A part of this building is three stories high and sixty by seventy feet, and the remainder two stories high and forty by two hundred and twenty-five feet. The capacity is five thousand tons per year.

The manufacturing is under the superintendence of John Whann and gives employment to forty men.

¹ Junior preachers.

The officers are as follows: Pres., Victor Lord; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. W. Polk; Incorporators, William R. Polk, Victor Lord, George W. Polk, J. B. Forad, Columbus Watkins.

The Watkins Packing Company commenced the business of canning fruits and vegetables in 1881. In that year the factory was built, the main building of which is a frame structure two stories high and forty by sixty feet, and the packing-room one story, forty by one hundred and twenty-two feet. Preparations are now being made to enlarge the factory by making the main building forty by one hundred feet, and the packing-room forty by one hundred and sixty-two feet. The establishment is in operation about four months of each year. During a season there is packed here on an average 800 cases of peas, 3500 cases of berries and 20,000 cases of tomatoes. During the pea and berry season employment is given to sixty persons. To pack the tomatoes about seventy women and thirty men and boys are required. From the 1st of March till the 15th of August fifteen men are employed in the factory manufacturing cans. The "Owl" brand of tomatoes is packed here and shipped to cities in the North and East.

In 1867 Polk & Hyatt planted, near Odessa, a nursery covering about five acres. The enterprise proved a success and the increased demand for trees of their production required the enlargement of the nursery from year to year. The two nurseries owned by this firm now cover fifty-five acres and contain all varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Trees are shipped from here to all parts of this and adjoining States. The annual sales amount to about 100,000 trees. In addition to this, large quantities of fruit are gathered and shipped every year, giving employment to about seventy-five persons.

John Aspril came to Odessa in 1817 and opened a blacksmith shop near the site of the Town Hall. He moved his shop several times and in 1833 rented of Joseph C. Griffith a shop where the present carriage works stand. He was succeeded in 1842 by his son, Leonard V. Aspril, who purchased the property in 1845. The shop was burned in 1856, and in the fall of the same year the present building was erected. The main building is three stories high, thirty by fifty feet, with a one-story building, twenty-five by thirty feet, in the rear. In 1876 Leonard V. Aspril was granted an interest in the business, which has since been conducted under the firm-name of L. V. Aspril & Son. Employment is given to eight men, who, in addition to the repair work, manufacture about twenty wagons per year.

In 1882 William M. Vandegrift began to evaporate fruit in an evaporator which he erected in a stable at Odessa. In the following year he erected a two-story frame building, twenty by forty feet, near the Appoquinimink Creek, and placed in it two evaporators. By means of these three hundred baskets of fruit could be evaporated in a day. Peaches, apples and raspberries were evaporated here and shipped to

Philadelphia. During the season employment was given to fifteen persons. In March, 1885, the building was burned and has never been rebuilt.

In 1878 Thomas F. Dilworth and T. D. Stewart erected temporary buildings and began to can fruits and vegetables at Port Penn. Their undertaking was successful, and enlarged and permanent buildings were erected. These have been extended, and now cover about a quarter of an acre of land. They can tomatoes principally and are the manufacturers of the "Delaware Tomatoes," "Stirling Farm" and "Extras" brands. During the canning season employment is given to about one hundred persons. The capacity of the factory is twenty thousand cases. Philadelphia and New York are the principal markets to which these goods are shipped.

Post-Office.—When the post-office was established at Odessa has not been ascertained. In 1817 John Moody was the postmaster. The mail-stage running from Wilmington to Dover stopped here and left the mail. Since the discontinuance of that stage-route, the mail is carried by stage from Middletown. William F. Corbit was appointed postmaster in 1818. Since then the following postmasters have served: Daniel Corbit, Charles Tatman, Benjamin Field, John Whitby, Joseph W. Vandegrift, Josiah Ridgeway, Joseph A. Lord, Henry Bigger and Kate Bigger. Lawrence R. Davis, the present incumbent, took charge of the post-office August 23, 1886. The office occupies a portion of the store-room of Davis & Bro.

The earliest postmaster at Port Penn, in the memory of the inhabitants of that vicinity, was Joseph Cleaver. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Cleaver. Samuel B. Cleaver, the present incumbent, received his appointment on November 9, 1872. The mail is carried by stage from Delaware City.

Banking.—Previous to 1854 the banking business of St. George's Hundred was done at New Castle and Smyrna. In March, 1853, the "New Castle County Bank" was incorporated as a State bank. All the preparatory arrangements having been completed, the bank was opened for business April 26, 1854, in the office of Charles Tatman, on the corner of Third and Main Streets. It was shortly afterwards removed to the building now occupied as a store by Davis & Bro. The officers elected at the organization and who served at the opening of the bank were: President, Charles Tatman; Cashier, Dr. B. F. Chatham; Teller, John Zelefro; Directors, Charles Tatman, Cyrus Polk, Charles Beasten, Henry Davis, John Appleton, Garret Cox, David J. Cummins, George W. Karsner, Richard Seamans.

A lot of land on the corner of Main and Second Streets was purchased and the erection of a building commenced. This was completed in 1865, and since that time has been used for banking purposes. John Zelefro retained the position of teller for only a few months, and was succeeded by John Janvier. The capital stock of the bank was fifty thousand dollars, which was divided into one thousand shares. In

June, 1865, it was converted into a national bank and the capital stock increased to seventy-five thousand dollars. The name of the bank was changed to the New Castle County National Bank.

The first officers of the national bank were as follows: President, Chas. Tatman; Cashier, Dr. B. F. Chatham; Teller, John Janvier; Directors, Charles Tatman, John Appleton, Horatio N. Willits, Charles Beasten, William Polk, Henry Davis, Samuel Penington, George W. Karsner, David J. Cummins.

In 1866 John Janvier resigned the position of teller, and was succeeded by Eugene L. Ellison, who filled the position for a year. Joseph G. Brown, the present teller, was elected in 1867.

In January, 1867, Cashier Chatham resigned, and Joseph L. Gibson, the present cashier, was elected.

Charles Tatman served as president from the organization of the bank until his death.

With the exception of George W. Karsner, David J. Cummins and Charles Beasten, the board of directors remains unchanged since 1865. Sereck F. Shallcross succeeded George W. Karsner in January, 1866. David J. Cummins resigned in May, 1874, and John C. Corbit was elected his successor in October of the same year. Charles Beasten was succeeded by Columbus Watkins January 5, 1876.

Charles Tatman, John Appleton and Henry Davis served as directors from the organization as a State bank in 1854. The surplus fund of thirty-four thousand dollars attests that the bank has been skillfully managed by trustworthy and competent officers.

The officers of the bank in 1887 were: President, Charles Tatman; Vice-President, John C. Corbit; Cashier, Joseph L. Gibson; Teller, Joseph G. Brown; Directors, Charles Tatman, John Appleton, John C. Corbit, Sereck F. Shallcross, William Polk, Henry Davis, Horatio N. Willits, Samuel Penington, Columbus Watkins.

Charles Tatman, late president of the New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, was born near Greenwood Station, Sussex County, May 5, 1792. He was a son of Purnell Tatman, a farmer of superior intelligence and character, who was born July 1, 1766, on the farm on which he spent his life, and where he died September 1, 1826. The mother of Charles Tatman was Bathsheba, a daughter of John Griffith, of Sussex County. Purnell Tatman had nine children, six of whom—Cyrus, Eliza, Charles, Purnell, Bathsheba and Eunice—lived to have families of their own.

The grandfather of Charles Tatman, Mitchell Tatman, was also a farmer, and passed his days on the old homestead, which had probably been in the possession of the family from early colonial times. His wife was Mary, daughter of John Collins, of Sussex County, and cousin of Governor Collins, of Delaware. Charles Tatman at five years of age was sent to a pay-school kept in a neighboring dwelling, but the greater part of his school education was obtained in a school-house in the neighborhood which had neither

floor, windows nor chimney. Mr. Tatman in later life told how the children suffered on winter days, when the ground, even in the school-house, would be soaked with water, and was often frozen solid in the morning. To protect their feet from the ice, the children brought in pieces of wood or anything convenient for a foot-rest. The fire of logs was built at one end of the room on the ground, and the smoke escaped through a hole in the roof. At fifteen he left school to work on the farm, doing what he could for the family support until he was twenty-four years old. He then became a clerk in the store of William Polk, the husband of his eldest sister, at Cantwell's Bridge. Here he made his home through three or four years of faithful service to his brother-in-law, after which he engaged in mercantile business with Mr. Manlove Hayes, of that town, under the firm-name of Tatman & Hayes. This partnership continued until 1825, when the partners separated and divided their goods. During the next five years Mr. Tatman conducted business by himself, enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity. About 1827 he enlarged his business operations and began to purchase grain, wood, staves and every kind of country produce, shipping his goods in his own vessels to Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere. In all his efforts he displayed uncommon zeal, enterprise and judgment, and in 1834 his business had attained such proportions that he found it necessary to take a partner, and was happily associated with Daniel B. McKee for nine years, after which the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Tatman retired from active business. He was then but fifty-one years of age, but had accumulated a fortune sufficient to insure him comfort and abundance for the remainder of his life. For several years following he was largely interested in real-estate, and owned considerable property in Odessa, besides numerous farms in the vicinity. He long since disposed of these farms. He kept all his business affairs in perfect order.

From 1851 to 1877 Mr. Tatman was secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company; in 1854, at the first meeting of the directors, he was elected president of the New Castle County Bank of Odessa, just incorporated. This office he held until his death.

In political life he was originally a Federalist, afterwards a Whig, and on that ticket was a candidate for the State Legislature in 1842, but was not elected. In 1861 he took strong ground for the Union, and used his means and influence freely to sustain the government throughout the war. Although never seeking political preferments, he was always an efficient and disinterested worker for the welfare of his country and State. From the time of its organization he was an active and useful member of the Republican party. For a hundred years his family has been conspicuous in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He united with it as a member in 1867, and was long a trustee. Mr. Tatman was married, March 30, 1847, to Mrs. Harriet

Brinton Corbit, widow of John C. Corbit, and daughter of Joseph Trimble, late of Concord, Pa., all of the Society of Friends. She had no children, and died March 23, 1873, aged seventy-one. Mr. Tatman retained his sight and hearing to a remarkable degree. After he had reached ninety years he appeared to be a man of much fewer years. The weight of nearly a century of life did not prevent his attendance upon his duties at the bank. He retained his interest in the young, and to such his home was always attractive. For the last forty years he resided in the simple, unostentatious dwelling in Odessa, where he died. He lived under the administration of the Presidents from Washington to Cleveland, inclusive. He died October 21, 1887, leaving behind him an untarnished name. He will always be thought of as one of the most upright and useful citizens of the country. His funeral was largely attended, and his remains lie buried in the same grave with those of his mother in the cemetery of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Odessa. In person, Mr. Tatman was considerably above the average in both height and weight. He measured about six feet in stature, and his average weight was about two hundred pounds. He was regular and temperate in his habits, and indulged in no vicious practices. To this prudence is largely due his long and healthful life.

Corbit Library.—James Corbit, M.D., by will bearing date June 15, 1856, bequeathed certain loans, amounting in all to nine hundred and fifty dollars, to the School Commissioners of School District No. 61. He directed that three hundred dollars be expended in the purchase of a library for the use of the public school, and that the interest of the remaining six hundred and fifty dollars be applied to making annual additions. By an act of incorporation passed February 27, 1857, it was made the duty of the Commissioners of School District No. 61 to take under their special charge the library in said district. This library, from the name of its generous founder, was called Corbit Library. It has also been endowed by the late Daniel Corbit, of Odessa, and his son, the late Dr. Wm. B. Corbit, of Washington, D. C. The former contributed five hundred dollars, and the latter four hundred volumes of well-selected literature. He also made provisions in his will that after the death of his wife the library should receive ten thousand dollars. The library now comprises two thousand three hundred volumes of choice literature, and occupies a portion of the public school building. New books are constantly being added. The library is open for three hours every Saturday, at which time the inhabitants of the district are allowed to take out books subject to the rules adopted by the commissioners for governing the same.

The librarian is Miss Ida Rose.

Public Hall.—The Odessa Hall Company was organized in November, 1875, and incorporated in 1877. In the former year a lot of land on Main Street was

purchased of Mrs. Martha George, and the erection of a building begun. This was completed in 1876, and was a two-story frame structure, thirty-six by seventy feet. Four hundred shares of stock, each valued at five dollars, were issued and found a ready sale. Much interest was manifested in the erection of the hall, and those unable to contribute money performed manual labor. The first officers were: President, Joseph L. Gibson; Secretary, G. W. Polk; Treasurer, J. G. Brown. The second floor is used as a hall, and although it has not proved a financial success, yet on account of its convenience as a place for assembling and holding public meetings, it has proved a decided advantage to the town. The officers at present are as follows: President, Joseph L. Gibson; Secretary, W. S. Van Dyke; Treasurer, J. G. Brown.

The *Odessa Loan Association* was incorporated February 19, 1885. The incorporators were George W. Polk, Samuel R. Warren, William Polk, James T. Shallcross, Turpin W. Rose, Victor Lord, Daniel W. Corbit, Columbus Watkins, Joseph G. Brown, Leonard V. Aspril, Eugene C. Mailly, William M. Vandegrift and Cyrus Polk. The association was immediately organized, and the following officers elected; President, William Polk; Vice-President, Victor Lord; Secretary, Wm. M. Vandegrift; Treasurers, Cyrus Polk; Directors, Samuel R. Warren, Turpin W. Rose, Daniel W. Corbit, Columbus Watkins, James T. Shallcross, Joseph G. Brown, Leonard V. Aspril, Eugene C. Mailly, Elias N. Moore.

In July, 1887, Joseph G. Brown succeeded Cyrus Polk as treasurer. In February of the same year Henry L. Davis was elected a director, as the successor of Columbus Watkins.

Three series have already been issued, the first of which was issued February 23, 1885. The whole number of shares at any one time cannot exceed two thousand.

With the exception of the change above mentioned, the officers are the same as when the organization was effected.

Col. John W. Andrews Post, No. 14, G. A. R., was instituted May 28, 1886. The charter members were W. N. Hamilton, M.D., Wm. H. Eccles, M. Gremminger, M. Kantz, Joseph Shetzler, John W. Denny, C. F. Griffenberg, W. P. Rhein, Samuel Saxton, Joseph H. Enos, I. F. Croft, S. M. Enos, M. Kumpel, Edward S. Stevens and Wm. A. Rhodes. The following members were elected as the first officers: P. C., Dr. W. N. Hamilton; S. V. C., M. Gremminger; J. V. C., Jos. H. Enos; Q. M., J. W. Denny; Adjt., Wm. A. Rhodes; Chap., C. F. Griffenberg; Surg., Samuel Saxton.

The membership has increased to fifty-five. Meetings are held every Wednesday night. The post-room contains the flags of the Red Lion Mounted Guards, probably the first company organized in Delaware, which was presented by Capt. Chas. Corbit, and the flag of the ship "Constitution," com-





manded in the War of 1812 by Commodore Hull. The present officers are: P. C., M. Gremminger; S. V. C., T. W. Bucke; J. V. C., I. F. Croft; Q. M., D. W. Corbit; Adjt., Wm. A. Rhodes; Chap., Jos. A. Rhodes.

Appoquinimink Tribe, No. 24, I. O. R. M., was instituted at Odessa on the 14th of February, 1887. The charter members were Irvin Rose, John E. Jenkins, Samuel R. Rupp, Robert Pinharlow, W. F. Tucker, Wm. W. Rose, Wm. W. Thomas, John Heldmyer, Jas. A. Parker, C. W. Lloyd, Everett Rose, Geo. W. Rose, Wm. Johnson, Lewis Walker, Arthur Thomas and Wm. Ryan. Meetings are held every Tuesday night in the G. A. R. Post room. The present number of members is thirty. The first and present officers, with the exception of Samuel R. Rupp as S. S., are: Sachem, Irvin Rose; S. S., Robert Pinharlow; J. S., W. F. Tucker; C. of R., Wm. W. Thomas; K. of W., John Heldmyer; W. P., John E. Jenkins.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of St. George's and Appoquinimink Hundreds, was organized at Odessa, July, 1849, by electing the following officers: President, John Janvier, Jr.; Secretary, Charles Tatman; Treasurer, John Whitby; Directors, John Janvier, Jr., Joseph Cleaver, Daniel Corbit, James V. Moore, John Townsend, Wm. Wilson, Jno. P. Cochran.

John Janvier, Jr., remained president until 1851, when he was succeeded by Charles Beasten, whom Charles T. Polk followed in 1854. Daniel Corbit became president in 1863, and continued until 1871, when John C. Corbit, the present incumbent, was elected.

Charles Tatman, the first secretary, held that office until 1876, when he was succeeded by John C. Brown, the present officer, who was also elected treasurer in 1870, vice John Whitby. The changes in the board of directors have been as follows:

1851. Charles Beasten, James Kanely and John McCrone, Jr., vice John Townsend, William Wilson and John P. Cochran.

1853. Henry Davis, John Whitby, Edward Thomas and Robert A. Cochran, vice James Kanely, John McCrone, Jr., Joseph Cleaver and James V. Moore.

1854. C. T. Polk, James V. Moore and H. N. Willits, vice Edward Thomas, Robert A. Cochran and Charles Beasten.

1855. Joshua B. Fennimore, vice James V. Moore.

1856. Eli Biddle and Joseph West, vice John Janvier, Jr., and Joshua B. Fennimore.

1863. William Polk, vice C. T. Polk.

1871. Columbus Watkins and John C. Corbit, vice Eli Biddle and John Whitby.

1873. Colen Ferguson, vice Joseph West.

1876. Charles Tatman, vice Daniel Corbit.

1877. Thomas J. Craven, vice Chas. Tatman.

1880. Joseph Roberts, vice T. J. Craven.

1885. Nathaniel Williams, vice Henry Davis.

Hotels.—The first hotel in Odessa stood on the brink of the hill near the residence of Shoemaker. It was a one-story frame building with a hip roof, and was about forty feet square. It was last used as a hotel in 1825, and was torn down about twenty years ago. In 1797 a license for an inn in the village of Cantwell's Bridge was granted to Mary Calhoun, who had kept the hotel for some time. Some of the early

proprietors were Morton Hutchinson, Capt. Wm. Brady in 1815, Wm. P. Cochran, Amalia Cooke, Daniel Hains and James Henry, the last proprietor. The house was owned by Morton Hutchinson till 1820, when he sold it to Wm. Polk.

The hotel on the corner of Main and Second Streets was built in 1822 by William Polk, and opened in 1824 by Ford Mansfield. The mechanics employed were Samuel Lloyd and George Metcalf. The building was intended for a dwelling and store, but before it was completed was changed to a hotel. It is a three-story brick building, and is owned by William Polk, the grandson of the builder. For the past two years Charles W. Lloyd has been the proprietor.

The other hotel in Odessa was built about twenty-five years ago by Caleb C. Foster for a carriage factory. Shortly afterward George Kilkoph opened a hotel in it, which he conducted until his death, when his widow became the proprietor. John Wies was the next landlord, and his license was revoked in 1876. In 1882 the hotel was reopened by Calvin Stidham, the present proprietor.

At Port Penn in 1822 there were five hotels. One was where Dr. David Stewart now resides, another where Conrad Zacheis lives, and a third on lot now owned by Samuel Kershaw. The only hotel now in the place, of which Thomas Beard is proprietor, was kept in 1797 and previous to that time by Rebecca Reed.

*Religious Matters.*¹—When the congregation of Drawyer's Church was organized is not definitely known. In 1708 the Presbytery of Philadelphia was petitioned by persons residing in the vicinity of Odessa for regular ministrations of the Gospel here. Rev. John Wilson, of New Castle, was accordingly ordered to hold services in this neighborhood "once a month on a week day." In the following year he was ordered "to preach at Apoquinimy once a month till the next meeting, and one Sabbath a quarter until the aforesaid meeting, provided always that the Sabbath day's sermon be taken from the White Clay Creek their time." On May 10, 1711, a site was located and obtained from John Peterson. The erection of a church was immediately commenced, and soon afterwards completed. Among the elders previous to 1775 are found the names of the following early settlers: 1711, Leonard Vandegrift; 1712, Isaac Piper; 1714, Hans Hanson; 1714, Segfridus Alrichs; 1717, Elias Naudain; 1721, Johnnes Vandegrift; 1724, Abraham Golden, Sr.; 1725, Thomas Hyatt; 1727, Jacob King; 1731, Francis King; 1732, Moses McKinley and Charles Robinson; 1746, Garrett Dushane, David Witherspoon, James McCoomb, Garrett Rothwell, Cornelius King, Joseph Hill, James Anderson and James Vance.

In 1769, the church being "unfit to answer the purposes of a house of worship," a subscription was raised for the purpose of erecting a new edifice.

¹ By Rev. H. A. McLane.

Peter Alrichs, John Hanson, John Hyatt, Jr., James Moore, William Bradford, Duncan Beard, Henry Packard, Jr., and Andrew Brown were appointed a building committee. In 1773 a two-story brick church, forty-four by fifty-six feet, was erected by Robt. May & Co., of London. The bricks were burned on the farm of Robert Meldrum, afterwards owned by Samuel Penington. In 1807 there were only thirty-nine members in communion, eight of whom were colored persons. In 1811 a new roof was put on the church, and in 1833 the pulpit and seats were remodeled and the interior of the building improved. The whole sum raised by subscription for the erection of the church was £1105 and 13s., which was donated by one hundred and eighty-eight individuals. The church is still standing, although no longer used regularly for public worship. On the inside of the building, engraved on marble slabs, are the following inscriptions:

"THE CHURCH OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
SOCIETY IN THIS HUNDRED
BUILT A.D. 1773.

REV. THOMAS READ, A.M.,
PASTOR.

THIS STONE, THE GIFT OF MRS. MARY HILL.
SERVE THE LORD WITH GLADNESS.

Ps 100, 24."

"THIS SITE PURCHASED, MAY 10, 1711.

THE FIRST CHURCH BUILT 1711.

REV. JOHN WILSON, PASTOR, 1708.

"YOUR FATHERS, WHERE ARE THEY?"

Rev. John Wilson, the first pastor, was one of the original members of the first Presbytery organized in the United States, and died in 1712.

Rev. Robert Witherspoon, the second minister, was ordained at Drawyer's Church May 13, 1714, and continued its pastor until his death, which occurred in May, 1718. Rev. Mr. Young next ministered here, either as a supply or as a pastor, from 1718 until his death in 1721.

Rev. Henry Hook took charge of the congregation in 1722, and remained until his death, which occurred in 1741.

Rev. John Dick was ordained November 12, 1746, and served this congregation until his death, which occurred the following year.

Rev. Hector Allison was pastor from 1753 until 1758, when he removed.

Rev. Thomas Read, the next pastor, began in 1768, as stated supply, and from 1772 until 1796 was regular pastor.

Rev. John Burton commenced his labors here in May, 1804, and continued as stated supply until 1822. He died in 1825, and is buried at St. George's.

Rev. Joseph Wilson, from Nottingham, Pennsylvania, was installed as pastor over Drawyer's, Smyrna and Forest Churches in 1822, and remained until 1830.

On July 1, 1832, Rev. Nicholas Patterson commenced preaching as stated supply, and continued until November.

The church since that time has been served by the

following pastors: 1832, Rev. David De Forest; 1833-35, Rev. Warren G. Jones; 1836-39, Rev. Charles Brown; 1839, Rev. George Foot.

The Rev. Geo. Foot began his labors with this church September 8, 1839, and was installed pastor of this and the Port Penn Church November 19, 1839.

The Rev. Isaac W. K. Handy began to supply the church June 15, 1848, and continued as supply and pastor until 1853. He served this church in connection with the Port Penn Church two years, when, by Presbytery, the relation between these churches was dissolved, and Mr. Handy became pastor of the Forest Presbyterian Church of Middletown, in connection with Drawyer's. In 1853 the relation between these churches was dissolved, and reunion with the Port Penn Church was effected. This relation continued till 1854, since which time Drawyer's Church has stood alone.

The Rev. David McClure was ordained and installed pastor of the united churches of Drawyer's and Port Penn November 9, 1853, and continued pastor until October, 1854.

April 1, 1855, the Drawyer's Church called the Rev. H. J. Gaylord, who continued pastor until April, 1861.

The Rev. F. Hendricks supplied the church until 1862. The new church edifice erected at Odessa by the Drawyer's congregation was dedicated May 9, 1861. It is a large and handsome brick building, and cost eleven thousand dollars.

In 1886 the audience-room was frescoed and re-carpeted, the wood-work repainted, and new pulpit furniture put in, which makes it one of the most comfortable and beautiful audience-rooms on the Peninsula.

From 1863 until 1867 the church was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Burdett, the Rev. Mr. Howard and others.

The Rev. John Crowell, D.D., was installed August 1, 1867, and continued his pastorate until 1879.

The pastorate of the Rev. W. V. Louderbough extended from September 24, 1879, to February 27, 1882.

The Rev. James Conway was installed May 30, 1882, and the dissolution of the pastoral relation was effected November 27, 1882.

The Rev. H. A. McLean, the present pastor, supplied the church from May, 1883, until October 2, 1884, when he was installed.

During all these years (from 1842) the church has been served by many able and faithful elders. Notable among these were John M. Woods, A. Snow Naudain, John Aspril, Jesse Higgins, H. G. Whittock and John Janvier. John Janvier and H. G. Whittock were both ordained to the office of ruling elder on the same day, October 12, 1856. The former served until his removal to Oxford, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and the latter until his death, in 1884, a period of twenty-eight years.

The present elders are Dr. W. N. Hamilton, James J. Janvier and F. Theodore Perry. They were all



Edmund H. H. H.

until November.

The church since that time has been served by the J. Janvier and F. Theodore Perry. They were all



ordained and installed on Sabbath morning, March 10, 1878, and are still one in the support and spread of the Gospel.

The Sabbath-School, organized July 21, 1861, has never been large. Elder James J. Janvier has just closed his four years' superintendency, in which he has shown extraordinary fidelity in the work, and the school is now quite as prosperous as it has been for some years.

Schools.—The first school-house in Odessa was erected at an early date by the Friends and was under their control. It was a frame building and stood in the lot near the Friends' meeting-house. It was not used much for school purposes after 1817, and at a later period was removed and converted into a dwelling. It is now in the rear of the Zoar M. E. Church and is the residence of the pastor of this congregation.

Another frame school-house was erected, about 1810, near the site of the present school-house. James Latimus, a half-brother of Bishop Scott, and Joseph Stewart are remembered as teachers of this school. It was used for school purposes until 1833, when it was moved away and was converted into a dwelling and has been used as such since that time.

The free school law of 1829 was unpopular with many in this neighborhood. The frame school-house was used for public school purposes for a short time, and in 1833 a new school-house was built. This was burned in 1843, and in the following year the present two-story brick building was erected. In 1856 the school was endowed with the Corbit Library. The report of the school for 1886 shows the following state of affairs: Value of property, eighteen hundred dollars; number of pupils registered, one hundred and eighteen; number of rooms, two; number of teachers, two; average attendance, seventy; number of months school was held, ten and a half.

Elwood R. Norny was born in Montgomery County, Pa., near Norristown in 1824, on the homestead farm of his grandfather, General Andrew Norny, who was a soldier of the War of the Revolution, and one of those patriots who endured the severities of that memorable winter in the camp on the hills of Valley Forge. General Norny was the neighbor and companion of Generals Knox and St. Clair, the three soldiers owning farms within a few miles of each other. Soon after the close of the war he was appointed a brigadier-general by the Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. E. R. Norny's father always followed the vocation of farming, and died at a comparatively early age. His mother was one of the descendants of the old Pastorius family, who, contemporaneous with William Penn, were among the first settlers and founders of Philadelphia and Germantown. At the age of twenty, Mr. Norny began to study law at Norristown with the Hon. John B. Sterigere, an ex-member of Congress. About two years later he abandoned the law for the more active pursuits of business, and, in connection with his brother, consti-

tuted a firm which carried on the largest business in the making and sale of lime in the Schuylkill Valley. In this business, which grew to large proportions and included traffic in brick, sand and hair for buildings, he continued for several years, during which the firm traded extensively in Philadelphia and New York. Large quantities of their lime were sold to customers in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland for agricultural purposes, before the era of commercial fertilizers. In 1852 he married Cynthia J. Acuff, a daughter of David Acuff, an extensive farmer of Gwynedd, Montgomery County, Pa. In the spring of 1859, on account of the greatly impaired health of his wife, he sold out his business to Charles Earnest, of Norristown, and located on a farm on the banks of the Delaware, in St. George's Hundred, New Castle County. Here he took a deep interest in the propagation and preservation of the valuable food-fish of the Delaware, and was one of the early correspondents and aids of the United States Fish Commission, being the first to discover the food on which the shad feed while off our coast before entering the fresh water. Later he took an active interest in the protection of fish industries of the State, and was largely instrumental in the passage of our fish laws, as well as in their execution on the waters of the Delaware. This brought him to the notice of the people, who elected him a member of the General Assembly of the State in the fall of 1886. In this position he took an active part in all important legislation, and materially aided in the revision and condensation of the numerous oyster laws on the statute books of the State. Immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly in April, 1887, he was appointed by Governor Biggs State Fish Commissioner, the office which he now holds. In politics, Mr. Norny has always been a Democrat, and took an active part, for a young man, in the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States in 1856. So active was he in that campaign that His Honor Judge Sharswood, then of the District Court of Philadelphia, and subsequently chief justice of the State, held for him alone a special court at eight o'clock A.M., on the day of the election, to enable him to bring into the city a large number of Democrats from the adjoining county of Montgomery to be naturalized in time to get back to their respective places of voting. While residing in Philadelphia, from 1852 to 1859, he was offered several positions of political preferment, among which was the nomination to Congress in the Fourth District. This honor, because of pressing business engagements, he was compelled to decline in favor of the Hon. Henry M. Phillips, who was elected by a majority over both the Old-Line Whig and Know-Nothing candidates. During the long period of his residence in New Castle County he took no active part in influencing or shaping political nominations until the summer of 1886, when he was elected, in an exciting contest, a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, in

which he made the nominating speech in favor of the Hon. Benjamin T. Biggs for Governor.

PORT PENN.—According to tradition, William Penn, while on a voyage to Philadelphia, landed near the present location of Port Penn for a supply of water. In honor of this brief visit the village received its name. The land on which it stands was originally granted to Abraham Planck, Simon Root, Jan Andriesen and Peter Harmensen in 1646. The condition of the grant, that they settle upon the land, was not complied with and their title was forfeited. Peter Alrichs was the next owner and at a later period it passed to David Stewart. Stewart came from Scotland about 1700, and at first settled at St. George's, and afterwards at Port Penn. The village was laid out in lots previous to 1795, for in that year Daniel Blaney, had a store there and also rented and sold building lots. Thomas Craven, David Wild, Robert Wild and Mary Stewart were owners of land in Port Penn at this time. In 1822 the village was a grain market, and also a port of entry. In consequence of this, it was generally thronged with sailors and was very immoral. Although at that time containing but about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, there were five inns or taverns, and these were generally filled with transient guests. A custom-house was here until about twenty years ago, and was last under the supervision of John Jones. A barrack was also located where the residence of William S. Eaton now stands. Until the erection of the landing at the Breakwater, Port Penn was the best port on the Delaware shore. There are several very old houses in the village. The one occupied by Miss Mary Stewart is a frame hip-roofed house with a fire-back in the open hearth bearing the date 1728. The residence of Dr. Stewart is of brick and has a very old appearance. The iron fire-back bears the date 1750, and on a pane of glass is inscribed "William Montgomery, 1750." It is said that the chimney of this house was struck by a cannon-ball fired by a ship in the War of 1812. A frame house now owned and occupied as a residence by William H. Muller was also struck by a cannon-ball during the same war. The house occupied by James M. Webb was built and used as a residence by Count Pulaski. Before the erection of railroads Port Penn was a centre for the grain produced in the northern part of St. George's Hundred. Joseph Cleaver was the principal grain merchant at this place. He built a wharf near by and frequently the road for half a mile distant was crowded with teams awaiting their opportunity to unload.

Port Penn is situated in the northeastern part of St. George's Hundred, about four miles south of Delaware City. During the summer it has steamboat communication with Philadelphia. The population of the village is about three hundred. The merchants at the present time are Henry Cleaver, T. D. Stewart and Conrad Zacheis.

Schools.—On July 15, 1795, Mr. Monies began to keep a select school at Port Penn. He was also here

in 1799 and, perhaps, kept at a later date. About 1810 Mrs. Rebecca Reed granted to Adam Diehl, John Diehl, William Kennedy, Dr. David Stewart and Dr. William Carpenter a tract of land on which to erect a building for school and church purposes. The building was erected and used for subscription school till 1830, when it was opened as a district school. The old building was used till quite recently, when it was supplanted by the present neat structure. The old building stood near the present residence of Joshua Jefferson. The auditor's report for 1886 shows that the school was open for nine months and thirteen days and that there were enrolled fifty-two pupils.

The Presbyterian Church in Port Penn was organized July 16, 1837, with seventeen members, nine of whom came from Drawyer's and eight from St. George's. Mrs. William Cleaver, Jr., Mrs. Mary C. Cleaver, John Price, Mrs. Susan Price, Miss Ann Price, Mrs. Martha J. Price, Mrs. Priscilla Cleaver, Mrs. Mary Alrich and Mrs. Mary Stewart were from Drawyer's; and Mrs. Mary Cox, Mrs. Honora Matthews, Mrs. Eliza F. Dilworth, Mrs. Maria J. Hessey, Mrs. Rachel Webb, Mrs. Margaret Darrach, Miss Margaret L. Kernahan and Miss Hester E. Dilworth were of the St. George's congregation. The first church was a frame building erected in 1834, on a lot on the corner of Market and Stewart Streets, conveyed February 28, 1834, to John M. Woods, John Cannon and John Price, trustees, by Mrs. Margaret Darrach. The building is now used by the Zion A. M. E. Church. In 1856 the present two-story brick church, thirty-two by fifty feet, was built at a cost of six thousand dollars. On March 17th of that year additional land was conveyed by Mrs. Darrach to John Price, Samuel Jefferson, Joseph Cleaver, Wm. Cleaver, Jr., Jacob A. Penington and Samuel B. Cleaver, trustees. In 1871 a parsonage was purchased at a cost of five hundred dollars, and remodeled. The present membership is seventy-three. Ninety scholars are enrolled in the Sunday-school, which is under the superintendency of Henry Price. The present trustees are Henry Price, Theo. F. Dilworth, Henry C. Walter, Joseph Cleaver and John B. Vandegrift. The first elders were Wm. Cleaver, Jr., and Samuel Jefferson. John M. Woods, David Stewart, Henry Walter and John B. Vandegrift have also served in that capacity. The following ministers have served as pastors and stated supplies:

Rev. Charles Brown.....1837-39	Rev. N. S. Moore.....1863
Rev. George Foot.....1839-48	Rev. Samuel M. Gould.....1868-69
Rev. Imac W. K. Handy.....1848-51	Rev. S. C. Allison.....1869-71
Rev. T. Balston Smith.....1851-52	Rev. S. G. Boardman.....1871-84
Rev. David McClure.....1853-54	Rev. W. K. Preston.....1844-65
Rev. H. J. Gaylord.....1855-57	Rev. Roland A. Sawyer, Jr., present pastor.
Rev. S. B. Schofield.....1867-68	

About 1850 a revival was held in a school-house in Port Penn by a portion of the Methodist congregation of Asbury Chapel. This led to the organization of a church there, and the erection of a frame church building, about twenty-eight by forty feet. The church flourished for a while and then began to decline.

There were at one time about forty members. The last regular services were conducted in 1881. Since that time occasional meetings have been held.

CHAPTER LI.

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED.

THAT portion of New Castle County lying between Appoquinimink and Duck Creeks was formerly denominated Appoquinimink Hundred. Mention is made of this territory as a hundred in a deed bearing date January 15, 1708, from William Grant, of "Appoquinimini" Hundred to John Damarcier. Appoquinimink is an Indian term said to mean wounded duck.

By an act of the Legislature, passed March 9, 1875, this land was divided into two hundreds, the northern portion retaining the name Appoquinimink, and the southern part was termed Blackbird, after the stream which forms its northern boundary. The present Appoquinimink is bounded on the north by St. George's Creek and Hundred; on the east by the same, Blackbird Creek and Delaware River; on the south by Blackbird Creek and Hundred and on the west by Maryland. The territory is well watered and very productive. The eastern portion consists mainly of reclaimed marsh. The principal products are corn, wheat and peaches. Facilities for shipping are afforded by the Blackbird and Appoquinimink Creeks and the Delaware Division of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In 1683 there were forty taxable inhabitants between Appoquinimink and Duck Creeks. The assessment list of the same territory for 1751, as returned by William Williams, contained the names of two hundred and forty-nine taxables, and a total assessment amounting to two thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars.

The land between Appoquinimink and Duck Creeks seems to have early attracted the attention of both emigrants and residents of the northern part of the county. On July 1, 1669, William Tom sent to Governor Nichols a request that "ye Finns or others residing at or about Delaware may have an enlargement of their bounds, for y^e w^{ch} they desire to take up some lands at Apoquemini, lying and being w^{thin} ye government." He also requested "that some families from Maryland may have liberty to come and settle upon ye kill below Apoquemini." These requests were granted August 2d of that year, upon condition "that in some convenient tyme a Draught be taken of ye land and a return thereof made to the Governor together with its extent, whereupon those who settle there shall have Patents."

At a council held in the fort at New Castle, April 15, 1671, "Captain Carr relates of y^e desire of many families to come and settle below New Castle at Apoquiminy and Bomby's Hook. The most eminent among these are one Mr. Jones, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Whale.

A letter is ordered to be written to treat with some of them for a settlement."

In 1671 a patent was granted to Abraham Coffin for four hundred acres of land called "Mountain Neck." It was for some reason abandoned, and in 1686 was resurveyed for Johannes De Haes and Ephraim Herman. De Haes was a native of France and the maternal ancestor of the Janvier family; he was a prominent man, a magistrate and a member of the first Legislature of Pennsylvania, held under Penn in 1683. He subsequently became the sole owner of the above tract and also acquired other property in New Castle County. At his death he devised his estate to his son Roelef, who was a member of the first Legislative Assembly in Delaware in 1704. This farm afterwards came into the possession of Thomas Noxon, the founder of Noxontown. A portion of it was conveyed in 1742 by Henry Petersen to Abraham Gooding. In the deed it is mentioned that it is known as "Lucases Neck," but in the original grant was called "Mountain Neck," and near it was "Thomas Noxon's new mill-pond." Brigadier-General Caesar Rodney, with his corps of Delaware militia, encamped for a season on this farm. Noxon purchased other land in this and St. George's Hundreds. He erected two grist-mills in the vicinity of this tract, and on their sites there are now several mills. According to tradition, in early times fairs were held annually at Noxontown for several days, at which were exhibited home products and imports from England. It was a season of great festivity, and the fairs were attended by many persons from a great distance. On Noxon's land, between the Appoquinimink and a branch called Sassafras Branch (Noxontown mill-pond), were a bake-house, a brew-house and a malt-house, and a landing which was used as late as 1855. An old frame building, recently torn down, was used for hotel purposes at a very early date. A brick house in good repair, now owned by William Evans, was built by Noxon, and at one time contained a stone with the inscription "Thomas Noxon, 1740." This was torn out by one of the owners, and is now in the possession of M. N. Willits. Thomas Noxon died in 1743 and devised his mills to his son Benjamin, and his other estate he divided among his children. Descendants of Thomas Noxon still reside in this hundred. The land on which he resided is now owned by W. E. Evans. The adjoining land, formerly belonging to Noxon, is now in the possession of Edward Appleton.

On June 16, 1671, Gov. Francis Lovelace patented to Robert Moreton a tract of five hundred acres and marsh on west of Delaware River, "betwixt Blackbird Creek and Appaquimime: Bounded on ye east wth appaquimimy creek: on ye south with a branch w^{ch} extendeth it selfe westerly out of ye same creek and divideth this from ye land of John Hartop and Henry Hartop and from ye land of Seneca Brewer, w^{ch} is called Hang-mans Hooke: and on ye two opposite sides wth ye Maine Woods." On October 31, 1674, Morton conveyed one-half of this tract, "excepting

that part of the same as is already this day cleared," to William Grant. Grant's portion was adjoining Appoquinimink Creek. Portions of this tract were owned at various times by Thomas Snelling, Gustavus Anderson, Edmund and Richard Cantwell, Abraham Mertine, Joseph Hill, Alexander Crawford, John Hirons, and finally vested solely in Samuel Thomas, who in 1820 owned large tracts in the northeastern part of the hundred. The above tract was next owned by D. W. Thomas, and is now in the possession of John C. Corbit and Samuel C. Thomas. Thomas' Landing is situated within the boundaries of this grant. Hangman's Hook, mentioned in the above recital, lay south of the Merton tract, and was bounded on the east by Blackbird Creek and on the south by the branch known as Hangman's Branch. This tract was patented in 1671 to Seneca Brewer, who was also the owner of land in Christiana Kill. It also forms a portion of the Thomas land.

On March 25, 1676, Gov. Andros warranted to Robert Tallen a tract of land containing two hundred acres, known as "Poplar Hill," situate north of Hangman's Neck and also touching Beaver Dam. This tract was later owned by Samuel Thomas.

Gov. Lovelace patented to William Warner in 1671 "Knowlbush Haven," a tract of four hundred acres adjoining Robert Morton's land. This was also owned by Samuel Thomas and is now in the hands of John C. Corbit.

Capt. Edmund Cantwell, who resided at or near Odessa, was an extensive land-holder in Appoquinimink Hundred. On September 5, 1672, a tract of eight hundred acres on Appoquinimink Creek was granted to him by Gov. Lovelace. This tract was granted June 17, 1671, to William Sinclair, who for some reason forfeited his right to it. It was "nigh unto Appoquinimink Creek," being a point or neck of land between two main branches of the creek, north with Main Branch and southeast with Sassafras Branch. He also obtained by grant or purchase a large tract of land between Hangman's Branch and Blackbird Creek, and extending nearly to the present site of Fieldsboro, containing about two thousand two hundred acres. Red Clift, a tract of one thousand five hundred acres, bounded on the north by Appoquinimink Creek and on the west by Sassafras Branch, was in his possession at the time of his decease and contained many improvements. By his will, bearing date October 28, 1679, he devised the lower plantation, which he had purchased of Thomas Snelling, to his son Richard, the middle portion of his estate to his daughter Joanna and the upper part to his daughter. At the death of Joanna her portion vested in Richard and Elizabeth, who was the wife of Henry Garretson.

The eight-hundred-acre tract was sold by the heirs of Edmund Cantwell, August 16, 1707, to William Dyre, and was afterwards owned by John Frogg, Baldwin Johnson, Thomas Hopkinson and John Allfree. On May 13, 1796, William Allfree sold three hundred acres of it to Benjamin Noxon, son of Thomas Noxon.

It is now owned by R. T. Cochran, R. L. Naudain and the heirs of A. S. Naudain. The tract between Hangman's Branch and Blackbird Creek was at a later period owned by John J. Milligan, and is now in the possession of Edward C. Fenimore, John C. Corbit, D. W. Corbit, the heirs of John J. Milligan and Mrs. Sarah Polk.

The Red Clift tract became the property of Henry Garretson May 18, 1709, and has passed through various hands and is now divided and owned by Nathaniel Williams, Manlove D. Wilson, John F. Staats, Columbus Watkins, Isaac M. Davis and Joseph C. Hutchinson.

A tract of four hundred acres adjoining Cantwell's grant was patented to Bezaliel Osbourne by William Penn, and was assigned by his heirs to John Healy, July 13, 1704. Cornelius Cooper, the next owner, conveyed this land to John Demerst, October 1, 1716. The tract next passed into the hands of Charles Robinson, who, at his death, devised his estate to his son Charles and his daughter Mary, who was the wife of Philip Hanson. Charles sold his portion to Slator Clay, an innkeeper of New Castle, February 13, 1759. This portion is now owned by John C. Corbit. Mary's portion descended to her son, William Hanson, who, in 1773, conveyed it to James Moore, by whom it was sold to Mrs. Richard C. Dale. It is now owned by James V. Moore, the oldest resident of the hundred. The entire tract, while in the possession of Charles Robinson, was known as "New England Man's Land." Robinson was also the owner of one hundred and four acres on the south side of Appoquinimink Creek and adjoining land of Richard Cantwell, which he purchased of Thomas Noxon, February 18, 1737.

The Naudains of this and adjoining hundreds are the descendants of Elias Naudain, who was the son of Elias, a Huguenot, born at Nantes, France, in 1655, and driven from there to England in 1681, on account of his religious views. He died in 1686, and his widow, whose maiden-name was Gabel Arnaud, married Jacob Rattier and came to America. Elias was born in London and made a denizen in 1703. His certificate of denization, made out before Thomas Lawrence, a notary public of London, and recorded at New Castle, June 12, 1720, says that Elias Naudain, "tho born beyond the seas, is made her Majesty's liege subject," and is given all the rights of subjects as well as the privilege of purchasing land in any of her dominions. He came to America and settled in Appoquinimink Hundred early in the eighteenth century. In 1711 he erected a brick house, which is still standing, and is now owned by Daniel W. Corbit. In 1715 he was an elder in Drawyer's Church. His first recorded deed bears date August 23, 1722, and is for a tract of land in St. George's Hundred, which he purchased of Moses McKinley, being one hundred acres of a tract devised by William Patterson to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Moses McKinley, January 17, 1699, and situated on St. Augustine Creek. He

also purchased of Jacob Read a tract of three hundred acres, called "Sutton," near St. George's Creek. "Spring Garden," a tract of two hundred acres on the southwest side of Drawyer's Creek, was purchased by him, June 11, 1723, of Jonas Wright. On August 19, 1734, he purchased two hundred acres more of the William Patterson land of the son, William. It was part of the Herman grant, which William Patterson purchased March 17, 1686, and was on the south side of St. Augustine Creek, and along the King's road. He also purchased a tract on Blackbird Creek, on the north side of the mouth of the creek of Johannes Jacquett. This tract comprised two hundred and twenty-nine acres, and was called "Hartop's Pasture," which was owned in 1671 by John and Henry Hartop.

Daniel Corbit, a Scotch Quaker, settled on a tract adjoining land then in the possession of Richard Cantwell and Elias Naudain early in the eighteenth century. In 1765 William Corbit built a tan-yard near Odessa, and the family shortly afterwards moved there and have been associated with its history since. The three manor-houses and portions of the land owned by Cantwell, Naudain and Daniel Corbit were, at a later period, owned by Daniel Corbit, a great-grandson of the original Daniel. They are now owned by his heirs, John C. and Daniel W. Corbit, of Odessa, and Louisa, wife of Captain Charles Corbit, of Red Lion Hundred.

In 1683 Lord Baltimore granted to Peter Sayer a tract of one thousand acres called "Worsell Manour." The larger portion of this tract was situated in Maryland and the remainder in this hundred. It afterwards came into the possession of James Heath, who was buried on the land. The inscription on his tombstone is as follows:

"Here lies the body of Mr. James Heath, who was born at Warwick on the 27 day of July, 1638, and died the 10th day of November, 1731, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

" Requiescat in Pace."

It was his desire to be buried in Maryland, but the line run between the States in 1768 places his remains on Delaware soil. The farm, at a later period, was owned by William Wilson and is now in the possession of Samuel R. Warren.

On June 9, 1708, Maurice Liston sold to Samuel Vance a tract of land containing two hundred and eighty-two acres on the east side of Heron Run and north of Blackbird Creek, being the property which was sold by Sheriff John French on a judgment obtained against Isaac Wholden, August 14, 1699. John Wright is the present owner.

Samuel Moore, of Appoquinimink Hundred, obtained a grant of one hundred and twenty-nine acres in the forks of Church Branch, near the head of Appoquinimink Creek. This was near St. Ann's Church, and was surveyed January 4, 1737. It is now owned by ex-Governor John P. Cochran and E. R. Cochran, clerk of the peace. In 1664 James Crawford, a physician, came with Sir Robert Carr from New York to New Castle, where, in 1667, he obtained

a warrant for a tract of land in the town of New Castle or vicinity. He was also a sergeant in the English army which captured New Castle from the Dutch, and received the tracts of land "in consideration of good service performed by James Crawford, a soldier." In 1675 he obtained from Governor Edmund Andros a warrant for a tract of four hundred acres on St. George's Creek. He also obtained another warrant in 1682 for four hundred acres of land on Duck Creek. He died in 1683, leaving a widow,—Judith,—two sons,—John and James,—and a daughter,—Mary,—to survive him. His widow shortly afterwards married Edward Gibbs, the ancestor of the Gibbs living at the present time in St. George's Hundred. They reside on the plantation on St. George's, which they purchased from the other heirs. John, the son, sold his estate to his step-father, went to England and became an Episcopal minister. James came into possession of the property on Duck Creek, where he lived and died. Mary married Thomas Ogle and resided in White Clay Creek Hundred. James, the grandson of the original James, purchased land in Appoquinimink Hundred, on the "levels," some of which is still in the possession of the family.

John Scott and Lydia, his wife, came from Ireland, previous to 1772, and settled in Appoquinimink Hundred. In that year Rev. Thomas Scott was born. The family were early connected with the Methodists. On December 22, 1796, Thomas married Mrs. Anna Lattomus, a relict of John Lattomus, who owned a portion of the farm, which is now in the possession of George L. Townsend. There were two children of John Lattomus, John and Diana, of whom the latter died while a child. John married Mary Hopkins, and was the father of Levi W. Lattomus, who became a prominent man in Townsend. Sarah, Thomas and Levi were the children of Thomas Scott and Ann, his wife. Thomas occupied the homestead for many years after his father's death and then it passed into the hands of Levi, who became bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The house in which the bishop was born is still standing, though no longer used as a dwelling, and he referred to it as "The dear, old homestead of sawed poplar logs, with its narrow, hip sheds, front and back, running the whole length of the building, and throwing off the falling showers from the doors." It gave place in 1846, though on a different site, to a more modern and spruce-looking white two-story frame house.

William Wilson, of "the Levels," was the youngest child of Edward and Lydia Rothwell Wilson. He was born at "Homestead Hall," near Middletown, September 17, 1810. His father was an extensive land-owner and farmer, and well-known in his day. He died at the age of fifty-seven, when the subject of this sketch was about ten years old. William Wilson received a good English education at the district schools and the Middletown Academy. When he became of age he devoted himself to agriculture, and made it the business of his life. He had received a considerable quan-

tity of land from his father's estate, but it had been much impaired in value by the exhausting methods of farming which then prevailed. With wise sagacity and untiring energy he devoted himself to the work of recuperating the land and enlarging his domain. He was so successful that years before his death he was the possessor of about thirty-five hundred acres of the choicest land in the Peninsula. His property extended beyond the State line into Maryland. His large estate included, at first, the "Mayfield" farm, the "Middlesex," "Homestead Hall," "Heath Mansion," "Brick Store Landing," and the "California" farms, all in Delaware; and the "Barnes" tract, the "Foard" farm, "Painter's Rest" and "Oregon" farms, situated in Cecil County, Maryland. He also owned ten dwellings in Warwick, a carriage-shop, machine-shop and vacant lots, valued at \$13,000. The "Brick Store" farm had come into Mr. Wilson's possession through his wife, Rachel Naudain, and had been in her family since the original patents were given to her ancestors by William Penn. Accordingly, at the death of Mr. Wilson, this farm became the property of William N. and John T., sons of Mr. Wilson's first wife, who was a daughter of Rev. Arnold S. Naudain, of New Castle. Mr. Wilson's lands were chiefly devoted to the growing of cereals, but, when the culture of fruit gave such encouraging promise as one of the profitable industries of the State, he became interested in it, and, at one time, had as many as thirty-five thousand peach trees in bearing. This interest was profitable from the first, and continued so until after the death of Mr. Wilson, when "the yellows" affected his trees as unfavorably as it had other orchards.

In politics, Mr. Wilson was an Old-Line Whig, and in early and middle life was quite active in political matters. He was several times prominently spoken of as a suitable candidate for Governor, but his desire for public office was not of a kind to make him enter the lists as a competitor. He was first married to Rachel Naudain, April 3, 1832.

She died in August, 1862, and left three children,—Lydia R., William Naudain and John Thomas. Lydia R. married James P. Rothwell, of New Castle County. She had two children, one of whom, Delaware Wilson Rothwell, is still living at Newark with his father. Mrs. Rothwell died in 1872.

In 1863 Mr. Wilson married Miss L. Annie, a daughter of Jacob V. Naudain. He died August 21, 1879, greatly regretted by the whole community. He was a man of uprightness, fidelity and kindness, and is kindly remembered as such by those who knew him.

Mrs. Wilson and her six children, Rachel R., Mollie L., Edward V., R. Alexis, Howard Groome and Bayard K.—survived Mr. Wilson, and now reside in Middletown in their pleasant home on South Broad Street. Miss Annie Jessie married Eugene Clayton, youngest son of Colonel Joshua Clayton, who fell a victim to the poisonous effects of the drugs used in his art as a taxidermist, in which he was unusually skilled. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Clayton has resided

and now resides with her father-in-law. She has one child, which bears its father's name in full.

Since the death of Mr. Wilson the lands above mentioned have been sold. Two of the farms were purchased by John T. Wilson, and the proceeds of the sale of the others have been invested for the other heirs. Edward V. Wilson has recently bought the Etherington farm in Cecil County, Maryland, and expects to make it his future home. Alexis is, at present, 1887, attending school at Hackettstown, New Jersey.

The assessment list of the taxables of Appoquinimink Hundred for 1787, which at that time included all the territory between Appoquinimink and Duck Creeks, as returned by Elias Naudain November 28th of that year, contains the following names:

Wm. Alfree.	Nicholas Bartow.
Sampson Atkinson.	Andrew Burnett.
Leonard Atkinson.	Thomas Bostick.
Arthur Allston est.	Elizabeth Boddley est.
James Atkinson.	Peter Borsman.
James Atkinson, Jr.	John Beck.
Isaac Almon.	Abraham Borsyer.
Jacob Anderson.	Joseph Bassett est.
John Alfree est.	Nathan Bostick.
John Alfree.	Abraham Bowyer, Jr.
Joseph Ash.	Perry Bennett.
Jeremiah Alfree.	Thomas Bartlett.
John Anderson.	Simon Barlow.
Abraham Anderson.	John Boots.
Abraham Allen.	Samuel Bostick.
John Andrewa.	John Bodyot.
John Allston.	Isaac Bartlett.
Robert Appeltou.	Jeremiah Beeton.
Thomas Appeltou.	Slaytor Bouchell est.
John Appleton.	Cornelius Belveal.
John Allen.	George Busch.
Christopher Armstrong.	Alex. Beard's est.
Timothy Bullock.	Bryan Cavender.
Charles Borsman.	John Crouch.
Nathaniel Bowyer's est.	Peter Corwin.
Abraham Burchem.	John Crawford, Jr.
James Buchanan est.	James Chambers.
Thomas Bryan.	Benj. Caulk.
Michael Bryan.	Richard Cantwell, Esq., est.
Wm. Budd.	Isaac Clayton.
John Burgin est.	Jacob Caulk est.
Edmond Brown est.	Wm. Clark, Esq., est.
George Brown.	John Crawford, Esq.
Allen Brown.	Thomas Cully.
Jacob Barlow.	Daniel Corbet.
Duncan Beard.	Israel Corbet.
Jacob Barclow.	Jacob Cartwright.
Levi Biggs.	Morten Crody.
Jonathan Biggs.	Wm. Combs.
Wm. Borlich.	Thomas Cartephim.
John Bassett.	Hugh Carr.
Thomas Budd.	John Clemmens.
Thomas Brown est.	John Callahan.
Joseph Burch.	Jacob Clayton.
Christopher Burch.	Jesse Curry.
James Bacon.	Wm. Coke.
Peter Byard's est.	Benedict Cartwright.
Jonathan Ballard.	Wm. Cully.
Perry Brown.	John Clayton.
Ebenezer Bennett.	Benj. Crouch.
Joseph Bildersach.	Cornelius Cammel.
Benj. Benn.	John Clark.
Thomas Bowyer's est.	Thomas Cox.
John Barlow.	Rachel Caulk est.
Peter Burgess.	John Caulk.
Elias Bassett.	Wm. Crodock.
Thomas Bennett.	Michael Cook.



Bridget Colgate est.
 Richard Creadock.
 James Davy.
 Dennis Delany est.
 Thomas Deakyno est.
 George Deakyno.
 Isaac Doney.
 Joseph Dickenson.
 John Dekayne.
 Philemon Dickenson est.
 Wm. Denny est.
 Joseph Deakyno est.
 Jacob Deakyno.
 Eleazer David.
 Mathew Durham.
 Garrett Dushane est.
 Michael Donnelly.
 Thomas David.
 John Darragh est.
 Lewis Davis.
 Jeremiah Dorrel.
 Daniel Dorrel.
 James Elliot.
 Alex. Elliott est.
 Wm. Everett.
 Edmond Edwards.
 Andrew Edwards.
 Charles Everett.
 Andrew Ecord.
 Gideon Emory.
 Robt. Everett.
 Thomas Everett.
 James Everett.
 Charles Everett, Jr.
 Wm. Ervin.
 Nathaniel Fortner.
 John Francis.
 Abraham Fields.
 Wm. Fields est.
 Allen Fields.
 Thomas Fitzgerald est.
 Frederick Fols.
 Fenwick Fisher est.
 James Fitzgerald.
 Archibald Finney.
 Edward Fielding.
 George Fips.
 Wm. Fips.
 Edward Floyd.
 Benj. Forster.
 Babel French.
 Sidney George est.
 Joshua George's est.
 John Gallanmy.
 Samuel Griffin.
 Mathew Griffin.
 David Griffin est.
 Isaac Gibbs' est.
 Wm. Gooding.
 Wm. Gilmore.
 Isaac Gillis.
 Wm. Ginn.
 Wm. Griffen est.
 Stephen Gibbons.
 Jacob Green.
 David Giffes.
 John Giffes.
 Joseph Guyler.
 Moses Ginn.
 Wm. Grindage est.
 Wm. Greenwood.
 Mary Hill's est.
 Joseph Harris' est.
 James Harris.
 Evin Howell.
 Joseph Holleday est.
 James Hyatt.
 Richard Hall est.

Charles Hunt.
 Abraham Harmon est.
 Thomas Hartup.
 James Hazel.
 Jonathan Huff.
 Abraham Haskett.
 Daniel Charles Heath.
 John Hood.
 George Huggs est.
 Marinas Haughey.
 Charles Heath.
 Charles Hudson est.
 Nicholas Hammon est.
 Joseph Hawks.
 Benjamin Hallett.
 Henry Huilt.
 Joseph Hackett.
 Andrew Hackett.
 Samuel Hawkins.
 John Hall.
 William Hart.
 Isaac Hyatt.
 Nicholas Harrison.
 Garrett Hart est.
 Thomas Holliday.
 John Holliday.
 John Hanson.
 Edward Hardin est.
 Joseph Hutchison.
 Jacob Harris.
 John Harwood est.
 Robert Hood.
 James Haughey est.
 John Hawkins.
 Richard Jones.
 John Johns est.
 Robert Johnson est.
 Robert Johnson.
 Griffith Jones.
 Richard Jones, Jr.
 Wm. Jordan est.
 Solomon Jones.
 John Jones, Esq., est.
 Wm. Johnson, Jr.
 Thomas Jones.
 Wm. Johnson, Sr.
 Benjamin Johnson.
 Joseph Jones.
 Ebenezer Jones.
 David Kennedy est.
 John King.
 Jacob King est.
 Cornelius King est.
 Francis Kane.
 Edward Knotte.
 Wm. Lambert.
 Benjamin Lockerman.
 John Lockerman est.
 Wm. Liston.
 Abraham Liston est.
 Thomas Liston.
 Andrew Lockhart.
 James Latimer est.
 Abraham Litman.
 Isaac Litman.
 Patrick Lyons.
 James Lyle.
 Henry Leonard.
 Patrick Luby.
 James Luper.
 Jeremiah Luper.
 Edward Lloyd est.
 John Litman.
 James Latherman.
 John Liston.
 Daniel Luper.
 Allen McLane.
 Leonard McHeay.

Moses Marshall.
 John Martin est.
 James Martin est.
 Wm. Martin est.
 Robert McLaughlin.
 Archibald McMurphy.
 Arthur Moore.
 James Moor.
 John Moor.
 James Moor, Jr.
 Thomas Marr.
 Truax Marsh.
 Edward Martin.
 David Martin.
 Wm. Mercer.
 Elizabeth Moody est.
 James McHeay.
 Wm. McKean est.
 Thomas McKean est.
 Alex. Mills.
 Wm. McLane.
 Charles Mitchell.
 Hugh Mathews est.
 Lesley Mullen.
 Benjamin Merritt.
 Max McCloud est.
 Orson McCoy.
 Benjamin Morrison.
 John Marrelot.
 Jeremiah McDermitt.
 George Martin.
 Benjamin McBride.
 Benjamin Maulster.
 George Moffitt.
 Haley Moffitt.
 Charles Moore.
 Benjamin Noxon est.
 Arnold Naudain.
 Elias Naudain.
 Elias Naudain, Jr.
 Cornelius Naudain.
 Arnold Naudain, Jr.
 Andrew Naudain.
 Jesse Nash.
 John Nash.
 James Nash est.
 Laurence Naudain.
 Isaac Newland.
 Michael Offley.
 James Power.
 Peter Perkard.
 John Parker est.
 Richard Pearson.
 Richard Pearson, Jr.
 William Pearson.
 John Pearson.
 Charles Piper est.
 Henry Perkard est.
 Jacob Pennington.
 Jonas Preston.
 Henry Pearce.
 James Peterson.
 Wm. Pryor.
 Roger Pugh est.
 Benj. Pearce.
 James Poll.
 Isaac Pennington.
 John Pryor.
 John Pryor, Jr.
 Abraham Pennington.
 Abraham Rye.
 John Read.
 Edward Roberts.
 Benj. Richardson.
 Jesse Roff.
 John Roff.
 Thomas Rothwell.
 Wm. Rothwell.

John Reynolds.
 Abraham Rothwell est.
 Simon Robinson.
 Ann Reading est.
 James Rice.
 Benj. Richardson, Jr.
 Stephen Rye.
 Paul Ratrow.
 Isaac Rattiff.
 Jacob Ryall.
 John Rye est.
 Jacob Rothwell.
 Jacob Reynolds.
 George Reynolds.
 James Reynolds est.
 Wm. Richardson.
 John Richardson est.
 John Robertson.
 Wm. Reynolds.
 Charles Robertson.
 David Redman est.
 John Roff.
 Philip Reading.
 Nicholas Reynolds.
 Wm. Rogers est.
 Isaac Staat est.
 John Staat est.
 Jacob Staat est.
 Jacob Staat, Sr., est.
 Isaac Staat.
 Jacob Staat, Jr.
 James Smith.
 Benj. Stanley est.
 Wm. Smith.
 Abraham Sterling.
 James Sterling.
 Robert Stanley, Jr.
 David Staat.
 Harman Shes.
 James Shes.
 Cornelius Shes est.
 Hannah Shes est.
 Joseph Saunders.
 Charles Smith.
 John Saunders.
 Isaac Simpson.
 Isaac Staat, Jr.
 Joseph Stanford.
 Ashberry Sutton.
 Ephraim Staat est.
 John Scott est.
 Andrew Summers.
 James Shaw.
 John Savin.
 Thomas Shellington est.
 Abraham Staat est.
 Abraham Staat.
 Elijah Staat.
 Richard See.
 Amos Stidham.
 Robert Stanley, Sr.
 Jonas Stanley.
 Abraham Staat, Jr.
 Garrett Staat.
 Jacob Snell.
 Thomas Simmons.
 George Staat.
 James Turner est.
 Richard Taylor.
 John Turner est.
 John Taylor.
 Abraham Taylor.
 John Townsend.
 Andrew Tybout's est.
 Isaac Thomas.
 Thomas Test.
 Abraham Taylor, Jr.
 James Truax.

Thomas Thorp.
Jacob Tust.
James Tust.
Richard Taylor.
James Turner, Jr.
Richard Taylor, Jr.
John Obadiah Upton.
Barnet Vanhorn.
Jacob Vandyke.
Jacob Vandegrift.
Nehemiah Vanzandt.
Ebenezer Vandegrift.
Benj. Vandyke.
Hugh Verdon.
John Vansinkle.
John Walker.
Benj. Williams.
Wm. Williams.
Cornelius Williams.
Wm. Whitall.
Derrick Williams.
Abraham Williams est.
Joseph Wiatt.
Abraham Wynkoop est.
James Wynkoop est.
Joseph Weldon est.

Abraham Weldon.
Evin Webster.
Wm. Weldon.
Routh Weldon.
Nathaniel Williams.
George Wright.
George Ward.
Elias Walraven.
William Walraven.
Nicholas Walker.
John Ward est.
James Wilmore.
James Weldon.
Wm. Woodell.
Benj. Webster.
Wm. Wooderson.
Joseph Ward.
John Wright.
Robert Wiley est.
George Ward, Jr.
John Wiles.
Jacob Woodkeeper.
Wm. Woodkeeper.
Hollen Webb.
John Weldon est."

for erecting a chapel for the use and benefit of themselves and other members of the Church of England: These are to authorize and require thee to survey and lay out, for the use aforesaid, in the place by them designed, for erecting the said chapel on the left hand of the Queen's Road below the said Creek, the Quantity of ten acres of land that is vacant and make returne unto the General Surveyor's Office, at Philadelphia."

The church was built the following year on a mound due east of the present edifice. The church was supplied till the Revolutionary War with ministers sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In 1728 a disagreement arose between the pastor and congregation, and was the cause of a discontinuance of services. The following is a copy of a letter sent to him by some of the leading members, and is a matter of record:

"The unhappy differences that hath arisen between you & your Parishioners hath given us verry great concern, not only for that you have declined (for some time past) Giving that Attendance at our Church there to discharge your duty According to your appointment, but especially because the misunderstandings between ministers of the Church of England and their Parrishioners tend greatly to the Reproach of our most Holy Religion and to bring us into contempt, and forasmuch as you have thought fit to vindicate your Reputation by a Prosecution at Law and have recovered Damages for the words spoken of you, we Request you, as a minister of the Church of England and a Christian to lay aside your Resentments and Return to the Care of your parish where you shall not fail to meet with all the Respect and Good usage due to a minister of the Gospel and a good man while you continue to live as such amongst us; we are in behalf of ourselves and the parishioners of Appoquinimink.

"I your most Humb Servt,

"AND'W PETERSON,
"JOHN GOODING,
"EDWD GARITSEN,
"R'D. CANTWELL,
"JACOB GOODING."

Schools.—Long before the common-school system came into operation the necessity of imparting a good education to the young was felt, and for this purpose pay or subscription schools were opened in various parts of the hundred. Of the teachers of these select schools the names of John Mulholland, Irvill and James Caulder are well-remembered. In many instances then the children of the needy poor were looked after and sent to school. The introduction of the common-school system gave a new impetus to the work of education. The convenience of attending on account of the increased number of schools, together with the liberty extended to all, was universally looked upon as a great blessing. Lambert Simmons figured prominently among the pioneer teachers under the new system. The early boundaries of the districts in the hundred have been changed and new districts created as the increased population demanded more school-houses. The methods of teaching have improved, and the ability and capability of the teachers is of a much higher standard than formerly. The old and carelessly built school-houses have in most cases been replaced by new and convenient ones erected with some regard to the health of the pupils.

In 1883 the school commissioners of Townsend erected a nice two-story frame building. The upper floor is used as a public hall and for exhibitions of the school. The lower story is divided into two commodious rooms for school purposes.

Samuel Tyson serves in the capacity of principal.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH was the earliest organized congregation in the southern portion of New Castle County. When the church is organized is not definitely known, but it was before 1704. The following is an extract from a grant by the commissioners of property to Richard Cantwell and William Dyre, dated 1st of Ninth Month, 1704:

"Whereas, Richard Cantwell and Wm. Dyre, with several others, Inhabitants upon and near Appoquinimink Creek in the County of New Castle, have requested us that we would grant them a convenient piece of ground

Among the rectors who ministered here previous to the Revolution were Revs. Sewell, Crawford, Jenkins, Biorck, Club, Ross (father of Geo. Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence), Merry, Campbell, Hackett, Pugh and Reading. The latter died in 1778, and is buried near the church. The present edifice was erected in 1768. To this church Queen Anne presented a covering for the communion table with the initials of her name, viz.: "A. R." upon it in silk embroidery. This was the only relic saved from the fire which destroyed the church in 1882.

The old church, now only used once a year, stands about three-quarters of a mile from Middletown, on the only ridge for miles around, and which the English commissioners sent to examine the colonies described as a "huge mountain." It is a well-preserved building surrounded by a grove of gigantic oaks. The ivy around it was brought from England by Bishop Doane and planted here. During the Revolutionary War it is probable that there were no services conducted here, but in 1791 Rev. Bissell was rector. From that time services were held regularly here until 1872. In 1871 the building needed repairs, and it was decided on account of convenience to erect an edifice in Middletown. In that year a lot on the corner of Green and Church Streets was donated to the church by William Green, and the erection of a building commenced. The corner-stone was laid August 5th of the same year, by Dr. McCabe, and the consecration ceremonies were performed on the 4th of April following. This building was destroyed by fire May 2, 1882. The present

handsome structure was then erected at a cost of \$10,000 and opened for regular services on December 25th of the same year. The present number of communicants is about eighty. A Sunday-school under the superintendence of the rector is connected with the church. In 1883 a rectory was built at a cost of \$3000. The officers of the church at present are: Senior Warden, H. N. Willits; Junior Warden, H. A. Nowland; Vestry, Wm. R. Cochran, W. A. Comegys, Joseph Hanson, John Lockwood, M. N. Willits, E. R. Cochran, Isaac Gibbs.

The following is a list of the rectors since 1791 and the date when they commenced the service:

Rev. Bissel.....1791	Rev. J. H. Tyng.....1842
Rev. De Shiel.....1794	Rev. Thos J. Ozanne.....1844
Rev. Reese.....1802	Rev. Andrew Freeman.....1845
Rev. H. Lyon Davis.....1808	Rev. H. R. Harold.....1849
Rev. Smith.....1822	Rev. Thos. Billopp.....1856
Rev. Willer.....1824	Rev. Lloyd Goldborough.....1858
Rev. Robinson.....	Rev. John W. Brown.....1866
Rev. Reese.....1831	Rev. J. C. McCabe, D.D.....1868
Rev. H. L. Davis.....1831	Rev. W. C. Butler.....1873
Rev. McKenny.....1834	Rev. G. W. Lewis.....1877
Rev. John Coleman.....1835	Rev. H. S. H. Gallaudet.....1884
Rev. Peck.....1836	Rev. Joseph Beers.....1885
Rev. J. P. Bausman.....1838	

The first meeting that led to the erection of Emanuel M. E. Church, at Townsend, was held June 13, 1871. A ten-days' notice had been given by Archibald Finley that a meeting would be called on this date, for the purpose of selecting trustees to procure suitable grounds and erect a church. The trustees were A. Finley, Richard Townsend, Israel P. Hall, Isaac Passwaters, George M. D. Hart, William P. Forest, William Daniels, David S. Lynam and Nehemiah Davis. Of these, Townsend and Davis were appointed to select ground. On July 5, 1871, they purchased one acre, in the midst of a grove, of Samuel B. Ginn. The erection of a frame church, twenty-four feet by thirty-six feet, was immediately begun. It was dedicated on August 20th, of the same year, by Revs. J. F. Clymer, Vaughn Smith and W. C. Prettyman. The membership at this time was fifteen. The church was connected with the Appoquinimink Circuit until 1878, when it was made a separate station. Several additions have been made to the building at various times. The church has been very prosperous, and now has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five. A flourishing Sunday-school of one hundred and fifty scholars, under the superintendence of D. B. Maloney, is connected with the church. The scholars have the use of a well-selected library. On September 2, 1881, two and a half acres of land, about a mile southwest of the town, were purchased of James T. Taylor, and laid out in burying lots, and is under the control of the board of trustees of this church.

The board is at present composed of the following persons: Thomas Maloney, D. B. Maloney, George M. D. Hart, William Daniels, A. L. Quillen, James T. Taylor, H. A. Wilson and William A. Scott.

Since Emanuel Church has been a separate station it has been served by Revs. J. Hestin Willey, Theo-

dore E. Bell, C. K. Morris, E. P. Roberts and S. M. Morgan, the present pastor.

The Independent Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in February, 1883, with a membership of thirty-six. Meetings were held in Vandyke's school-house until 1886, when the present church was erected. It was situated three miles west of Townsend, on a tract of land one hundred by one hundred and twenty-five feet, donated to the congregation by Columbus Watkins. The building is a frame structure, twenty by thirty-four feet, and cost about seven hundred and fifty dollars. The first trustees were David Johnson, Joshua Brown, Thomas Biddle, John Solway and James T. Webb. The church has been prosperous; but owing to the fact that many of the congregation have removed from the vicinity, the membership now numbers twenty-eight. A flourishing Sunday-school, with a membership of thirty-eight, is conducted under the superintendency of Mrs. Sarah Skeggs. Services are held every Sunday afternoon by Rev. J. T. Webb, who has ministered to the congregation since its organization.

William Moore, James T. Webb, William Nowland, Caleb Lewis, Wellington H. Townsend and Sarah Skeggs compose the present board of trustees.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH in the hundred was White's Chapel, which stood between Townsend and Pine Tree. This was succeeded by Dickerson's Chapel, which was near Dexter's corner. On July 17, 1789, Joseph Dickerson donated to Lewis Alfree, John Barlow, Abraham Frelas, Elias Naudain, Barnett Vanhorn, John Allen, Jacob Alfree, Thomas Skillington and Francis Kinsley a tract of land on which the first Union Church was built. This building remained until 1844, when it was removed and the present building erected. During this interval services were held in Lea's Chapel, standing near by. The structure, forty by sixty feet, one story high, was completed in 1848, and cost three thousand eight hundred dollars. The bricks of which the church is built, were manufactured on church property in close proximity to the site of the building. In 1877 the church was closed for repairs, and was reopened in November by Bishop Simpson. The church is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of one hundred and fifty. There are forty members of the Sunday-school, which is under the superintendence of Frank Reema. The church has been connected with the same circuits as Friendship M. E. church, and been served by the same pastors.

The present board of trustees is composed of the following persons: Jacob C. Van Dyke, John Townsend, William M. Watts, Frank Reema, John Ellis, Colen Ferguson, Benjamin Money, J. C. Hutchinson, Purnell T. Jones and Andrew J. Collins. Services are held every Sunday.

Bishop Levi Scott, D.D., born October 11, 1802, at sixteen started to learn the tanning business, but served but four months at that trade; he then went to Georgetown to learn the carpenter trade, which he

found was too severe; he then went to Odessa to learn cabinet-making with John Janvier. He was converted October 16, 1821, preached as an itinerant in the spring of 1826, and in 1827 was junior preacher in the Dover District; 1828 in full connection. In 1845 he was presiding elder of South Philadelphia District. In 1848 he was assistant book agent for a Methodist book concern in New York. 1852 Methodist Episcopacy.

INDUSTRIES.—The earliest record of any industry in Appoquinimink Hundred is relative to the mills in Noxontown. When they were built is unknown, but in 1736 Thomas Noxon purchased an acre of land for the use of a new mill. The mill here referred to is the mill known now as Drummond's Mill. From this it is fair to infer that the mill now owned and operated by William E. Evans was erected at an earlier date. It is said that the old mill was used solely for merchant work, and that ships ran to it and were loaded at its door. The new mill was erected for custom work, which was no small industry at that time. After the death of Thomas Noxon, in 1743, he devised his mills to his son, Benjamin, who operated them for some time. In 1785 Benjamin Williams was the owner of these mills, and on the assessment list of 1816 they were charged to the estate of Joseph Curry. The old mill was afterwards owned respectively by Samuel Hand, Edward Silcox and now by William E. Evans. It is a four-story frame building, forty by thirty feet. The grinding is done by burr, and is entirely custom work. The new mill was later owned by J. Drummond, and is now in the possession of the New Castle County Bank. It was refitted with a complete roller system in 1887, and has a capacity of a barrel and a half per hour. It is now operated by Willits Clothier. The earliest record of the mill now owned by I. A. Harmon is found on the assessment list of 1816, when it was the property of Joseph & Whitby, who was a large landowner in the vicinity of the mill. At his death the mill passed to his son, John, who operated it for some time, and then sold it to Garret Ottison. It was afterwards owned by — Hunter, who sold it to — McDaniel, by whom it was repaired and generally improved. The mill was next owned respectively by John Lewis and William Johnson, by whom it was conveyed to the present owner. It was a two-story frame building, situated a mile north of Townsend. It is fitted up with burrs, and grinds custom work exclusively.

A tile-yard was operated by Matthews & Van Dyke for a few years in this hundred, about a mile south of Odessa. It has not been operated for the past twenty years. They had a capacity of three hundred thousand tiles per year.

In 1872 a brick-yard was opened a short distance south of Townsend by Samuel R. Warren. It was operated a year by him and then sold to D. B. Maloney, the present owner. Brick are manufactured here during six months of the year and employment

is given for that period to five men. About one hundred and seventy-five thousand are manufactured annually for home consumption.

In 1883 Samuel R. Warren erected a saw-mill on his premises in this hundred. This he operated until 1887, when he moved it to Sudlersville. It had a capacity of two thousand five hundred feet per day and gave employment to thirteen men. Merchant and custom work were executed.

The brick-yard on the farm of Samuel R. Warren was opened by him in 1886. It gives employment to six men for six months in the year. About two hundred thousand bricks are manufactured annually.

Appleton & Hart erected a frame building, twenty-four by forty feet, on the corner of Commerce and Gray Streets, Townsend, in 1882. They fitted it up with two evaporators and commenced evaporating peaches. In 1884 Appleton sold his share to Hart, who enlarged the size and capacity of the manufactory. The present capacity is eight hundred baskets per day. The evaporating season lasts six weeks per year and during this period G. M. D. Hart gives employment to one hundred operatives. The fruit is shipped principally to New York and Philadelphia.

POST-OFFICE.—The post-office was established at Townsend September 1, 1856. Levi W. Lattomus was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Jas. C. Wilson and John S. Wilson. William A. Scott, the present incumbent, was appointed October 1, 1885.

The post-office at Fieldsboro' was established in 1854 with Edward Silcox as its first postmaster. He was succeeded in October 1858 by William Doughton. Jos. C. Hutchinson, William W. Lynam and Frederick H. Weller have also served as postmasters here. Edward Silcox, the first postmaster and present incumbent, took charge of the office again in 1886. One mail a day north and south is received here. The stage line running from Townsend to Deakynesville carries the mail to this point.

HOTELS.—The first hotel in Townsend was erected about 1857 by Abraham Ingram. It was first occupied by Joseph T. Hill. The property was afterwards owned by William Scott and Levi W. Lattomus. Shortly after Mr. Lattomus' purchase it was converted into a dwelling, in which he resided until his death, and it is now occupied by his family.

The present hotel was first opened as a restaurant about 1870 by James C. Townsend. At a later period the dwelling was annexed by the owner, Samuel Townsend. It has been operated by several proprietors and is owned and managed by J. L. Dickinson.

THE MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION of Townsend, Delaware, was organized in February, 1883. The first officers of the association were: President, John F. Staats; Vice-President, William R. Martin; Secretary and Treasurer, William A. Scott. Directors: John F. Staats, William R. Martin, George M. D. Hart, D. B. Maloney, Thomas Maloney, George L. Townsend, S. R. Warren, Dr. J. V. Crawford, T. A. Enos.

Series are issued yearly and continue until each share has a value of \$400. Its influence has been felt in the growth of the town.

The officers are the same as above, with the following exceptions:

George L. Townsend succeeded William R. Martin as vice-president, and L. V. Aspril, Jr., and George W. Vandyke are directors *vice* William R. Martin and Dr. J. V. Crawford.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.—*Fieldsboro'* is the name of a small village in Appoquinimink Hundred, about three miles northeast of Townsend, on the upper "King's Road." It was so named in honor of William Fields, who at one time owned the land on which it is situated. It contains a school-house, post-office, a wheelwright and blacksmith-shop, two stores, kept respectively by Edward Silcox and James H. Garten, and about eight dwellings.

Townsend.—Previous to 1850 the only buildings within the present limits of Townsend were two or three huts occupied by negroes. The most noted of these was Charles Lloyd, after whom the village was called Charley Town. About this period the land immediately west of the town and a portion of the present town was purchased by Samuel Townsend, a man of considerable prominence in this vicinity. When the railroad was constructed through this section and a station located here, the question as to what the name of the depot should be caused considerable dispute. Samuel Townsend advocated calling it "Townsend," and his opponents favored "Lancaster," which was said to be the old name for this tract. Townsend was finally agreed upon, and the town has since that time borne this name. The first store in the town was opened in 1851 by Levi W. Lattomus, whose sons are still engaged in business in the town. The village grew quite rapidly, and April 3, 1885, was incorporated as a town. The incorporators were Eli C. Welsh, George M. D. Hart, D. B. Maloney, Albert Lynam and James T. Taylor, who were also instructed to secure the services of a skillful engineer and make a plot of the town and layout the streets, which they accordingly did. The town has a population of three hundred and fifty, and is situated near the centre of the hundred, about twenty-eight miles distant from Wilmington. It is the terminus of the Queen Anne and Kent Railroad, and also has railroad facilities on the Delaware Division. From this place large quantities of grain and peaches are shipped every year. The business of the place is conducted by J. S. & W. Lattomus, William A. Scott, J. S. Townsend, D. B. Maloney, S. R. Warren, Thomas Maloney, L. B. Shockley and George M. D. Hart.

The following is a list of the town commissioners since the incorporation: 1885—Eli C. Welsh, G. M. D. Hart, D. B. Maloney, Albert Lynam, James T. Taylor; 1886 and 1887—David Wells, Thomas Bratton, John W. Naudain, John Townsend, Eli C. Welsh.

CHAPTER LII.

BLACKBIRD HUNDRED.

PREVIOUS to 1875, the territory included within the present limits of this hundred formed a portion of Appoquinimink Hundred. On March 9 of that year, an Act of the Legislature was passed, dividing Appoquinimink Hundred by the following line: "Beginning at the mouth of Blackbird Creek, running with said creek and main branch to a bridge in the road leading from the head of Sassafras to Smyrna, thence westerly to the centre of said road to the cross-roads known as Dexter's Corner; thence southwesterly with the road leading by Garman's school-house; thence to Cypress Bridge, and thence down Cypress branch to the dividing line between Maryland and Delaware." All the territory in New Castle County south of this line was declared to be Blackbird Hundred. About twenty-five years ago the land of this hundred was mostly covered with timber. At the present time, about one-half of the hundred is in a state of cultivation, producing peaches, wheat, corn and oats in large quantities. The forests are rapidly disappearing and the marshes are being reclaimed. The population according to the census of 1880 was 1778.

The earliest settlements made in this hundred were on the bank of the Delaware River previous to Penn's ownership. A tribe of Indians, of whom Mechaeksit was Sachem, inhabited Thoroughfare Neck and sold the land to the settlers. At an early date, John Morgan obtained a warrant for eight hundred acres and John Denney for two hundred acres adjoining. This land was purchased by William Pierce, to whom a new warrant was granted in March, 1679. In the meantime, William Green settled upon these tracts, and to eject him, it was necessary for Pierce to resort to law. The following is a copy of the proceedings:

"Att a Court held in the Towne of New Castle by his maj^{ties} authority the 3^d & 4th of June, 1679.

"Present: Mr. John Moll, Mr. Peter Alrichs, Mr. Jopp Outhout, Mr. Garrett Otto, Mr. John D'haes, Mr. Abram Man, Mr. William Semphill, Justices: Capt^e Edw. Cantwell, High Sherife.

"William Pierce, Plf., } In an action of Trespass upon the
"William Green, Deft., } case.

"The Plt. declared that this deft. without any Leave or orders from his honor the Governor: this Court or any other Lawful Authority has seated himself upon a Piece of Land made over unto him y^e Plt.: by John Morgan's successor: John Denney, and sence to wit in ye month of March last, a new granted and confirmed unto this Plt.: by this Court as by y^e Records will appeare and therefore desires that this deft. may bee ordered forthwith to quit & Leave y^e Land to y^e end that hee may not hinder this Plt. seating on y^e same. The Debates of both parties being heard and the deft. not producing any warrt.: or order from any Lawful authority for his seating on y^e Land the Court are of opinion,

"And do order that the Plt.: have y^e land according to Patents of this Court Grant and that y^e deft.: quit y^e same.

"This is a true Coppy taken out of y^e records w^{ch} wee attest.

"JNO. MOLL,
"PIETER ALRICHS,
"J. d'haes,
"WILL SEMPHILL."

Morris Liston came to this hundred previous to 1680, and purchased twelve hundred acres of land of the Indians. In that year, Mechaeksit, an Indian sachem, granted to Ephraim Herman the land between Duck Creek and Cedar Swamps—commencing at Morris Liston's corner. Liston came from England,

and purchased the land above mentioned, and 24th of 9th month, 1702, he was warranted eight hundred and ninety-seven acres of land on the Delaware River, between Blackbird Creek and the run next south. In 1739, the two story hip-roofed brick house in which Robert Derrickson now resides was built by Edmund Liston. The original Liston farm is now owned by David J. Cummins, Benjamin Davids and Robert Derrickson, who is a descendant of this family. The Listons are now a prominent family in Preston County, Virginia.

Abraham Staats came from Holland, and was one of the earliest settlers on Manhattan Island, where he resided until it was invaded by the English, when he moved to Staten Island, which is said to have received its name from him. When the Dutch conquered the Swedish settlements in Delaware, the Staats family moved to Thorofare Neck and purchased land of the Indians. From this ancestor are sprung the present Staats family of this and adjoining hundreds. Abraham Staats, a descendant, served in the Revolutionary War and became a captain. On his farm was a tide-water mill, which was abandoned during that war. A stream large enough for sailing a vessel ran to the mill. Near the mill a vessel one time sunk. This is now over-run with sod and grass. The homestead is now owned by Isaac Staats, a grandson of Captain Abraham Staats.

John Wooters owned land on the south side of Blackbird Creek in 1685. In a law-suit of October 20 of that year the witnesses of Wooters, Casperus Herman, Thomas Snelling and others, testified that Wooters had settled there about twelve years before at a place he called "Wooters," had erected a dwelling-house and planted trees, and assisted by his servants had produced a crop. Shortly afterwards, his house and improvements, which were leased at the time, together with the corn and tobacco were burned.

On January 2, 1678, Peter Bayard petitioned the court for the right to take up on Duck Creek four hundred acres of land, and it was granted.

On November 25, 1681, there was surveyed and laid out for Thomas Harris two hundred acres of land, called "Exchange." A portion of this land is now owned by John C. Stockley, of Smyrna.

In 1747 a Spanish privateer landed near the house now occupied by Robert Derickson and plundered the house. The following affidavits were made before Thomas Hopkinson, of Philadelphia:

"Edmund Liston of Appoquinimink H'd., in the county of New Castle, Yeoman, being one of the people called Quakers, on his solemn Affirmation, declares and affirms, that on Sunday, the twelfth day of this Instant, July, about one o'clock in the afternoon, a Company of Foreigners, which this Affirmant believes to be Spaniards, to the number of Nineteen, came ashore in an open Boat from a Pilot Boat riding at anchor in the River Delaware, over against this Affirmant's House which is Situate about four Miles above Bombay Hook and about half a Mile from the Banks of the said River Delaware, and as the Affirmant was afterwards told by his daughter, as soon as they landed some of them ran to the Place where his Daughter and a Negro girl happened to be getting Crabs, seized the Negro Girl, tied her, and put her into the Boat. This Affirmant further Declares that the said Foreigners came Directly to him this Affirmant armed with Guns, Cutlasses & Pistols, and

telling him they belonged to a Spanish Privateer not far off, they demanded his Negroes, Money and the Keys of his Drawers, & having got some keys from him they proceeded to rifle & plunder his House & took out of it several sorts of wearing Apparell, Bedding, Cloaths & Furniture & tying them in separate Bundles they carried them to the Shore & afterwards put them on board of the open Boat: they likewise took a Negro Woman and two little Negro children, one of a sucking child, and then clapping their Pistols to this Affirmant's Breast they compelled him to go with them to the next Plantation, belonging to James Heart, at the distance of about half a mile.

his
"Edmund E. L. Liston,
mark.

"At. 27 July 1747

"before me Thos. Hopkinson."

"James Hart of Appoquinimink H'd., in the County of New Castle on Delaware, being sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, did depose and declare that on Sunday the 12th Day of this Instant, July, about three of the Clock in the Afternoon, several People, who this Depo- nent took to be Spaniards, to the number of fifteen, and one Man with laced Hat, who this Depo- nent took to be an Englishman (being much fairer than the rest) came Armed to this Depo- nent's House, Situate about half a Mile from the River side, together with Edmund Liston, a neighbor of this Depo- nent's, who they had forced along with them: That this Depo- nent seeing them come at some distance shut up and bolted his Doors and got his Gun in readiness lest they should prove to be Enemies: That they came directly up and surrounded this Depo- nent's House, and some of them pursued a Negro Girl belonging to this Depo- nent, which this Depo- nent perceived thro' a Window, that some of the said Company called out to this Depo- nent in good English to surrender or they would set fire to his House, and several Bullets were fired into the room, where this Dep. his Wife and Children were, that one of the Bullets wounded this Dep's wife in the Hip & that she bled very much; whereupon this Dep. thought fit to surrender, and accordingly opened the Doors of his House, whereupon the Spaniards seized this Dep. and bound his Hands and immediately plundered the House & took away the above mentioned Negro, almost all of this Dep's wearing apparel, a pair of Gold Buttons and several other things to the value of about seventy pounds. That when they had done plundering this Dep's House as aforesaid, they forced this Dep. away with them to E. L.'s Plantation about half a mile from this Dep's, where they tied up into Bundles the Plunder they had got at this Dep's House and the said E. L.'s & having carried it on board the Boat they went off to the Pilot Boat from whence they came.

"James Heart.

"Sworn July 27, 1747,

"before me Thos. Hopkinson."

On August 17, 1697, Richard Bonsall and John Wood purchased of John Donaldson nineteen hundred and ten acres of land in "Thorofaird" Neck. This tract was adjoining land at that time owned by Christopher Elliott and John Taylor. It also touched Cedar Swamp, and part of the land was on the North-west branch where the Northeast branch springs from it. Bonsall purchased a three-fourths interest, and on 24th of December, 1702, one thousand, three hundred and fifty-six acres of fast land and eighty of marsh were placed in trust for his children as his portion. At the same time eight hundred and sixty-four acres of adjoining land were also placed in trust for them. On May 4, 1709, Jacob Bonaall, son of Richard, entered into an agreement with Matthew Walton, George Cummins and Matthew Rue for the sale of one thousand three hundred and ten acres of his land. The sale was consummated, and in 1737 Walton's share was owned by his son Matthew. Cummins sold his portion to John Owens, who was the owner in 1737. Samuel Fitzgerald in that year was the possessor of John Wood's portion. On November 9, 1709, Jacob Bonsall also sold to Thomas Ward, of Staten Island, a tract of land adjoining the above. This descended to his son Thomas, who, May 12, 1770, conveyed one hundred and twelve acres of it to Thomas Collins, whose descendants still own it.

Pomfret, a tract of three hundred and fifteen acres,

on the north side of Duck Creek, and bounded on the north and northwest by Ellet's branch (Morris's run) was surveyed by Ephraim Herman for William Grant on November 28, 1681. It was assigned by Grant to Anthony Tompkins, to whom it was patented by William Penn, July 30, 1684. It was afterward owned by William Wilson, and is now in the possession of Alexander G. Cummins. Brick Store Landing is situated on this tract. At the Landing is a phosphate manufactory operated by the owner of the land. An old brick building, bearing the date 1717, is still standing here.

Shrewsbury, a tract of eight hundred and thirty-seven acres, on the south side of Blackbird Creek, was warranted to Edmund Cantwell on the 15th of April, 1684.

On the 22d of February, 1682, there was warranted to Dr. Gerardus Wessels a tract of three hundred acres on the north side of Duck Creek. This was assigned to Joseph Moore, for whom it was surveyed September 1, 1685.

In 1683 Christopher Elliot owned a tract of land at the main branch of Duck Creek, containing five hundred acres, late in the possession of Joseph Holding, deceased. Elliot died, seized of this estate and left no heirs, and on October 8, 1701, after an inquisition the farm land was selected and confirmed unto Joseph England. On May 19, 1701, there was also warranted to England eight hundred and eight acres, lying between two branches, of which one was Morris's Run. This land was owned by William Holton, who at his decease devised it to his wife, Elizabeth, who afterwards married Philip England, and to his daughter Rebecca, who became the wife of Joseph England, to whom the whole was confirmed on date above mentioned. This land is now probably owned by Gideon E. Rothwell and George W. Matiford.

On April 25, 1737, there was warranted to Abram Enos, a tract of two hundred acres on the south side of the North West Branch of Duck Creek, known as Slave Getters Hall. In 1747 the land-owners in this vicinity were James Alfree, Samuel Moore, Abram Enos, Thomas Bennett, Thomas Barrett, John Barber and William Holliday.

On July 16, 1739, a warrant was granted to Thomas Stone, for one hundred acres of clear land on the road from Duck Creek to New Castle. It was called "Vulcan's Mount, including a small improvement made thereon, the first settlement thereof being about the year 1726." This is now owned by Samuel Armstrong.

"Longacre," a tract of ninety-five acres on the road from Duck Creek to Bohemia Manor, was warranted to Samuel Cortwright on February 27, 1739.

A warrant was granted to Isaac Norris, of Philadelphia, and Isaac England, of New Castle County, on September 26, 1754, for a tract of one thousand and eight acres of land called "New Bristol," situated on the north side of Duck Creek. Nearly all of the land in the western part of the hundred was

included in a grant to Walter Dulany, and known as "Dulany's Manor." This land was heavily timbered and while in the possession of Grafton L. Dulany, a wood lease was granted to — Bernard, who constructed a wooden railroad, from the woods to Brick Store Landing, to be used for conveying the timber to a shipping point. It was operated during 1849 and 1850 and then discontinued. The cars were drawn by horses over the wooden track. This land is now owned by Napoleon Walton, Samuel Beck, Barney Donelly, David Lloyd and — Harkman.

RELIGIOUS. On April 20, 1782, Robert Appleton conveyed to Joseph Deakyne, Edward Martin, William Truax Marsh, Abraham Staats, Jr., John Barlow, Robert Standlay, Jacob Deakyne, Thomas Deakyne and John Collins, one acre of land in trust "to the intent and express purpose of building a preaching-house or chapel for the use of the Methodist preachers." These were the first trustees of Friendship Church, and they at once began the erection of an edifice for public worship. The building then constructed, of cedar logs and about twenty-four feet square, was used until 1866 when it was torn down. The present neat frame church was dedicated January 16, 1867, with appropriate services, conducted by Bishops Scott and Ames, assisted by Revs. Urie and England.

The building is thirty-six by fifty feet with a gallery and recess for the pulpit and cost about five thousand dollars. Until 1872, it formed a part of Smyrna circuit and was served by the pastors of that circuit, a list of which is to be found under the Asbury Church of Smyrna. It now forms part of Appoquinimink circuit and has had the following ministers.

C. W. Prettyman.....	1873-74	B. K. Stephenson.....	1881-83
T. B. Killim.....	1875	D. F. Weddell.....	1883-84
James Carroll.....	1876-77	I. D. Johnson.....	1885
John Shilling.....	1878-79	G. S. Conway.....	1886
John E. Collins.....	1880		

In 1828, Friendship Church had a membership of twenty-nine. At the present time there are about one hundred on its rolls. The following are the present trustees with the dates of their election.

Isaac Staats	February 25, 1844
John Jarrell.....	June 15, 1850
Thomas Deakyne.....	January 15, 1866
Alexander Deakyne.....	June 15, 1870
Robert Derrickson.....	November 20, 1870
George C. Deakyne.....	January 12, 1880

William Keyser is the superintendent of a Sunday-school of forty scholars connected with this church.

The first Methodist meetings in the southwestern part of the hundred were held in a private house, at a place called the "lime stone." The meetings increased in size, and in 1842 it was found necessary to erect a church. At this time there were about fifty members, prominent among whom were William Gordon, William Clayton, George Wilson, Thomas Sapp, Elizabeth McCay and Rebecca Clark. In that year Grafton L. Delaney, of Baltimore, donated to John

Eaton, Thomas Meriam, Robert Bailey, Thomas Lamb and Jesse Moffitt, trustees, a tract of land on which a log church, twenty-four by thirty feet, was erected at a very little cost, other than the labor which was given. The building is still used for divine worship, and is known as "Dulany's Chapel." The present membership is thirty. At the present time the board of trustees is composed of the following persons: Jas. R. Pryor, Eben Clouk, Charles Rhiem, Samuel Beck and George Rhiem.

It was connected with Smyrna circuit until 1862, and served by the pastors in charge of that circuit. Since that time the following pastors have ministered here:

Rev. Samuel Webb.....	1862-65
Rev. David A. Price.....	1865-67
Rev. John M. Clark.....	1867
Rev. Chas. K. Morris.....	1868-Sept. 1, '77
Rev. Jos. M. Clark.....	Sept. 1, 1877-79
Rev. Chas. K. Morris.....	1879—

The Sunday-school has twelve officers and teachers, and seventy scholars. John Rhiem is the superintendent.

Salem M. P. Church was built about 1842 through the efforts of Rev. W. Maddon and Messrs. Arnold S. Naudain, Ezekiel Wright, Gideon E. Barlow and Israel Hall. In 1845 there was a great revival of religion in the church, and Ezekiel Wright and wife moved to the church with bedding and provisions, and remained day and night. In 1857 the church was repaired, and reopened May 10. The congregation were unable to raise the indebtedness thus incurred, and the church was closed. It was in this condition when Rev. D. F. Ewell was assigned to this charge. Through his earnest and unwearied efforts the debt was paid, and the building again dedicated to the worship of the Almighty. Rev. Ewell labored with this congregation eleven years, and was succeeded by Rev. A. S. Eversole, Rev. J. T. Lassel, Rev. J. S. Rowe, Rev. J. B. Jones, Rev. A. D. Melvin and Rev. B. F. Benson, the present pastor. The membership at the present time is seventy-five.

There are eighty members of the Sunday-school under the superintendence of George W. Thomas.

The present board of trustees is composed of the following persons: James Brockson, Andrew Webster, James Webster, Charles Numbers, R. C. Brockson.

There was a Presbyterian church at an early period in this hundred, near Taylor's Bridge, concerning which no definite information has been obtained. Rev. George Foot, in a sermon delivered in Drawyer's church, May 10, 1842, thus spoke of it: "The Presbyterian Church, near Taylor's Bridge, was probably organized within this field. But when it was gathered, or who were its ministers, or what is its history, we can probably never ascertain. While Dr. Read was pastor of this (Drawyer's) people, he devoted some attention to that church. Its house of worship was standing in a decayed condition, and Mr. Burton preached in it occasionally, in 1809. No remnant of it, except a few mounds in the old cemetery, now remains." The land on which it stood, is now owned by Peter Johnson.

SCHOOLS.—Previous to the adoption of the common school system subscription or pay schools were in existence in Blackbird Hundred. Among the teachers of the latter kind are remembered William Orr, David Price, William Welden, James Welden, Isaac P. Walker, Seth King and Samuel Anderson.

The opening of the public schools, with the advantages afforded to all, caused the abandonment of private schools. John Mulholland and ——— Leonard are remembered as pioneer teachers of the public schools. The school in Thoroughfare Neck, which was deeded for school purposes in 1815 by Peter Staats, was converted into a public school. Other private schools were converted to the same use. The subdivision of the districts, the multiplication of the schools and the increased abilities of the teachers, have placed the common schools in this hundred on a very high standard.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—At the November session of the Levy Court of New Castle County, it was ordered that a road be laid out from the main road leading from Smyrna to Odessa, at a point near Smyrna, to Thoroughfare Neck. The road was surveyed May 7, 1780, and passed through lands at that time owned by Dr. Morris, Mary Hudson, Mrs. Dially, William Clark, Charles Carson, Isaac Daney, Michael Offley, Thomas Goldsborough, William Jordan, Edmund Edwards, Robert Appleton, Nicholas Barlow, George Ward, William Hudson, Arthur Allston, John Conner, John Bassett, Elijah Bartlett, Joseph Deakyne and Jacob Deakyne.

In February term of the Levy Court, 1792, a petition was presented for the opening and construction of a road leading from Captain Abraham Staats' tide mill to Israel Daney's smith shop, to be nearly on line of a road that had been used for nearly eight years.

In 1827 four hundred dollars were appropriated for the construction of Long Bridge over the northwest branch of Duck Creek.

In April 1825 three thousand dollars were appropriated by the Levy Court for the erection of a new bridge over Blackbird Creek, "where old bridge (Taylor's) now stands." In March of the following year \$340 more were applied to the same purpose. The bridge was constructed by James Spier, of Cantwell's Bridge.

In later days new roads were opened and the old ones repaired; old bridges were replaced by new and more durable ones, and at the present time the roads and bridges are in an excellent condition.

INDUSTRIES.—The earliest industries in Blackbird Hundred were several old grist-mills which have not been in use for many years. Most prominent of these were the tide-water mill of Captain Abraham Staats, on the farm now owned by Isaac Staats, and a wind-mill for grinding wheat and corn on the Liston farm now owned by David J. Cummins. There was also an old mill on the McMurphey farm, now owned by G. W. W. Naudain. A mill-race and dam in good condition, on the North West Branch, on farm of



John F. Kennedy



V. O. Hill, give evidence that a mill was once located there. As early as 1746 there was a mill pond formed by Ridley Run, now Green Spring Branch. The mill was situated on land now owned by William Nailor and has long since passed away. A mill-race was dug from the stream through a field to the mill, and is still in existence.

In 1780 Ira E. Lyons built a mill on Blackbird Creek, near the village of Blackbird. He retained possession of it for many years, and finally sold it to Auley Lore. It was subsequently owned by Jonathan Hand, William E. Evans, Jacob Richardson, and is now in possession of Samuel R. Warren. The present grist-mill is partially stone and partially frame, does both custom and merchant work, and has a capacity of twenty barrels per day. The saw-mill in connection has a capacity of fifteen hundred feet per day. The mills are operated by steam and water-power.

Alvan Allen commenced manufacturing tiles about 1863, in Appoquinimink Hundred, near Smyrna Landing. In 1868 he associated with himself William M. Bell, and the business was conducted in partnership for several years. In 1869 Allen & Bell were awarded a contract for sixty thousand drain tiles for park purposes, by the commissioners of Fairmount Park. After Mr. Allen withdrew from the firm the tile-yard was operated by Mr. Bell alone until October, 1884, when he sold to Joshua T. Jerman and John Cosgriff, the latter of whom had served in the capacity of superintendent from the commencement. The business is now carried on under the style of Jerman & Cosgriff. The clay pit, covering ten acres, is of a superior quality, and the half million tiles produced annually are shipped to all parts of the United States. The tile-yard is in operation during eight months of the year, and eight men are constantly employed in manufacturing the various sizes and styles of tiling. Steam is employed to operate the mills.

A steam saw-mill was built on land of Isaac R. Staats, in 1873, by John B. Maddox, of Maine. The mill was operated by him for a few years, and then sold to Isaac R. Staats, who operated it until March 21, 1879, when it was burned. In the same year another mill was built, which is still standing. The mill has a capacity of one thousand five hundred feet per day, and both merchant and custom work is done.

In 1882 R. C. Brockson erected a building at Blackbird Village, and placed in it an evaporator. This is in operation six weeks per year, and during that time employment is given to thirty persons. Sixteen thousand pounds of fruit are prepared each season, and shipped principally to New York and Philadelphia.

VILLAGES.—Blackbird is a small village on a stream of the same name, about equally distant from Middletown and Smyrna. It contains a hotel, a post-office, school-house, two stores, kept respectively by R. C. Brockson and C. B. Satterfield, and about fifty

inhabitants. It is an old village, as is evidenced by the ancient appearance of its residences.

Bassett Ferguson, farmer of Blackbird Hundred, died November, 1853. He was one of the first to engage in business in Blackbird, and was appointed first postmaster of the town in 1838. The post-office was conducted in the hotel which he kept at the same time. Bassett Ferguson was a man unassuming in manner, possessed of a large amount of sound common sense, and held in the highest respect by his friends and neighbors. In 1849 he was elected one of the senators to represent his county in the General Assembly. In this position he won the respect of his fellow-members by his strict attention to its duties. He was married to Miss Susan T. Weldon, and had twelve children, two of whom, Richard and Colen, have represented their county in the General Assembly.

Colen Ferguson is a son of Bassett Ferguson, and is the third in order of twelve children, seven of whom survive. He was born October 25, 1835, at Blackbird, Delaware. His mother, who is still living, January, 1888, was Susan T. Weldon, of Appoquinimink Hundred. Until he was twenty years old Mr. Ferguson remained at his father's house and cultivated the home farm. During this period he attended the district schools of the neighborhood at such times as his duties on the farm would permit. He enjoyed the advantages afforded by the New Jersey Conference Seminary, in 1854-1855, for one year. In 1856, in his twenty-first year, he went to Odessa as a clerk for Messrs. Crouch & Davis, general grain and dry-goods merchants, of that place. Here he cast his first ballot as a citizen for James Buchanan for President of the United States. After two years of service with the above-named firm, he returned to the farm near Blackbird, which had now become his own by purchase of the interest of the other heirs after the death of his father, in November, 1853. From that time until the present, January, 1888, with the exception of one year passed in business with Messrs. Lord & Polk, dealers in Phosphate, in Odessa, Mr. Ferguson has resided in Appoquinimink Hundred, near Blackbird. On the 3d of June, 1868, he was married to Miss Cordelia, daughter of Joseph A. Lord, of Odessa. They have had six children, of whom four survive. Mr. Ferguson occupies the residence in which his father formerly lived, and cultivates a farm of about two hundred acres. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is one of the three Senators from New Castle County, in the State Legislature, a position to which he was elected without having sought the honor. Political preferment has not been with him an object of desire. In person Mr. Ferguson is a spare man, of medium height, of dark complexion and active movement. Time has dealt gently with him, and but few indications of his age are apparent. He takes an active interest in the educational agencies of his neighborhood,

and shows it as one of the directors of the district school. He is an intelligent observer of the particular needs and growths of crops. He has bestowed careful attention upon his peach orchards, which contain thousands of trees, and from which he has in successive years obtained his largest pecuniary rewards.

HOTELS.—The hotel at Blackbird was erected by Benjamin Donoho at an early date. After his decease it descended to his son William, who was proprietor until his death, which occurred in 1836. In 1838 Bassett Ferguson purchased the property and while in his possession it was managed by Israel Townsend, James Fountain, Stephen Townsend, William M. Johnson and John Silcox. In 1841 the old hotel, which is now used as a residence by Benjamin Lockerman, was abandoned and the present hotel opened. In 1866 it came into the possession of V. O. Hill, who rented it for several years to Leonard Crouse and William E. Price. In 1869 Hill took charge of the house and has since been the proprietor.

In 1850 the Hygenia House was built on Collins Beach by George Collins. On account of the excellent natural facilities of the place the house and beach became extensively known. In 1878, however, the tidal wave washed away a large portion of the beach and all the buildings but the hotel. Since that time the hotel has not been opened continuously and is now closed.

POST-OFFICE.—The post-office at Blackbird was established in 1838 with Bassett Ferguson as its first postmaster. He was succeeded about 1847 by Jacob V. Naudain. Richard Ferguson followed Naudain and was succeeded by V. O. Hill and Robert A. Davis. C. B. Satterfield, the present incumbent, took charge of the office in May, 1885.

The post-office at Deakynville was established about thirty years ago with Thomas Deakyn as postmaster. He was succeeded by George C. Deakyn, the present postmaster. The mail is carried here daily by a stage running from Townsend.

A post-office was established at Taylor's Bridge in October, 1871, with George W. Simpler in charge. The office was discontinued in September, 1877, and re-established December 4th of the same year with Abraham Staats, the present incumbent, as its postmaster. The stage running from Townsend to Deakynville deposits mail daily.

Greene Springs post-office was established in 1874, with George D. Collins as first postmaster. He was succeeded in 1880 by Daniel Wells. In November, 1884, B. C. Collins, the present postmaster, took charge of the office. Two mails north and two south are received daily.

Forest post-office was established at Blackbird in 1875, with William P. Reynolds as postmaster, which position he still holds.

CHAPTER LIII.

KENT COUNTY.

KENT COUNTY, Delaware, is the middle county of the State, and has an area of about five hundred square miles. It is bounded on the east by Delaware Bay, on the north by New Castle County, on the west by the State of Maryland, and on the south by Sussex County. The soil of the county is mostly fertile, the staple products being corn, wheat, oats, peaches and pork. The surface of the country is largely covered with forests. The county is intersected by the Delaware Railroad and the Delaware and Maryland Railroad, and is drained by Duck Creek, Little Creek, Old Duck Creek, Jones' Creek, Tanner's Creek, Murderkill Creek, Mispillion Creek, Marshy Hope Creek and Choptank River.

The county contains nine hundreds, as follows: East Dover, West Dover, Duck Creek, Little Creek, Kenton, North Murderkill, South Murderkill, Mispillion and Milford. The town of Dover is the capital of the State.

Kent County, originally a part of the Whorekill, became an independent territory under the name of St. Jones County¹ in 1680, and until Dover was laid out, in 1717, there was not a village of any importance in it. Prior to 1674 very little land within its borders was taken up, but subsequently settlers began to come in rapidly, principally from Maryland and located along the streams.

Whorekill (now Lewes) was the court town, and was only reached by water. The inconvenience of this intercourse and the hardships attending visits to the town resulted subsequently in the agitation for a new county.

On April 15, 1671, the Provincial Council at New York considered a report of Captain Carr, which related "of y^e desire of many families to come and settle below New Castle at Appoquinimy and Bombay's Hook."

On June 16, 1671, Governor Francis Lovelace granted a patent for four hundred acres to Thomas Young, called Poplar Neck, lying about two miles above St. Jones' Creek, on the bay. Adjoining this tract was one granted about the same time to Thomas Merritt, called "Mulberry Swamp."

In June, 1671, George Whale received a grant of land in the vicinity of Bombay Hook, but settled in Appoquinimy Hundred, New Castle County, when his property passed to his wife, Anna, and from her to her son, George More.

On December 1, 1675, Daniel Whiteley was granted three hundred acres, called "the Grove," lying at the head of Jones' Creek.

¹ There is no record of the change of name to Kent County, but it was probably done in 1682. In November of that year Wm. Penn summoned the magistrates of "St. Jones' and Whorekill" Counties to meet him in New Castle to arrange matters for the guidance and good government of the territory. The following month he addressed a communication to the magistrates of Sussex County, and it is probable that both names were adopted at that conference.

On March 12, 1676, Samuel Stiles and Robert Fraley received a patent to seven hundred and forty-four acres, called "Andrew's Delight," lying on the north side of Misspan Creek.²

On April 13, 1676, patents were issued to persons residing within the limits of Kent County, as follows:

	ACRES.
William Stevens, "Yorke".....	600
William Ford, Ducke Creeke.....	800
William Sharpe ".....	500
John Morgan ".....	300
William Simpson, "Simpson's Choice".....	400
John Briggs, "Aberdeane".....	400
Peter Bancom.....	200
Thomas Philip, Jones' Creek.....	600
Robert Francis, " ".....	400
Francis Neale, " ".....	400
John Stevens, "Content" Duck Creek.....	1200
John Stevens, London Little Creek.....	1300

In September, 1676, the court at Whorekill was authorized to issue land warrants, and the following tracts were granted within the limits of the present County of Kent:

On March 5, 1678, John Kiphaven and Peter Hanson, "Hopewell," a tract of four hundred and thirteen acres on north side of Murder Creek.

On February 23, 1678, John Briggs, "Poplar Ridge," a tract of two hundred and sixty acres above Jones' Creek, adjoining Poplar Neck.

On March 11, 1678, Robert Hart, Jr., "Pritchard's," a tract of six hundred acres on the north side of Misspan Creek; "Orphan's Lot," a tract of six hundred acres near "Pritchard's," name of grantee not given; Cornelius Verhoofe, "New Sevenhaven," a tract of one thousand two hundred and eighteen acres on the north side of Misspan Creek, by Indian Bridge and Beaver Creek.

On March 12, 1678, Jno. Briggs and Mrs. Mary Phillips, "Kingston upon Hull," a tract of four hundred and fifty acres "where they now dwell." This land was on the north side of Jones' Creek, and a portion of it was formerly taken by George Whale in June, 1671.

On September 10, 1679, Peter Groenendike, "New Sevenhaven," a tract of four hundred acres on the north side of Murderkill Creek.

On February 14, 1680, Thomas Garvin, "Garvin's," a tract of three hundred acres on St. Jones' Creek, adjoining John Brinkloe; Thomas Clifford, four hundred acres on St. Jones' Creek.

On May 10, 1680, William Sherritt, "Sherritt's Choyce," a tract of one hundred and sixteen acres on the south side of Duck Creek.

On February 4, 1680, the magistrates of New Castle County suggested to the government the expediency of "the enlargement of ye county up and downwards to St. Jones we humbly conceive would for ye conveniency of ye people be necessary, etc." About the same time the appended petition was sent to Governor Andross:

"Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed, living and ambitious to abide under the sunshine of yor Honor's Governm^t Inhabetinge in the upland part of the Whorekill County;

"In all humble manner shew unto yor Honor the great grievances, Hazards and perils both by land and water that wee undergoe in going to the Whorekill Court, not onely the distance betwinge to some of us 60, some 80 miles, want of Commodacons of man or beast there, butt the unpassable, dangerous waies by reason of perillous Creeks, which many tymes cannot bee past over by man or beast, the hazardous large Marshes and myreous and difficult branches which are past through to the said Court, which doth nott onely putt us to greute straits and jeopardy of our lives, butt hath and doth give great discouragement to others intendinge to seate in these upward parts from Maryland, that some have deserted in their designes rather than in hazard of their lives to goe down to the said Whorekill Court; And forasmuch as the grievances aforesaid are Insupportable to us, and these parts dayly increasing with diverse considerable families with considerable Estates, and more intendinge to remove from Maryland, that wee are in these altogether yf not more populated than the other part of the County, and nott onely the Inconveniences aforesaid yf nott by honor remedied, butt also the downe of Delaware beings in like manner inconvenient to these upward parts, That should the Inhabitant^s hereoff appeare att either Court yit would nott onely cause the p^{re}sent Seters to withdraw back hence, and discouragement to others designed to seate here;

"The p^{re}sence considered with all humble reverence wee leave the discuss of the whole matter to yor Honor's grave and wise consideration And hope yor Honor for the Encouragement of us, the p^{re}sent Inhabitant^s and others that are cominge to seate in these parts, Out of your wanted Clemency, Tender Care and Willingness at all tymes for encouragement of Seters and Preserving us under the sunshine of yor happy Government from all danger, and removing Inconveniences and perils that might ensue, for the ease and prosperous settlement of these parts will be graciously pleased to order, authorize, constitute and appoint a Court to be held in some convenient place in St Jones' Creeke, at such tymes and upon such daies as yor Honor in yor wisdoms shall thinke fitt, and that all p^{re}sents Inhabiting from the north side of Cedar Creeke to the south side of Blackbird Creeke, be ordered and required to appeare, doe suite and service, obey process in law and bee deemed and taken to be within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and yield obedience to the authority thereof, Nott doubtinge butt yor Honor may make and find persons capable in the p^{re}sents thereof for administration of Justice, and others as ministerial officers to attend the same Court and execute all process and orders, and keeping and making Records of proceedings and acts done by authority thereof. And we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray for yor Honor's health, and happiness, That age may Crown your snowy haire with Censur's Honor and with Nestor's years.

"Giff. Jones.
John Glovear.
Robert Porter.
Arthur Alstone.
Robert Miller.
Thomas Millen.
William Millen.
John R. Richeson.
John Hillard.
Robert Penmaty.
A. Alston.
Efran Whitwell.
Pelter Bancom.
John Baswell.
Daniel Armistead.
William Berry, Junor.
John Layd.
John Barrett.
John Barton.
Daniel Jones.
Win. W——.
Ezraa Daure.
John Conely.
Ed. Prince.
John Disaha.
Benoni Barnes.
L. Orama.
Win. ———.
Robert Ffrances.
Richard Levicks.
John Cortes.
Thomas William.

E. Pack.
John Richardson, Jr.
Richard Griffin.
Henry Stevens.
John Dawson.
Henry Plomer.
John Walker.
Walter Powell.
George Martens.
Jafeth Gossen.
Isaac Balch.
Thomas Boltiche.
Simon Frounsen.
John Brigs.
Alexander Humphrey.
John Brinklo.
Gabriel Jones.
Christopher Jeecons.
David Morgan.
Abram Brate.
Isack Webe.
John Webster.
Thomas Heffer.
Alexander Raey.
William Spartes.
Thomas Clifford.
John Getes.
Robert Bedewell.
Thomas Groves.
Thomas Hill.
Jno. Hayes.
Robert Johnson.

"The shipe goinge away, wee had nott time to gitt ye rest of there names, butt we think there may be about 100 fithabell."³

On May 28, 1687, the Governor appointed Francis Whitwell,³ John Hilliard, Robert Hart and Edward

² Taxpayers.

³ Francis Whitwell was, at the time of his appointment, a magistrate of the Horekill Court, and resided in what is now Duck Creek Hundred, on Little Duck Creek. His estate was called "Whitehall," and is still known as "Whitehall Neck." Edward Pack lived on a tract known as

¹ Misspelled Creek.

Pack "to be Justices of the Peace in the jurisdiction of the County of St. Jones, in Delaware Bay and Dependencies, the same to begin from the south side of Duck Creek¹ so to extend to the north side of Cedar Creek."

Shortly after the formation of the county Governor Andross ordered a census to be taken which resulted as follows:

"These are to certify the Honorable Sir Edmond Andross, Kn^t Govern^r General of New Yorke, and all his Royal Highness' Territorys, in America, of ye Inhabitants y^e are Responsible house-keepers & their families Inhabiting Coudr Creek, Murther Kill, St. Jones and Duck Creek:

"In Cedar Creek.

" Robert Hart.....	3	In family.
Upon Joseph Condrem ^s plantation.....	3	" "
Mr. Bowman.....	2 or 3	" "
George Collins, on Shackerl's plantation,		
Jno. Curtis.....	4	" "
Jno. Richardson.....	6	" "
Thomas Groves.....	2	" "
Thomas Heffer.....	2	" "
Alexander Ray.....	2	" "
Thomas Williams & John De Shaw.....	2	" "

"St. Jones' and Duck Creek.

" Mr. Francis Whitwell.....	5	" "
Mr. Jones.....	1	" "
Mr. Joshua Barksteeds.....	3	" "
Mr. Robert Bedwell.....	3	" "
Alex Humphreys.....	3	" "
Mr. Isack.....	2	" "
Jno. Brinckloo.....	2	" "
Gabriel Jones.....	3	" "
Richard Levey.....	2	" "
Mr. Walter Richardson.....	6	" "
Mr. William Berry.....	2	" "
Jno. Briggs.....	6	" "
Jno. Burton.....	2	" "
Henry Stevens.....	3	" "
Daniel Jones.....	2	" "
William Winamore.....	1	" "
Jno. Stevens.....	3	" "
Thomas Bostick.....	2	" "
Rob ^t Beales.....	3	" "
John Hillyard.....	3	" "
Symon Irons.....	4	" "
Thomas Willson.....	4	" "
Peter Bayard.....	2	" "
Wm. Greene.....	2	" "
Ch. Ellett.....	2	" "
Wm. Sherwood.....	1	" "

"These are ye families from ye upper part of Cedar Crick to ye upper part of Dutch crick, being 99 persons to ye best of ye knowledge of him who Remains yor Honor^s most humble servant. JOHN BRIGGS."

In 1680 the newly-appointed court of St. Jones' County granted land as follows:

Acres.	Acres.
John Hill..... 401	John Glover..... 663
John Nuell..... 400	
Foulke Evens..... 400	<i>Court, Nov. 17, 1680.</i>
Thomas Hodskins..... 400	Richard Smith..... 600
Alexander Humphreys..... 300	Daniel Jones..... 800
Richard Wilson..... 400	David Morgan..... 400
Nicholas Bartlett..... 1000	William Winamore..... 400
Ronlof Jansen Verkirk..... 400	William Tregor..... 1000
John Daston..... 400	Thomas Jarvis..... 300
John Hilliard..... 600	Alex. Humphrey..... 600
Thomas Skidmore..... 400	Thomas Harris..... 400
John Barnes..... 1000	William Green..... 600
William Berry..... 100	Peter Bacon ² 1200
John Richardson..... 66	John Ogle..... 300

"Towne Point," at the mouth of Jones' Creek. It subsequently came into possession of John Dickinson, and is now owned by his grandson, Algernon S. Logan, Esq. The court of St. Jones' County met at Edward Pack's house until 1689 or 1690.

¹ Duck Creek at that time ran on the west side of Bombay Hook, leaving that territory in New Castle County, where it remained until it was attached to Kent County by act of Assembly, February 18, 1841, when the outlet called the "Thoroughfare" became the north boundary.

² According to former grant.

Robert Bedwell.....	800	Anthony Rolines.....	400
John Brinkloe.....	600	John Rolines.....	800
Robert Porter.....	400	John Newton.....	800
John Walker.....	500	Edward Newton.....	500
James Wells.....	600	John Steel.....	400

Dec. 21, 1680.

Aminidab Richts.....	400	Japeth Griffith.....	600
Samuel Shills.....	400	William Wilson.....	600
Michael Simkins.....	400	Jane Bartlett.....	400
Thomas Rootstache.....	400	Robert Wellin.....	400
John Richardson.....	1200	John Manlove.....	400
John Broadway.....		Arthur Alston.....	400
Susannah Shacklady.....	1200	John Glover.....	
George Morten.....	400	Richard Glover.....	1200
John Richardson.....	1200	John Price.....	1600
James Shacklady.....		Rich'd Williams.....	600
John Rolines.....	600	Robert Hucheson.....	600
Michael Borree.....	500	Comlin Verhoofs.....	600
		Griffith Jones.....	600

A recapitulation of the land grants by the court for three years shows the warrants were issued in

Acres.	Acres.
June, 1680..... 842	December 20, 1681..... 10,000
November 17, 1680..... 8,900	February 22, 1682..... 27,400
December 21, 1680..... 18,600	March 21, 1682..... 16,700
March 15, 1681..... 14,700	June 1, 1682..... 15,100
April 19, 1681..... 10,100	August 15, 1683..... 8,000
September 22, 1681..... 2,200	October 17, 1683..... 11,612
November 5, 1681..... 8,800	

On March 14, 1683, a petition of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Duck Creek, was presented to the Council at Philadelphia, asking that a way might be cut through the marsh³ for vessels to pass. This was referred "to the County Court in which the same doth lye."

On September 2, 1775, the General Assembly defined the boundaries of the three counties as follows:

"That from and after the publication of this act the line dividing the counties of New Castle and Kent continued from the main branch of Duck Creek⁴ and opposite part of Enoch Jones' land, on the Kent side, and Richard Nash's land, on the New Castle side, and running from thence up the said branch, on the several courses thereof, westward 602 perches to a white oak corner tree of Benjamin Hagle and Richard Hallet's lands at the head of said branch, from thence continued due west 1708 perches till it intersects the tangent or divisional line between these counties and Maryland, where the same crosses the cypress branch, shall be deemed taken and held the boundary between the said counties of New Castle and Kent; and that the line between the counties of Kent and Sussex continued from a fork of Millpillion Creek at the Junction of Tan-Trough branch and Beaver Dam Branch running up the Tan-Trough branch, with the several courses thereof, 808 perches to the head thereof, thence southwestwardly to a small fork of a small branch of the river Nanticoke, thence down said branch to the southward end of a Beaver Dam, on the west side of a Beaver pond, the original temporary division between Kent and Sussex, Maryland, and from thence due west 2804 to the north and south or tangent line aforesaid shall be deemed and taken as the boundary line between the counties of Kent and Sussex."

On February 3, 1786, an act of Assembly was passed, authorizing the improving of the navigation of main Duck Creek by cutting a canal across three points of marsh adjoining the creek between Eagle's Nest Landing and the head of tide-waters of Duck Creek. Thomas Collins and Silas Snow, of Kent County, and

³ The territory of Bombay Hook was in New Castle County. The date of the cutting of the outlet called Thoroughfare is not known, but deeds of 1740 show that it was completed at that time.

⁴ The main branch of Duck Creek originally followed the course of old Duck Creek to the west of Bombay Hook and Little Bombay Hook, and entered the bay at the mouth of Simon's or Dona Creek, and Little Duck Creek, then known as the southwest branch, emptied into the main branch at the point near where it now enters the bay—the canal between Bombay Hook and Little Bombay Hook having been cut through at a later day.

Morinas Haughey, of New Castle County, were appointed commissioners.

On January 31, 1811, the Legislature passed an act dividing Kent County into five election districts, and polling-places were located as follows:

First District, Duck Creek, at the house of David Lockwood, at Smyrna; Second District, Little Creek, at the house of William Ruth, at Fort Landing (Leipsic); Third District, St. Jones', at Sipple's Mill; Fourth District, Murderkill, at the house of Isaac Register, in Camden; Fifth District, Mispillion, at the house of George French.

In 1812, "The Dover Canal Company," composed of Willard Hall, James Sykes, Henry M. Ridgely, James Harper, Jacob Stout, Joseph H. Raymond and Samuel White, with a capital of \$30,000, was chartered to straighten St. Jones' Creek by cutting a canal from a point on the creek near Dover to the tide-waters of Delaware Bay. An unsuccessful effort was made to this end.

On February 9, 1825, the Philadelphia, Dover and Norfolk Transportation Company was chartered for the purpose of opening a shorter passenger route from Philadelphia to Norfolk, by steamboat from Philadelphia to Dona Landing, in Little Creek Hundred, thence by stage to Seaford, through Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Guineatown (now Williamsville), Teatown (now Stayonville), the old village of St. Johnstown, and Bridgeville. From Seaford it was designed to utilize the Nanticoke River steamers to Norfolk. The steamer "Norfolk" was first put on from Dover to Philadelphia, and was soon succeeded by the "Benjamin Franklin," both in charge of Captain Henry Manly. The "Philadelphia," that ran from Seaford to Norfolk, was under Captain Daniel Crocker. After operating three or four years the company failed, and the route was abandoned until 1848, when a steamboat, the "Zephyr," was put on from Philadelphia to Dona, to connect with stages to Dover and the Peninsular line of stages that ran North and South. This continued until the railroad was completed. A line of railroad was projected over the route, and partly graded, but never completed.

CHAPTER LIV.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CIVIL LIST.

On the formation of St. Jones, now Kent County, in 1680, the County Court was established at Towne Point,¹ the residence of Edward Pack, one of the justices, at the mouth of Jones' Creek, where it was held until about 1689 or 1690, when it was transferred to the ordinary or tavern of James Maxwell.² In 1683

¹ This property was afterwards owned by William Darvall, also a justice.

² James Maxwell, in 1691, purchased one hundred acres of William Berry, a portion of Berry's Range, adjoining the tract afterwards purchased for a county-seat, and now the town of Dover.

Wm. Penn ordered that a town be laid out for the Governor, to be called Dover, and that the court-house and prison be built on the cross-street of the said town. The location of the proposed town was not, however, determined at that time. A settler named Thomas Williams had located a tract of four hundred acres called Tidbury, on the south side of Dover River, and a branch now known as Tidbury Branch, of which one hundred acres were purchased by Richard Levick, who, in 1684, with his wife, donated it to the county. The proffer was made by Levick in open court and Wm. Clark, the county surveyor, was instructed to resurvey the land of Tidbury, together with that of Abraham Pratt, and whatever cleared land was vacant "for the good town of Dover." Although this site was not adopted, it was popularly regarded as the prospective county seat.³ For some reasons the location proved unsatisfactory, and on August 10, 1694, the Provincial Council at Philadelphia considered a communication from John Brinkloe, George Martin and Daniel Jones, Esqs., some of the justices of the peace for the county of Kent, dated August 4, 1694, in which "they signifie to the L't Go' yt att the time when their Last Courts of quart' Sessions & common pleas should have been held according to their last adjournment, the sd Geo. Martin and daniel Jones appeared att the place appointed & wer willing to hold court, but Jn^o Curtes, another of the justices, wold not sett, & Jn^o Betts, another justice, sent word by a Constable yt hee wold never sitt there, meaning at James Maxwell's, att the Head of St Jones's, wherfor they look on yo' commission void; And there being several actions of moment depending, they request the Lt Go' to give new commissions." Of this letter the "Lt Gov' desired the advice of the Council therein." The Council decided that "his Excellencye's commissions are in force, notwithstanding the said Justice's neglect," and they were ordered to "hold their courts accordingly." It was also ordered that the provincial judges in their next circuit "doe Inspect and Inquire into the disorders in the County of Kent, in references to the time & places of holding their Courts, & to see what may be the most proper place in the sd Countie to hold their Courts in, for the most universal care of the sd Countie, and make report to the Lt Gov' and Council."

The provincial judges, Wm. Clark, of Sussex, and Edward Blake and Richard Hallowell, of New Castle, after consultation with the magistrates, grand jury and others in Kent Court, it was unanimously agreed that the County Courts should be "held on some part of ye land belonging to Wm. Southerby, situate on the south side of the Head of dover River, wch is next

³ In a deed executed May 2, 1688, Saramacke, an Indian, conveyed to Norton Claypoole a tract of land "on this side of Dover River aboute three miles from the place that Dover towne is intended to be built." The part of Tidbury tract selected was in Murderkill Hundred, on the road from Dover to Frederica and on the high land between Tidbury branch and Five Points, and is said to be the highest point of land in the county. It was one and a half miles from navigable waters, and a better location in several respects than the present site.

adjoining unto David Morgan's land, And that the absolute decree of the sd Judges was accordinglie & that it be as near a Landing as may be, and there the same to Continue." Richard Wilson and William Morton were delegates to purchase the ground which was done on November 23, 1694. It consisted of two hundred acres of the tract called "Brother's Portion,"¹ for the use of the inhabitants of Kent County, and on February 4, 1694-95, it was conveyed to the inhabitants for the sum of twenty-five pounds.

Thomas Bedwell and William Rodney were witnesses to the deed.

In May, 1697, Richard Wilson and William Morton asked to be relieved from further service as a building committee for the court and that some other persons be appointed to complete it. This was done, and in a petition of citizens May 15, 1699, reference was made to the recently purchased site, "whereon the court-house now stands." The court-house then built occupied a portion of a lot on which the present court-house was erected, as the lot "whereon the old court-house now stands" was sold to John Lindsey, February 22, 1722, and after the sale a court-house was built on the site of the present State-House, which is mentioned in a deed to Nicholas Ridgely in trust November 15, 1754, describing the north part of the present county office building, and which is then mentioned as a jail lot.

Prior to 1753 Samuel Dickinson, John David, John Vining, Robert Wilcocks and Benjamin Chew were appointed trustees to sell the jail and lot, and to purchase a lot and erect a new jail.

On April 30, 1772, Charles Ridgely, treasurer of Kent County, charged Caesar Rodney and James Sykes with "cash allowed to build public offices" and made payable to them by the Court of Appeals, the said building being under their direction."

March 29, 1775, an act was passed vesting the lot of ground on which the State-House now stands, and lots twenty-seven and thirty-three, on which the county offices and jail now stand, in Caesar Rodney, Charles Ridgely, Samuel Chew, William Killen and Jacob Stout, as trustees. These lots were described as follows: "the lot of land situate in the court-house square in the town of Dover, and described in a plot or survey thereof, recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the County of Kent, and another lot of land, divided from the same by an

alley, called the Court-House alley, on the north side of the said lot first mentioned, have been and now are considered, taken and held as ground belonging to the public, and accordingly a court-house and a building for keeping the records of the said County of Kent have been erected thereon at the charge of the same county; . . . another lot of land lying on the north side of the said lot last mentioned, and on the east-side of Court-House Square aforesaid and numbered in the town plot of Dover twenty-seven, and contained within the bounds following, to wit: beginning at a corner of the office lot, numbered in the aforesaid town plot thirty-three, and running with the line of the said office lot, east by north ninety-seven feet; then south by east two perches to the court-house alley; then by the said alley, east by north six perches; then north by east three perches five and a half feet to the corner of lot No. 30; then with the said lot west by south eleven perches fourteen and a half feet to the Court-House Square aforesaid; and then therewith south by east twenty-two feet to the place of beginning; laid out for twenty-eight and a half square perches, which hath been purchased at the expense of said County of Kent, from a certain Jacob Wells and Rebecca his wife, who conveyed the same by their deed bearing date of the 30th day of March last, to a certain Jacob Stout, in trust for the inhabitants of the said County of Kent."

On December 14, 1776, Treasurer Ridgely charged Mr. Rodney, as one of the commissioners for building the court-house, with eight hundred pounds.

On February 23, 1779, John Bullen was paid five hundred pounds for repairs to the court-house and offices.

The General Assembly met originally at New Castle, but created Dover the capital in 1777. During the interruptions incident to the War of the Revolution the legislative sessions were held either at Dover, Lewes or New Castle. The bill making Dover the capital of the State was passed May 12, 1777, and its text is as follows:

"Whereas, it is just that the seat of Government should be made as central and convenient to all the Inhabitants of the State as possible; and

"Whereas, the holding of the Assembly in the town of New Castle has been long found extremely burthensome to the good people of the counties of Kent and Sussex. For remedying whereof,

"SECTION 2. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Delaware, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after this present session, the General Assembly of this State shall meet and hold their sessions at the town of Dover, in the County of Kent, as well at such times as they shall adjourn to, as at their Annual and Stated meetings to be held on the twentieth day of October, unless that day shall happen to be on a Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be on the next day.

"SECTION 3. Provided, nevertheless, That if a foreign invasion should happen or any raging sickness should prevail in the town of Dover aforesaid, or any other cause should make it necessary for the Assembly to adjourn to any other place in this State, they shall have power to do so.

"SECTION 4. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That so much of any and every of the Acts of Assembly of this State, as requires the meeting and sitting of the Assembly at the town of New Castle, is hereby repealed and made null and void."

² This act was re-enacted with amendments on October 28, 1779, because the original act had "fallen into the hands of the British troops, and hitherto hath not, and probably will not, be recovered."

¹ The tract purchased is described as "situate, lying and being on the west side of Delaware Bay and on the southwest side of a creek called St. Jones' Creek, beginning at a marked white oak on a point joyning to David Morgan's cattle pasture; from thence down the said creek one hundred perches; from thence west by south three hundred and twenty perches; from thence north and by west one hundred perches to a bounded corner tree on the said tract of land, and from thence east and by north by a line of marked trees to the first named white oak, containing and laid out for two hundred acres of lands."

² The old bell now in the State Library was hung in the court-house by Thomas Rodney in 1770, and in 1774 was employed to assemble "the freeholders of Kent at the court house in the town of Dover, to take into consideration the acts of the British Parliament in shutting up the Port of Boston." When the court-house was sold to the State, the General Assembly ordered the old bell put in the State Library, "to be perpetually preserved as a memorial of colonial times and a relic of the old State-House."

In 1787-88 commissioners were appointed to prepare a plan for a new county court-house, and the General Assembly requested that the projected improvement include accommodations for that body. On May 28, 1788, the commissioners agreed to the request of the General Assembly, and asked for an appropriation for the completion of the building. This memorial was referred to a committee which, on June 2, 1788, reported that "in their opinion such is the situation of the treasury, together with loud complaints of public creditors and their duty to constituents, that the prayer of the memorial cannot be complied with at this time."

On June 5, 1788, all moneys arising from marriage and tavern licenses were appropriated to completing the court-house.

On July 29, 1791, a bill introduced by Kensey Johns was passed providing for a lottery to raise one thousand pounds for furnishing the court-house, and Eleazer McComb, James McClymont, John Clayton, James Sykes, Jr., and John Patten were appointed managers. The bill devoted the net proceeds to "fitting up and preparing chambers in the new court-house in the town of Dover for the accommodation and reception of the General Assembly of this State, and the surplusage of the said sum, if any, shall be appropriated to the furnishing and completing the said court-house," and set apart in addition the office in the southeast corner of the new building, also for legislative purposes. As the building approached completion, each of the four corners were fitted up for the public offices, which were entered from a side-door. The register's office occupied the northwest corner, the register in chancery and clerk of the Orphans' Court the northeast, the prothonotary the southwest, and the recorder the southeast corner. The courts occupied the intervening space. When the jail was built, the clerk of the peace and the sheriff had their offices there until the present jail was finished, in 1859. The legislative chambers were on the second floor of the court-house.

On January 17, 1792, the sergeant-at-arms was directed to prepare "the office at the southeast corner of the State-house" for the State auditor of accounts.

In 1792 the Constitutional Convention met at the State House, but the Legislature and the Levy Court both being in session, the convention adjourned to the Presbyterian Church.

On May 3, 1792, it is said that Sheriff John Clayton, by order of the Levy Court,¹ entered the Assembly rooms with drawn sword, and demanded their use for the workmen. The General Assembly thereupon adjourned to the tavern of Thos. Hale, at Duck Creek Cross-Roads (now Smyrna), and continued their session.

On May 4, 1792, the lower branch of the General Assembly adopted the following resolution:

¹ This action of the Levy Court is attributed to the failure of the General Assembly to contribute toward the building of the court-house.

"*Whereas*, John Clayton, who declared he spoke the sentiments of the people of Kent County, hath, as one of the Commissioners for completing the Court-House in Dover, insulted the Legislature of this State by denying them the use of the chambers heretofore occupied by the General Assembly for holding their sessions, requiring them to be delivered up for the use of workmen employed about the building, in consequence of which both houses have adjourned the sessions to Duck Creek Cross-Roads; therefore,

"*Resolved* unanimously, That in the opinion of this General Assembly the Legislature of the State ought not to be subject to the caprice of any individual in the State, and that it will not be proper for them to hold their sessions in the town of Dover until the Levy Court of Kent County or some other proper authority shall, by an explicit act, appropriate to their use the Chambers in the said Court-House agreeable to the intention heretofore expressed."

The Senate failed to concur in the resolution, and pending further action the difficulty was reconciled, and beginning with the next session, November, 1792, the General Assembly occupied the State-House, and have continued to the present time.

On January 23, 1794, the Levy Court petitioned the Legislature to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in fitting up the court-house for the use of the General Assembly.

On February 9, 1795, the Legislature authorized the placing of a copper roof on the court-house, the completion of the battlements, the erection of stone steps and the painting of the building, which was accomplished at a cost of \$1066.67, under the supervision of special commissioners King Dougall and Robert Clark.

On January 27, 1835, Charles Marim, Thomas Davis and Wm. Herdman were appointed a legislative committee to report on the expediency of enlarging the Assembly chambers and providing a library-room, and in 1836 a two-story and basement addition, forty by fifty feet, was built at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The improvements provided an executive chamber, secretary's office, and library on the lower floor and committee rooms on the upper floor, in addition to enlarging the hall of the house to its present capacity.

The Legislature at the session of 1873 appointed a Committee on Public Buildings, who reported their conclusion that it was best for the interests of the State and of Kent County that the title of the building should be in the State, and invited the Levy Court of Kent County to inform them on what terms it could be purchased. The subject was discussed by the Levy Court commissioners, who informed them it could be obtained for fifteen thousand dollars, and the committee therefore recommended to the Legislature that it be purchased, and the Legislature passed an act, April 3, 1873, the preamble of which is as follows:

"*WHEREAS*, the public of Kent County is the owner of a lot of ground upon which the court-house stands, but the building thereon, as it was originally constructed, is the joint property of the said county and State and the addition to the building is the property of the State exclusively and whereas it is deemed advisable that the State should own the entire premises aforesaid, to the end that the buildings thereon which are now falling to decay may be repaired and properly remodeled if necessary, refitted and refurnished for the use of the State exclusively."

The preamble further recites that the title to the land on which the State House stands was vested, March 29, 1775, in Caesar Rodney, Charles Ridgely, Samuel Chew, William Killen and Jacob Stout, and



FIG. 10. Time series of the difference in the number of days with precipitation exceeding 1 mm per day between the 1979–1998 and 1999–2008 periods.



FIG. 11. Time series of the difference in the number of days with precipitation exceeding 1 mm per day between the 1979–1998 and 1999–2008 periods.

precipitation days in the 1999–2008 period compared to 1979–1998, particularly in the mid-latitude regions (30°N to 60°N) where the decrease reaches approximately -8 days. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in precipitation days observed in the 1999–2008 period compared to 1979–1998, particularly in the mid-latitude regions (30°N to 60°N) where the decrease reaches approximately -8 days. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in precipitation days observed in the 1999–2008 period compared to 1979–1998, particularly in the mid-latitude regions (30°N to 60°N) where the decrease reaches approximately -8 days.

The time series of the difference in the number of days with precipitation exceeding 1 mm per day between the 1979–1998 and 1999–2008 periods is shown in Fig. 10. The plot shows a significant decrease in precipitation days across most latitudes, with the most pronounced decreases occurring between 30°N and 60°N. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in precipitation days observed in the 1999–2008 period compared to 1979–1998, particularly in the mid-latitude regions (30°N to 60°N) where the decrease reaches approximately -8 days. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in precipitation days observed in the 1999–2008 period compared to 1979–1998, particularly in the mid-latitude regions (30°N to 60°N) where the decrease reaches approximately -8 days.

The time series of the difference in the number of days with precipitation exceeding 1 mm per day between the 1979–1998 and 1999–2008 periods is shown in Fig. 10. The plot shows a significant decrease in precipitation days across most latitudes, with the most pronounced decreases occurring between 30°N and 60°N. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in precipitation days observed in the 1999–2008 period compared to 1979–1998, particularly in the mid-latitude regions (30°N to 60°N) where the decrease reaches approximately -8 days. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in precipitation days observed in the 1999–2008 period compared to 1979–1998, particularly in the mid-latitude regions (30°N to 60°N) where the decrease reaches approximately -8 days.

The time series of the difference in the number of days with precipitation exceeding 1 mm per day between the 1979–1998 and 1999–2008 periods is shown in Fig. 10. The plot shows a significant decrease in precipitation days across most latitudes, with the most pronounced decreases occurring between 30°N and 60°N. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in precipitation days observed in the 1999–2008 period compared to 1979–1998, particularly in the mid-latitude regions (30°N to 60°N) where the decrease reaches approximately -8 days. This trend is consistent with the overall decrease in precipitation days observed in the 1999–2008 period compared to 1979–1998, particularly in the mid-latitude regions (30°N to 60°N) where the decrease reaches approximately -8 days.

establishing a library for the use of the General Assembly, Governor, secretary of State, attorney-general, treasurer and auditor of accounts," which resolution was called up on the 28th and its adoption "*determined in the negative.*"

By a joint resolution of the General Assembly of February 14, 1816, the act of January 27, 1812, was amended, and the number of copies of the laws was increased to nine for the use of the Senate and twenty-one for the House of Representatives.

Thus the embryonic State library continued in its incchoate state until the session of 1832, presumably in charge of the secretary of State, when, on the 4th of February of that year, the General Assembly by joint resolution appointed William Johnson and Ignatius T. Cooper, Esq. (Rev. I. T. Cooper, D.D.), "commissioners to take in charge and trust the books and papers in the libraries of this Legislature; and so



KENT COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

arrange them on the shelves and within the archives of the said library, that they may be readily referred to as needed by the members, &c."

They were succeeded by William R. Morris, February 8, 1833; by James H. M. Clayton, February 13, 1835; by Hon. Joseph P. Comegys (now chief justice), February 22, 1837; by Henry Eubanks, February 5, 1841, "whose duty it shall be to take charge of the Library of this State; to arrange and put in proper order all the books and papers deposited therein."

By a resolution of the General Assembly, of February 27, 1843, "the State Library of this State" was "placed under the control of the judges of the Superior Court," etc., under which resolution the library, for the next four years, was in charge of Joseph Buckmaster as clerk of the court.

By resolution of General Assembly of February 25, 1847, Samuel C. Leatherbury was appointed to take charge of the "library room;" he was succeeded by

Samuel Brown, March 6, 1851; by S. C. Leatherbury, March 2, 1855; by Zadoc L. Butler, March 3, 1857; by Henry H. Flowers, February 24, 1859; by David Clayton, March 7, 1861; of whom the last four received a yearly compensation of fifty dollars, with the exception of David Clayton, who received forty-five dollars.

Up to this time (1863) the library was kept in a very indifferent, slipshod manner; very little time or attention was paid to the "safe-keeping and preservation of the books thereof, by reason whereof very many, if not by far the greater proportion, of the books were either lost or appropriated to the use of private individuals, to such an extent, in fact, that a complete set of the elementary works or any of the reports could scarcely be found there; the Library failed in a great measure to answer the purposes for which it was established, and unless the missing books be soon recovered, they must be lost forever, and the Library remain in an entirely useless condition, or be restored to a creditable and useful condition, by replacing the books so missing at an enormous cost to the State." In consequence of the above-recited state of facts, the General Assembly by joint resolution, adopted March 13, 1863, appointed Charles P. Wetherby "Superintendent of the State Library," whom they "authorized and directed to search throughout the State for any and all books missing from the State Library, and to take the same wherever found, and place and deposit them in proper order on the shelves prepared for that purpose in the State Library Room." He was also further directed to catalogue and to label each book with the words "Delaware State Library," and to "keep a list of all books and papers by him received from time to time for deposit in the said Library, and to enter any and all books so received on the catalogues aforesaid, and cause the same to be labelled in the manner before provided." From that day we date a new era in the history of the formation, growth and prosperity of the "Delaware State Library." Mr. Wetherby was succeeded by Joseph O. O. Harrington, March 21, 1871; by Hugh J. Enright, April 9, 1873, who was required to catalogue and label the books as had been done ten years previously, for which he was to receive a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

March 25, 1875, Cecil C. Fulton was appointed custodian of the State Capitol building and State librarian, and the salary increased to three hundred and fifty dollars. He was succeeded by George O. Shakespeare, March 14, 1877; by Richard R. Kenney (now adjutant-general of the State) February 13, 1879, who issued, in 1881, the first and only printed catalogue of the State Library. These two last-named received a salary of only three hundred dollars.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed at Dover, March 30, 1883, entitled "An Act to establish the State Library," the library was placed on a securer basis, and the office of the librarian made an executive instead of a legislative appointment. The

librarian is required to "take the oath of office and give a bond to the State in the sum of two thousand dollars, with two sureties, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties." The salary of the office was increased to five hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The sum of seventy-five dollars was appropriated annually as a contingent fund for the necessary expenses of the State Library, and the further "sum of three hundred dollars to be expended by the librarian, under the direction of the Court of Errors and Appeals, for judiciary reports, and not for text books, preference being given to supplying the missing volumes of sets of reports in the library."

Under this act Samuel D. Truitt was appointed State librarian, April 7, 1883; he was succeeded by John C. Gooden, the present incumbent, April 5, 1887.

From the comparatively insignificant number of books in charge of the secretary of State in 1793, with the slight increase in 1816, the "Delaware State Library," by purchase, by inter-State and international exchange, has grown to magnificent proportions, now numbering over nineteen thousand volumes. The library, devoid of novels and light literature generally, is a department of legal and miscellaneous reference, comprising chiefly standard works of history, biography, science and art, Congressional publications, judiciary reports, text-books and State laws. The library was kept in the eastern wing of the Capitol, in the rear of the old court-room, but, owing to want of space, a large part of the valuable miscellaneous works are packed in boxes and stowed away in the cellar and attic of the State-House. In 1873, the State having obtained the sole title to the Capitol building, and the courts having vacated their restricted quarters for their new and more commodious building, the library-room was enlarged to three times its former capacity; yet, notwithstanding this additional facility for shelving, the State Library has outgrown its narrow, contracted shell, till now hundreds of volumes of valuable miscellaneous works are stored away in boxes and piled in tiers on the library floor. It is a duty that the General Assembly owes to the present generation and to future posterity to provide more ample room for the ever increasing voluminous works of man's intellectual achievement, and we doubt not that the next General Assembly will take proper measures to afford adequate space, and provide the necessary protection against loss by fire of invaluable works that, once lost or destroyed, could never be restored nor supplied.

THE OFFICE BUILDING.—This lot, No. 33, was set apart for the use of the county upon the laying out, and the title has been in the county since 1694. The old rough-cast building that was formerly used for a jail and office was ordered to be torn down, and a new fire-proof building erected on its site by the Levy Court of Kent County at the March session, 1858. George W. Cummins, Wilson L. Cannon, Henry Ridgely, Joseph P. Comegys, Alex.

Johnson and R. W. Reynolds were appointed a committee "to cause to be erected a new fire-proof county building."

They at once employed Alonzo H. Reynolds, an architect of Port Deposit, Md., to draw plans, which were accepted, advertised for proposals and accepted one from William Greaves, of Wilmington, with whom they made a contract for nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars. Andrew Smithers, of Dover, was chosen to superintend the work. On the 8th of February, 1859, the building was declared completed by the committee, and it was soon after occupied.

A metallic box was placed in a corner-stone in the southwest corner of the base of the second story, containing a copy of all the newspapers of the State, names of the Levy Court commissioners, names of all State and county officers, population of Dover and various other things.

ALMSHOUSE.—In 1775 an act passed the General Assembly of the three lower counties for the relief of the poor, authorizing the appointment of overseers and giving them powers to bind out children and to provide means for the support of the poor. Nothing of any importance was done in this county under this act. An act passed the General Assembly of Delaware January 29, 1791, authorizing the purchase of land and the erection of a poor-house in each county and the appointment of overseers. Overseers were appointed under this act for each county, those for Kent County being James Morris, Manlove Emerson, John Patten, James Sykes, William Kirkley, Isaac Davis and William Berry. Section twenty-eight of the act of 1791 declared that the poor of each county should wear a badge of red cloth on the left arm, which had upon it, in Roman characters, the letters P. N., P. K. or P. S., for the different counties.

The overseers above-mentioned, except James Morris and Isaac Davis, met in the town of Dover on the 3d of February, and organized by the election of James Sykes president. It was ordered at this meeting that lists of the poor of each hundred should be obtained and handed in at the next meeting. On February 8th another meeting was held, and a committee appointed to view houses near Camden to keep the poor in; and a dwelling in that place was rented on February 28th, for temporary use as a poor-house. The overseers reported the 9th of February, and advised the purchase of the Vashel house and plantation, then owned by Jonathan Hunn, Jr. The purchase of seventy-three acres was made in February, 1791, for £424 10s. This land was part of the tract taken up by John Barnes before 1700, and called "Barnes' Chance." The title was in some way not fully completed, and on January 4, 1894, Jabez Jenkins and wife, in consideration of one dollar, conveyed the property to the trustees of the poor.

On the 28th of February the trustees ordered the Vashel house fitted up for the use of the poor, and it was occupied in June of that year. On October

31st a log dwelling-house, one story high, sixteen by twenty feet, was ordered to be built on the southeast side of the main building, for the use of the overseer and his family; and in the same year a log smoke-house, sixteen feet square, was also erected.

On the 30th of March, 1792, twenty-six acres of the land on the west side was sold to James McClyment, and in April, 1799, a cook-house, sixteen by eighteen feet was built. On July 7, 1800, a wooden building, sixteen by twenty-two feet, two stories high, was ordered to be erected for the use of deranged persons and for the use of the poor negroes. In July, 1811, arrangements were made for the erection of the building now called the White Woman's House, built of brick, three stories high, twenty-four by fifty-two feet, which was completed in 1812. John Tucker, now (1888) living at Dover, when a lad, assisted in its erection. A few years later a frame dwelling was erected for the overseer to the west of the log hut. The Colored House was built of brick in 1853, and in 1854 the brick building, three stories in height, fifty feet front, with two wings twenty-four by thirty feet each, was erected on the opposite side of the street and is used for males and for the confinement of the insane. In 1880 the present frame dwelling, thirty by forty feet and eighteen by twenty-eight feet, for the use of the overseer, was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. Besides the lands purchased for the use of the poor of the county, above mentioned, one hundred acres additional, being part of the tract called Springfield, was purchased of Daniel Mifflin February 11, 1819. Since then nineteen acres were purchased May 1, 1854, of Thomas H. England, ninety acres on April 11, 1863, of Benjamin Stradley, one hundred and thirty-two acres on January 9, 1868, of William H. Wallace, and thirty acres on November 2, 1870, of James Kearsey.

The overseers of the almshouse from the opening have been as follows:

Thomas Wild.....Feb. 8, 1791	Philip Rasin.....March, 1828
David Pell.....Feb. 15, 1791	Alexander Jackson...March, 1829
James Newman.....Feb. 13, 1792	Hughett Clayton.....March, 1833
Thomas Wild.....Jan. 20, 1794	James E. Boyer.....July, 1838
Stephen Miller.....Jan. 20, 1796	Thomas Jakes.....March, 1850
Thomas Wild.....1799	Thomas Purnell.....March, 1850
Isaac Lockwood.....Jan. 6, 1800	William Dickson.....March, 1858
James Sorden.....Jan. 6, 1804	Eli T. Layton.....March, 1872
Gideon Cullin.....1805	Thomas B. Lewis.....March, 1885
Thomas Purnell.....March, 1816	Edward B. Smith.....March, 1886
James Schee.....Aug. 18, 1818	Edwin B. Downes...March 1, 1887
Gideon Cullin.....July, 1824	

The report of the directors for the year ending March 1, 1887, shows that from all sources \$10,641.85 have been received, and \$2874.83 have been expended for salaries and miscellaneous bills. For the expenses of the poor, outside of the almshouse, \$1276.20 have been appropriated, and \$902.18 for permanent improvements and repairs, \$1876.18 for supplies purchased for the farm, \$3704.04 for supplies for inmates, family, farm-hands, etc.,—making a total of

\$10,633.43. The produce of the farm during the year was estimated at \$4688.44.

The trustees of the poor for 1887 were J. Henry Jefferson, for Duck Creek; David L. Spruance for Kenton; John W. Fenimore for Little Creek; Wm. Dyer, for East Dover; James Williams, for West Dover; John G. Graham, for North Murderkill; Abner Dill, for South Murderkill; Joseph Booth, for Mispillion; William J. Townsend, for Milford.

The officers of the board are James Williams, president; John W. Fenimore, treasurer; J. G. Graham, secretary; E. B. Downes, overseer.

KENT COUNTY JAIL.—The early deeds concerning the property of this town make repeated mention of the jail lot, and on the map made in 1740 by Thomas Noxon, it is laid down as being forty and a half feet on the public square running east and north to North Street. It is on this land on the public square that the first jail was erected. Proof of this is found in the deed from the Dover commissioners, August 12, 1729, to Charles Hillyard. His lot begins "at the northwesterly corner of the prison in the Court-House Square," thence west by north thirty feet to a corner of Thomas Tarrant's lot. Hillyard's lot was the one on which the printing-office of J. Kirk & Son now stands. At that time lot 33, ninety-seven feet deep on the square, and a part of lot No. 27 belonged to the county.

This lot was sold by the commissioners to Nicholas Ridgely, November 15, 1754, but no mention at this time is made of the jail being located upon it.

Lot 33 in the map of 1740 is marked offices, and as the old rough-cast brick building, about twenty by thirty-six feet, used for offices, stood upon the lot now occupied by the office building, and contained cells which were used for prisoners as late as 1827-28, when the jail was partially destroyed by fire, the inference is that this venerable edifice was in the first instance both the public offices and the public prison. Some time between 1759 and 1763, when James Hamilton was Governor, Samuel Dickinson, John David, John Vining, Robert Willcocks and Benjamin Chew were, by act of General Assembly, appointed trustees to sell the "Goal and lot in Dover and to purchase another lot for the building of a new Goal." It does not appear that they sold the goal and lot, but on the 13th of March, 1775, lot 27, occupied by the present jail, was purchased of James Wells by Jacob Stout for the use of Kent County. A brick jail, about forty by fifty feet, was erected upon this lot, partly on the site of the rear of the present stone part of the jail building. In the absence of Levy Court records it is impossible to determine the year in which it was built. Thomas Fisher was sheriff from November, 1824, to November, 1828, and on Saturday night, October 27, 1827, the jail was set on fire by William Greenly,¹ an inmate of the prison,

¹ Greenly was tried for arson, convicted and sentenced to be executed. A few days before the time appointed a pardon was procured. He was not told of it, but it was thought best he should be out of the country.

confined for horse-stealing. The prisoners were removed to the old prison in the rough-cast building, and there kept until the jail was rebuilt, the old walls being in good condition. It was completed and used until the present one was erected in 1872.

Agitation began for a new jail about 1870, and in the March session of the Levy Court of 1871 John Von Gaskin, Charles Hillyard and William D. Fowler were chosen a committee to mature plans. At the April session it was resolved that a sheriff's house should be built in connection with the prison, and Edmund Bailey, J. Frank Denny and James G. Waples were authorized to contract with a competent architect for plans and specifications for a sheriff's house and prison, the cost not to exceed \$30,000. Plans were drawn by Mr. Sloan, an architect, and accepted on April 27th. The committee were authorized to advertise for proposals to be handed in by May 22d. The time was extended to May 27th, when five proposals were received, ranging from \$34,500 to \$49,467. None were accepted, but on June 6th a contract was made with Alonzo H. Reynolds and Charles Hillyard for the construction of the buildings for \$34,125. The work was declared completed May 28, 1872, by the Building Committee,—John S. Harrington, J. Frank Denny and William H. Hobson. Extra work by contractors amounted to \$1116.90, and other expenses were \$5000, making a sum total of \$40,241.90.

The counties of New Castle and Sussex established the stocks and whipping-posts soon after the organization of their courts. The loss of all early records of Kent County, except those of register and recorder, render it difficult to determine many things that were known to exist.

The first county records concerning stocks and whipping-post is in the account of Dr. Charles Ridgely, treasurer of Kent County.

It shows that John Vining had contributed five pounds for the erection of stocks and whipping-post and had paid to Samuel Johnson three pounds and ten shillings for building the stocks. Where they were located is not known. In 1793 the Levy Court had ordered the erection of whipping-post and pillory on the public square in front of the court-house, but the General Assembly, on the 14th of June in that same year by act ordered it erected on the court-house lot, east of the court-house or in some place the prothonotary thought best.

Judge George P. Fisher, who, as a little boy, lived in the jail with his father, then sheriff, says it stood in 1826 about where the double gates are that open into the jail near the office building.

CIVIL LIST OF KENT COUNTY.

Prothonotaries.

Wm. Rodney.....	June 10, 1693	Samuel Chew.....	1738
Benjamin Shurmer.....	1702	Nicholas Ridgely.....	1743
Hugh Durburrow.....	Aug., 1735	John Vining.....	Feb. 26, 1755
John Houseman.....	April 7, 1736	Samuel Chew.....	Nov. 21, 1770

and the cell-door was left unlocked. He took advantage of it and fled. He never came to this section again, and never knew he was pardoned.

James Sykes.....	March 8, 1777	John H. Ecclestine.....	Jan. 18, 1831
James Sykes.....	March 15, 1782	John H. Ecclestine.....	Jan. 18, 1837
James Sykes.....	April 4, 1787	Charles Kimmey.....	Jan. 18, 1842
Joseph Hale.....	Oct. 1, 1793	Robert H. Moore.....	1846
Joseph Hale.....	Oct. 1, 1798	Samuel Biddle.....	Jan. 18, 1847
John Hamlin.....	Oct. 3, 1803	Alex. J. Taylor.....	Aug. 10, 1851
Jonathan Pollen.....	Jan 9, 1805	Richard N. Merriken.....	Oct. 13, 1856
James Harper.....	Sept. 2, 1807	Wm. Sharp.....	Oct. 14, 1861
Nathaniel Smithers.....	Dec. 22, 1810	Benj. Donoho.....	Oct. 15, 1866
Nathaniel Smithers.....	Dec 23, 1815	Wm. D. Fowler.....	Oct., 1872
Joseph Smithers.....	Dec. 25, 1820	J. D. Burton.....	Oct. 16, 1876
Joseph Smithers.....	Sept. 23, 1825	Joseph Burchenal.....	Oct. 17, 1881
John H. Ecclestine.....	Aug. 24, 1830	Joseph Burchenal.....	Oct. 18, 1886

Recorders.

Wm. Rodney ¹	June 10, 1693	John W. Manny.....	July 20, 1815
Benjamin Shurmer.....	1702	Charles Kimmey.....	Feb. 8, 1823
Hugh Durburrow.....	Aug. 5, 1735	Henry M. Ridgely.....	March 1, 1833
John Houseman.....	April 7, 1736	Peter Adams.....	Jan. 18, 1837
John Vining.....	Dec. 6, 1754	Wm. H. Cooper.....	Oct. 3, 1838
Theodore Maurice.....	April 1, 1755	Wm. H. Cooper.....	May 1, 1841
Cesar Rodney.....	1764	James B. Ralston.....	May 1, 1845
Wm. Berry.....	1775	Warner M. Cowgill.....	Jan. 20, 1848
Simon W. Wilson.....	1780	James Legg.....	Aug. 7, 1851
Francis Many.....	1790	George M. Collier.....	Feb. 28, 1852
Simon W. Wilson.....	Nov. 1, 1794	George K. Ralston.....	Feb. 29, 1856
John Caton.....	May 26, 1802	George B. Dickson.....	Feb. 29, 1860
John Caton.....	Jan. 14, 1805	A. J. Wright.....	March, 1865
Wm. Russell.....	March 20, 1805	John Slay.....	March 9, 1870
Maecal Clark.....	Feb. 2, 1811	Andrew J. Wilson.....	March 9, 1875
Archibald McCall.....	June 7, 1813	John C. Gooden.....	March 9, 1880
John W. Boyer.....	Jan. 28, 1814	Prossley Spruance.....	March 9, 1885

Registers of Wills.

Benjamin Shurmer.....	1702	Arthur Johns.....	Nov. 27, 1820
Hugh Durburrow.....	Aug. 5, 1735	Wm. K. Lockwood.....	Mar. 6, 1828
John Houseman.....	Apl. 7, 1736	Henry M. Ridgely.....	Mar. 13, 1833
Theodore Maurice.....	Feb. 26, 1755	Wm. H. I. Comegys.....	Mar. 13, 1838
Cesar Rodney.....	May 26, 1766	Charles Polk.....	Mar. 18, 1843
Thomas Rodney.....	Oct., 1779	John Roughley.....	Mar. 14, 1848
Francis Many.....	Oct. 4, 1788	R. W. Reynolds.....	Mar. 15, 1853
Thomas White.....	Oct. 18, 1794	Daniel C. Godwin.....	Mar. 16, 1858
John Laws.....	Feb. 25, 1795	James L. Heverin.....	Mar. 19, 1863
Isaac Davis.....	July 25, 1799	Moses Harrington.....	Mar. 20, 1868
Thomas Combeford.....	Sept., 1804	John C. Pennewill.....	Mar. 22, 1872
N. Smithers.....	Apr. 9, 1806	John C. Pennewill.....	Mar. 22, 1876
James Harper.....	Dec. 22, 1810	J. Frank Wilds.....	Mar. 22, 1883
John Clark.....	Nov. 27, 1815	James L. Heverin.....	Jan. 22, 1888

Registers of Court of Chancery and Clerks of Orphans' Court.

Joseph Hale.....	Jan. 18, 1794	James F. Allee.....	Sept. 24, 1842
Jonathan Pollen.....	Jan. 4, 1805	John A. Moore.....	Mar., 1848
James Harper.....	Feb. 2, 1807	John K. Jarvis.....	Mar., 1853
Wm. P. Russell.....	Dec. 22, 1810	James F. Allee.....	Oct., 1857
Maecal Clark.....	Aug. 23, 1811	W. H. J. Comegys.....	Oct., 1862
Archibald McCall.....	June 16, 1813	W. R. Cahoon.....	Sept., 1863
Nanthl. Smithers, Jr.....	Feb. 7, 1816	Alex. J. Taylor.....	Feb. 24, 1868
Joseph Harper.....	Feb. 7, 1821	Henry Todd.....	Feb. 27, 1873
Joseph L. Harper.....	Feb. 9, 1831	Henry Todd.....	Feb. 27, 1878
Foster Prickett.....	Nov. 5, 1836	Wm. H. Hobson.....	Feb. 27, 1883
Wm. K. Lockwood.....	Sept. 24, 1838		

Sheriffs.

Peter Bowcomb ¹	1680	Richard Mitchell.....	Mar., 1684
Peter Bowcomb ²	Mar. 10, 1683	George Martin.....	July 28, 1685

¹ He was appointed by Governor Benjamin Fletcher, who says, "to bee my Deputy In the County of Kent and as such to enrole and record all such deeds and other wrightings that are fitt to be recorded in the said county, as also to bee my Deputy Clerk of the Provinciall courts in the said County."

² Francis Whitwell, one of the magistrates of Kent County, in a letter to Governor Andross, November 20, 1680, writes for the appointment of sheriff as follows :

"That as your Excellency hath not commissioned any person in this county to be sherefe, but hath Deputed att the present to serve in that

³ By Assembly at Philadelphia.

John Hill.....July 6, 1686
 Arthur Meaton.....1691
 Wm. Wilson.....Apr. 20, 1704
 Charles Hillyard.....1723
 Wm. Rodney.....Oct. 3, 1724
 John Hall.....1731
 Daniel Rodney.....1735
 Jonathan Raymond.....1739
 John Clayton.....1763
 Caesar Rodney.....Feb. 26, 1755
 Thomas Parke.....Oct. 5, 1758
 Wm. Rhodes.....Oct. 4, 1760
 Daniel Robinson.....Oct. 4, 1763
 Thomas Collins.....Jan. 25, 1764
 James Wells.....Oct. 5, 1767
 James Caldwell.....Oct. 5, 1770
 John Cook.....Oct. 5, 1772
 Philip Barratt.....June 16, 1778
 Ezekiel Anderson.....1780
 Andrew Barratt.....1780
 Ezekiel Anderson.....1792
 Bisdon Bishop.....1795
 Brinckle Bae.....1800
 David Lockwood.....Oct. 6, 1801
 Wm. Clark.....Oct. 8, 1807
 Cornelius Battell.....Oct. 4, 1810
 John Reed, Jr.....Oct. 11, 1813
 Enoch Joyce.....Oct. 5, 1816
 Reuben Anderson.....Oct. 7, 1819
 Rich'd M. Harrington.....Feb. 2, 1820
 Rich'd M. Harrington.....Oct. 5, 1820
 Thomas Fisher.....Sept. 6, 1821
 Wm. Sanbury.....Oct. 5, 1821
 Thomas Fisher.....Oct. 9, 1824

Nehemiah Clark.....Oct. 5, 1827
 Nehemiah Clark.....Nov. 10, 1828
 Nehemiah Clark.....Oct. 23, 1829
 Wm. Burton.....Oct. 9, 1830
 Wm. Burton.....Nov. 3, 1832
 Robert W. Reynolds.....Nov. 14, 1834
 Thomas L. Temple.....Nov. 11, 1836
 David H. Stayton.....Nov. 16, 1838
 Caleb Wolcott.....Nov. 14, 1840
 Alexander Johnson.....Nov. 10, 1842
 Caleb Smithers.....Nov. 15, 1844
 Ignatius Taylor.....Nov. 17, 1846
 Alex. Taylor.....June 11, 1847
 James Green.....Nov. 16, 1848
 John S. Kersey.....Nov. 14, 1850
 Henry Pratt.....Nov. 16, 1852
 John Reynolds.....Nov., 1854
 John Green.....Nov. 8, 1856
 Wm. A. Atkins.....Nov. 6, 1858
 Purnell Emerson.....Nov. 10, 1860
 John C. Pennewill.....Nov. 7, 1862
 Wm. Whitaker.....Nov. 11, 1864
 Purnell Emerson.....Nov. 14, 1866
 Wm. Wilds.....Nov. 7, 1868
 Samuel Hargadine.....Nov. 11, 1870
 Chas. Williamson.....Nov. 12, 1872
 Peter L. Cooper.....Nov. 12, 1874
 Benj. F. Blackiston.....Nov. 13, 1876
 Francis M. Dunn.....Nov. 13, 1878
 Thomas T. Lacy.....Nov. 13, 1880
 John S. Herrington.....Nov. 21, 1882
 James C. Robinson.....Nov. 20, 1884
 Joseph McDaniel.....Nov. 12, 1886

Coroners.

Robert Badwell.....1684
 Thomas Tarrant.....Oct. 7, 1738
 Nicholas Loockerman.....1745
 William Willis.....Feb. 26, 1755
 Jabez Jenkins.....Oct. 4, 1760
 John Gray.....Oct. 4, 1762
 Mathew Manlove.....Oct. 6, 1764
 Solomon Wallace.....Oct. 6, 1766
 Jonathan Stipple.....Oct. 6, 1769
 John Smithers.....Oct. 5, 1770
 Caleb Furber.....Oct. 5, 1772
 Jonathan Clamphill.....Nov. 17, 1784
 John Chickens.....Oct. 6, 1791
 Evan Morgan.....Jan. 19, 1798
 John Wild.....Oct. 9, 1803
 George Smith.....Oct. 14, 1806
 Philip Buddy.....Oct. 5, 1809
 George Manlove.....Oct. 9, 1812
 Philip Thomas.....Oct. 6, 1815
 James Stewart.....Mar. 3, 1818
 James Stewart.....Oct. 9, 1818
 William Smithers.....Oct. 3, 1821
 George Truitt.....Oct. 9, 1824
 Thomas Causey.....Oct. 6, 1827
 John Covington.....Oct. 7, 1830
 Purnell Hall.....Apr. 21, 1832
 Levi Lister.....June 4, 1832
 Levi Lister.....Nov. 20, 1832
 Armwell Lockwood.....Nov. 16, 1838
 John B. Hodge.....Nov. 14, 1840

Israel Peterson.....Nov. 10, 1842
 David F. Smith.....Nov. 15, 1844
 T. R. Finckhwait.....Nov. 15, 1846
 Jas. S. Richardson.....Nov. 16, 1848
 Robert McBoyer.....Nov. 14, 1850
 James I. Williams.....Nov. 16, 1862
 William Arthurs.....Nov., 1854
 John Covington.....Oct. 9, 1830
 Purnell Hall.....Apr. 21, 1832
 Levi Lister.....May 3, 1832
 Denny Stevenson.....Nov. 14, 1834
 William Anderson.....Nov. 11, 1836
 Armwell Lockwood.....Nov. 16, 1838
 Edward Reed.....Nov. 6, 1856
 John Husbands.....Nov. 8, 1858
 John Dorothy.....Nov. 15, 1860
 Nathan B. Fleming.....Nov. 10, 1862
 Jennifer S. Taylor.....Nov., 1864
 Thomas J. Catts.....Nov., 1866
 Purnell Thompson.....Nov. 7, 1868
 James M. Killen.....Nov. 11, 1870
 Stephen Catts.....Nov. 20, 1872
 Peter Creadick.....Nov. 12, 1874
 Henry Ewbanks.....Nov. 13, 1876
 John Wilcuts.....Nov. 13, 1878
 J. W. Jackson.....Nov. 13, 1880
 Amos Hinsley.....Nov. 16, 1882
 Zadok L. Butler.....Nov. 11, 1884
 Thomas H. Wright.....Nov. 12, 1886

Clerks of the Peace.

John Brinkloe.....June, 1680
 William Berry.....Apr. 31, 1686
 Arth. Meaton.....Apr., 1691
 Wm. Rodney.....May 15, 1693
 Benj. Shurmer.....1702
 Hugh Durburrow.....Aug. 5, 1735
 Nicholas Ridgely.....1744
 John Vining.....Feb. 26, 1755
 Caesar Rodney.....Nov. 21, 1770
 Samuel Chew.....Jan., 1771
 James Sykes.....Mar. 8, 1777
 Joseph Harper.....Apr. 11, 1792
 Jonathan Pollen.....Jan. 4, 1805
 James Harper.....Jan. 1, 1807

Joseph Smithers.....Feb. 23, 1825
 Dr. John Adams.....Feb. 24, 1830
 Thos. L. Hillyard.....Mar. 18, 1833
 George M. Manlove.....Mar. 28, 1838
 Liston N. Houston.....Mar. 29, 1843
 Henry Todd.....Mar. 30, 1848
 John S. Bell.....Apr. 3, 1858
 Wm. N. W. Dorsey.....Sept. 10, 1862
 John S. Jester.....Sept. 11, 1867
 Wm. A. Moore.....Sept. 16, 1872
 Robert Raughley.....Sept. 17, 1877
 Cornelius J. Hall.....Sept. 18, 1882
 Alfred H. Cahall.....Sept. 19, 1887

Dedimus Potestatis.

Benjamin Chew.....Apr. 10, 1756
 John Vining.....Apr. 10, 1756
 John Brinkloe.....Apr. 10, 1756
 Andrew Caldwell.....Apr. 10, 1756
 John Gooding.....Apr. 10, 1756
 Theodore Maurice.....Apr. 10, 1756
 Caesar Rodney.....Nov., 1764
 John Vining.....Nov., 1764
 Caesar Rodney.....Nov. 21, 1770
 Caesar Rodney.....Oct. 24, 1774
 Samuel Chew.....Oct. 24, 1774
 Charles Ridgely.....Apr. 5, 1777
 James Sykes.....Apr. 5, 1777
 Richard Bassett.....Apr. 5, 1777
 Nicholas Ridgely.....Apr. 4, 1787
 James Sykes.....Apr. 4, 1787
 Richard Bassett.....Apr. 4, 1787
 Richard Bassett.....Aug. 18, 1792
 Nicholas Ridgely.....Aug. 18, 1792

George McCall.....Aug. 18, 1792
 Robert Clark.....Aug. 18, 1792
 James Sykes.....Sept. 5, 1793
 Nicholas Ridgely.....May 31, 1798
 James Sykes.....May 31, 1798
 John Laws.....May 31, 1798
 Thomas Rodney.....Feb. 2, 1802
 James Battell.....Feb. 2, 1802
 James McClyment.....Feb. 15, 1805
 James Sykes.....Feb. 15, 1805
 Henry M. Ridgely.....Feb. 15, 1805
 James Harper.....Feb. 15, 1805
 Willard Hall.....Jan. 15, 1811
 Joseph Hale.....Jan. 15, 1811
 Manlove Hayes.....Jan. 15, 1811
 Willard Hall.....Feb. 2, 1820
 Cornelius P. Comegys.....Feb. 2, 1820
 Joseph Smithers.....Feb. 2, 1820

Justices of the Peace.—In the year 1680 a fourth court district was established, which was called St. Jones', and on the 28th of May in that year justices were appointed for these districts. After reciting the commissions of New Castle and Upland justices the following occurs:

"A commission of the former date, to Mr. Francis Whitwell, Mr. John Hilliard, Mr. Robert Hart and Mr. Edward Pack, to be Justices of the Peace in the Jurisdiction of the County of St. Jones in Delaware Bay and Dependencies, the same to begin from the south side of Duck Creek, so to extend to the north side of Cedar Creeke."

The officers were the last appointed under the authority of the Duke of York, as the territory soon after passed to Penn.

Francis Whitwell.....May 28, 1680
 John Hillyard.....May 28, 1680
 Robert Hart.....May 28, 1680
 Edward Pack.....May 28, 1680
 William Clarke.....Aug. 5, 1684
 John Briggs.....Aug. 5, 1684
 Daniel Jones.....Aug. 5, 1684
 Gerardus Weesele.....Aug. 5, 1684
 William Darvall.....Aug. 5, 1684
 William Southabee.....Feb. 15, 1685
 William Berry.....Feb. 15, 1685
 John Briggs.....Feb. 15, 1685
 William Winsmore.....Feb. 15, 1685
 Thomas Heshard.....Feb. 15, 1685
 Michael Wooton.....Feb. 15, 1685
 John Walker.....Feb. 15, 1685
 Thomas Wilson.....Feb. 15, 1685
 John Curtis.....Feb. 15, 1685
 John Brinkloe.....May 16, 1690
 John Curtis.....May 16, 1690

George Martin.....May 16, 1690
 Daniel Jones.....May 16, 1690
 John Walker.....May 16, 1690
 Mark Manlove.....May 16, 1690
 William Lawrence.....May 16, 1690
 William Sreeland.....May 16, 1690
 Thomas Rouse.....May 16, 1690
 William Manlove.....May 16, 1690
 John Betts.....May 16, 1690
 Simon Hiron.....May 16, 1690
 John Brinkloe.....Apr. 20, 1704
 William Rodney.....Apr. 20, 1704
 John Walker.....Apr. 20, 1704
 Henry Molliston.....Apr. 20, 1704
 William Morton.....Apr. 20, 1704
 Thomas Bedwell.....Apr. 20, 1704
 John Robeson.....Apr. 20, 1704
 Evan Jones.....Apr. 20, 1704
 William Winsmore.....Apr. 20, 1704
 Mark Manlove.....1727

office until your Excellency pleased to depute whom your Excellency think fit the person, which now serve named Pettr Bacon is a person that hath formerly ben in a good flasion, but is fallen to decay and growth assent and too weak to Labor. If your Excellency will be pleased to allow it he would kindly except of it from your Excellency, and he is thought by the cort to be the fittest person that your Exelency could make choyce of withal. I conclude in obedience to your Exelency's pleasure whil I am

"FRANCIS WHITWELL."

Timothy Hanson.....	1727	John Dill.....	June 10, 1778	Nathaniel Smithers.....	Jan. 14, 1811	Waltman Booth.....	Feb. 2, 1838
Hugh Durburrow.....	1727	Charles Ridgely.....	June 30, 1783	James Kimmey.....	Mar. 15, 1811	Alex. Johnson.....	Apr. 20, 1838
John Houseman.....	1727	Philip Barratt.....	June 30, 1783	James Millichop.....	Apr. 30, 1811	Charles Jones.....	Oct. 12, 1838
William Hanson.....	1727	James Bellah.....	June 30, 1783	John Wilds.....	May 7, 1811	Nehemiah Stockley.....	Oct. 27, 1838
Sand. Berry.....	1727	Jacob Stout.....	April 26, 1784	James Whitaker.....	Oct. 10, 1811	Samuel Grace.....	Nov. 15, 1838
James Tilton.....	1727	Edward White.....	April 26, 1784	Thomas Price.....	Jan. 7, 1812	George Walton.....	Dec. 19, 1838
James Robinson.....	1727	John Davis.....	April 26, 1784	Wm. Saulsbury.....	Dec. 31, 1812	Charles Jones.....	Oct. 12, 1838
Stephen Parrodes.....	1727	Thomas Rodney.....	April 26, 1784	James Schee.....	Jan. 21, 1813	Samuel Grace.....	Nov. 15, 1838
William Manlove.....	1727	William Molleston.....	April 26, 1784	Wm. M. Satterfield.....	Jan. 21, 1813	Nehemiah Stockley.....	Oct. 22, 1838
Charles Hilliard.....	Sept. 13, 1738	Samuel West.....	Oct. 29, 1784	Thomas Debarty.....	Oct. 15, 1813	George Walton.....	Dec. 19, 1838
Nicholas Ridgely.....	Sept. 13, 1738	William Cahoon.....	Oct. 29, 1784	Matthew Cox.....	Aug. 30, 1814	James McClyment.....	Jan. 3, 1840
John Houseman.....	Sept. 13, 1738	Jenifer Taylor.....	June 2, 1785	Elias Shockley.....	Mar. 11, 1815	William R. Cahoon.....	Jan. 3, 1840
John Holliday.....	Sept. 13, 1738	Isaac Carty.....	June 2, 1785	John Lowber.....	Mar. 11, 1815	Molton Richards.....	July 1, 1841
Samuel Dickinson.....	Sept. 13, 1738	Nehemiah Tilton.....	June 2, 1785	Benj. Dill.....	Mar. 11, 1815	Samuel L. Cooper.....	Jan. 1, 1842
Peter Galloway.....	Sept. 13, 1738	John Dill.....	June 2, 1785	Benj. Blackiston.....	Mar. 17, 1815	Jacob Boone.....	Feb. 21, 1842
Jonathan Raymond.....	Sept. 13, 1738	Benj. Coombe.....	June 2, 1785	John Mansfield.....	Sept. 23, 1815	Henry Hudson.....	June 27, 1843
Abraham Allen.....	Sept. 13, 1738	Stephen Lewis.....	June 2, 1785	Thomas Rothwell.....	July 16, 1816	John P. Coombe.....	June 27, 1843
John David.....	Sept. 13, 1738	John Revell.....	June 2, 1785	John M. Laws.....	Aug. 12, 1816	Thos. Hammersly.....	Aug. 23, 1843
Samuel Dickinson.....	1749	Thomas Nixon.....	June 2, 1785	Robert Patterson.....	Aug. 12, 1816	Henry Pratt.....	Oct. 18, 1843
John Caton.....	Nov. 1, 1764	Allen McLane.....	June 2, 1785	Wm. Ruth.....	Jan. 6, 1818	David Taylor.....	Nov. 21, 1843
Richard Wells.....	Nov. 1, 1764	John Patten.....	June 2, 1785	Wm. Shockley.....	Jan. 6, 1818	Joseph L. Harper.....	Nov. 28, 1843
Thomas Irons.....	Nov. 1, 1764	George McCall.....	Jan. 18, 1786	Nathaniel Smithers.....	Jan. 18, 1818	Thomas Stevenson.....	Mar. 26, 1844
Theodore Maurice.....	Nov. 1, 1764	James McClements.....	Jan. 18, 1786	Spencer Willard.....	Apr. 29, 1818	John B. Smith.....	Aug. 9, 1844
Andrew Caldwell.....	Nov. 1, 1764	George McCall.....	June 7, 1787	Henry Carter.....	Oct. 19, 1818	John Holtis.....	Dec. 28, 1844
Cesar Rodney.....	Nov. 1, 1764	Vincent Luckerman.....	June 7, 1787	William Layton.....	May 18, 1819	Waltman Booth.....	Feb. 10, 1845
Charles Ridgely.....	Nov. 1, 1764	Francis Many.....	Oct. 23, 1790	Jacob Furbee.....	Oct. 7, 1819	Lewis Chamberlain.....	July 16, 1845
John Barnes.....	Nov. 1, 1764	John Battell.....	Oct. 23, 1790	James B. Ralston.....	Jan. 7, 1820	Samuel Hughes.....	July 30, 1845
James Morris.....	Nov. 1, 1764	Edward White.....	Oct. 23, 1790	Ezekiel Anderson.....	Feb. 1, 1820	David Lockwood.....	Oct. 22, 1845
James Sykes.....	Nov. 1, 1764	Robert Dixon.....	Oct. 23, 1790	Benjamin Brady.....	March 11, 1820	Elias Naudain.....	Nov. 17, 1846
William Rhodes.....	Nov. 1, 1764	John Marim.....	Jan. 28, 1791	Thomas Doherty.....	Jan. 10, 1821	Poster Boon.....	Nov. 17, 1846
William Rodney.....	Nov. 1, 1764	John Patten.....	Jan. 28, 1791	Daniel Green.....	Oct. 8, 1821	Robert Sarge.....	March 9, 1847
Robert Holliday.....	Nov. 1, 1764	George McCall.....	Jan. 28, 1791	Richard Simon.....	May 16, 1822	Wm. Harrington.....	July 14, 1848
Charles Hilliard.....	Nov. 1, 1764	John Gordon.....	Jan. 28, 1791	Gideon Cullin.....	Oct. 21, 1822	Robert Sorden.....	Feb., 1849
John Clark, Jr.....	Nov. 1, 1764	George Manlove, Sr.....	Jan. 28, 1791	John Wright.....	Sept. 15, 1823	W. L. Timmons.....	Feb. 24, 1849
Robert Killen.....	July 1, 1765	James Douglas.....	Jan. 28, 1791	Joshua Cranor.....	Nov. 9, 1823	Ezekiel C. Reed.....	Mar. 29, 1849
Charles Ridgely.....	June 10, 1770	George McCall.....	April 18, 1792	Charles Kimmey.....	Jan. 19, 1824	W. N. W. Dorsey.....	June 28, 1850
Thomas Irons.....	June 10, 1770	George Kennard.....	April 18, 1792	Daniel Godwin.....	Oct. 12, 1824	John C. Reed.....	June 28, 1850
Andrew Caldwell.....	June 10, 1770	Joseph David.....	April 18, 1792	William Ringgold.....	Dec. 21, 1824	W. Hemphill Jones.....	Aug. 13, 1850
James Sykes.....	June 10, 1770	William Berry.....	April 18, 1792	Samuel Coombes.....	Oct. 20, 1825	Trustin L. Davis.....	Nov. 22, 1850
William Rhodes.....	June 10, 1770	Joseph Baker.....	April 18, 1792	Levi Wolcott.....	Jan. 16, 1826	Joseph Ward.....	Dec. 6, 1850
John Clark.....	June 10, 1770	Thomas White.....	Sept. 5, 1793	John Robertson.....	May 12, 1826	Samuel L. Jefferson.....	Mar. 29, 1852
Robert Killen.....	June 10, 1770	James Bellah.....	Sept. 5, 1793	James B. Ralston.....	Jan. 8, 1827	Nicholas O. Smith.....	July 31, 1852
Jacob Stout.....	June 10, 1770	John Davis.....	Sept. 5, 1793	Joseph Jenkins.....	March 17, 1827	Chas. Williamson.....	Sept. 28, 1852
Penwick Fisher.....	June 10, 1770	John Ralston.....	Sept. 5, 1793	Barrett P. Connor.....	Apr. 3, 1827	Marion Green.....	Feb. 28, 1853
Thomas Tilton.....	June 10, 1770	John Ringgold.....	Sept. 5, 1793	Molton Richards.....	July 5, 1827	Nathl. Tucker.....	Dec. 2, 1854
Thomas Rodney.....	June 10, 1770	George McCall.....	Sept. 5, 1793	Francis Hoyer.....	Oct. 6, 1827	William K. Taylor.....	Mar. 17, 1856
Warner Mifflin.....	June 10, 1770	Richard Cooper.....	Sept. 5, 1793	Samuel B. Cooper.....	Jan. 10, 1828	John Green.....	Apr. 13, 1855
James Boyce.....	June 10, 1770	George Manlove.....	Sept. 5, 1793	Jacob Bkille.....	June 10, 1828	Henry Anderson.....	July 18, 1856
Thomas Hanson.....	June 10, 1770	William Berry.....	Sept. 5, 1793	Oulton Davis.....	Oct. 13, 1828	Thos. Finthwait.....	Jan. 31, 1856
Jonathan Emerson.....	June 10, 1770	Elijah Barratt.....	Sept. 5, 1793	Nathan Slaughter.....	Oct. 24, 1828	Thomas Lockwood.....	Feb. 26, 1856
Samuel Chew.....	Nov. 21, 1770	John Marim.....	Sept. 5, 1793	Henry Downs.....	Oct. 27, 1828	William H. Baggs.....	Mar. 1, 1856
John Chew.....	Dec. 5, 1771	Zadock Truitt.....	Jan. 19, 1795	Gideon Cullin.....	Jan. 14, 1829	Thos. Stevenson.....	Mar. 14, 1856
Richard Smith.....	Dec. 5, 1771	John Cole.....	March 15, 1797	William Laws.....	Feb. 2, 1829	Ezekiel W. Reed.....	June 25, 1856
Richard Lockwood.....	Dec. 5, 1771	Benj. Brady.....	April 25, 1797	Samuel Grace.....	March 12, 1829	David Faries.....	Mar. 25, 1857
Zadock Crapper.....	Dec. 5, 1771	Abraham Ridgely.....	Feb. 7, 1799	Samuel Price.....	Nov. 23, 1829	Samuel B. Cooper.....	June 18, 1857
Charles Ridgely.....	March 8, 1777	John Lowber.....	Jan. 28, 1799	Thomas Stevenson.....	March 17, 1830	John H. Ecclestine.....	June 29, 1857
William Rhodes.....	March 8, 1777	Abraham Ridgely.....	1800	David Onions.....	Apr. 19, 1830	John Eaton.....	Oct. 30, 1857
Jacob Stout.....	March 8, 1777	Jacob Stout.....	1800	Elh Coalcott.....	Nov. 9, 1830	John H. Bateman.....	Nov. 28, 1857
James Boyce.....	March 8, 1777	Ferdinand Casson.....	July 8, 1802	Joshua Cranor.....	Feb. 8, 1831	David Lockwood.....	Mar. 30, 1858
Thomas Hanson.....	March 8, 1777	Abraham Pierce.....	Aug. 26, 1802	Daniel Godwin.....	Oct. 10, 1831	Samuel F. Hews.....	Aug. 4, 1858
Richard Lockwood.....	March 8, 1777	Dr. Wm. Adams.....	Aug. 27, 1803	William A. Budd.....	Dec. 21, 1831	Caleb Wolcott.....	Nov. 19, 1858
Edward White.....	March 8, 1777	James Millichop.....	Nov. 14, 1803	Otto Pennington.....	June, 1832	William D. Voshell.....	Mar. 9, 1859
John Davis.....	March 8, 1777	Benj. Brady.....	May 3, 1804	James Whitaker.....	Nov. 21, 1832	John R. Whitty.....	Aug. 1, 1859
William Cahoon.....	March 8, 1777	James Whitaker.....	Aug. 26, 1804	Luke Coverdale.....	Dec. 21, 1832	James H. Smith.....	Aug. 8, 1859
Samuel West.....	March 8, 1777	Thomas Price.....	Jan. 5, 1805	James D. Wild.....	Jan. 2, 1833	Jacob F. Lewis.....	Oct. 12, 1859
John Clayton.....	March 8, 1777	John Lowber.....	Jan. 30, 1806	Wm. Ringgold.....	Nov. 31, 1833	James B. Davis.....	Nov. 16, 1859
Charles Marim.....	March 8, 1777	Abraham Ridgely.....	Jan. 20, 1806	Samuel Redden.....	Feby. 13, 1834	Timothy C. Killen.....	Jan. 24, 1860
James Raymond.....	June 10, 1778	Major Anderson.....	Mar. 15, 1806	Joseph Kimmey.....	Mar. 5, 1834	Robert Sarge.....	Dec. 2, 1861
Isaac Carty.....	June 10, 1778	Matthew Cox.....	June 28, 1806	Peter Lowber.....	Apr. 17, 1834	Manlove Hazel.....	Jan. 16, 1862
Francis Many.....	June 10, 1778	John Ringgold.....	Oct. 1, 1807	Potter Griffith.....	July 8, 1834	John Jones.....	Mar. 13, 1862
Nehemiah Tilton.....	June 10, 1778	Jacob Stout.....	Nov. 13, 1807	Samuel Thawley.....	Jan. 12, 1835	Warren J. Reed.....	Apr. 17, 1862
Stephen Lewis.....	June 10, 1778	Oulton Laws.....	Mar. 4, 1808	Abel Harris.....	June 8, 1835	John H. Bateman.....	Apr. 17, 1862
Jenifer Taylor.....	June 10, 1778	Benj. Dill.....	Mar. 4, 1808	John Orrell.....	Sept. 8, 1835	Wm. H. Herring.....	July 21, 1862
John Gordon.....	June 10, 1778	Jenifer Taylor.....	July 12, 1809	John Green.....	Mar. 12, 1835	Andrew J. Wilson.....	Nov. 13, 1863
Nathan Samuel.....	June 10, 1778	Benj. Blackiston.....	Oct. 11, 1809	T. R. Hammersley.....	June 23, 1835	Jonathan Pratt.....	Dec. 10, 1862
Turbit Wright.....	June 10, 1778	James Sorden.....	Oct. 23, 1810	John P. Coombe.....	June 25, 1835	Thomas R. Finthwait.....	Feb. 5, 1863
Benjamin Caton.....	June 10, 1778	Abner Bell.....	Nov. 15, 1810	Thomas Stevenson.....	Mar. 17, 1837	Thomas Lockwood.....	Feb. 26, 1863
Benjamin Coombes.....	June 10, 1778	Wm. Ruth.....	Jan. 2, 1811	Joseph Green.....	Apr. 19, 1837	John A. Stevenson.....	June 3, 1863

Mathew Cox.....	April 27, 1864	John D. Coverdale.....	April 1, 1875	Thos. R. Flinthwait.....	Feb. 4, 1856	Edmund Stout.....	Apr. 22, 1874
John Eaton.....	May 28, 1864	Ezekiel J. Golt.....	June 3, 1875	Ezekiel J. Golt.....	May 1, 1856	Jonathan Carrow.....	Sept. 29, 1874
Thomas Carson.....	May 30, 1864	George F. Hawkins.....	Oct. 18, 1875	Henry Pratt, Jr.....	May 5, 1856	Joseph T. George.....	Jan. 5, 1875
Henry C. Carter.....	July 5, 1864	Andrew J. Wright.....	Dec. 23, 1875	Ezekiel Reed.....	July 11, 1856	Llewellyn Tharp.....	Jan. 14, 1875
William H. Welsh.....	July 20, 1864	Thomas B. Cooper.....	Feb. 29, 1876	Nathaniel Tucker.....	March 14, 1857	John Lee.....	March 24, 1875
John P. Coombe.....	Jan. 9, 1865	George Moore.....	April 12, 1876	Thomas Lockwood.....	March 14, 1857	John D. Coverdale.....	Apr. 1, 1875
Allen Thomas.....	May 10, 1865	Adams Mahood.....	Sept. 14, 1876	Jesse F. Huffington.....	Oct. 22, 1857	Nathaniel F. Wilds.....	June 1, 1875
Jas. G. Hendrickson.....	Sept. 28, 1865	George B. Dickson.....	Jan. 11, 1877	John H. Bateman.....	Nov. 28, 1857	George F. Hawkins.....	Oct. 18, 1875
Caleb Wolcott.....	Nov. 20, 1865	Thomas P. Walls.....	Jan. 17, 1877	James H. Smith.....	Oct. 10, 1859	David Green.....	Nov. 13, 1875
Joseph Wood.....	Nov. 23, 1866	Philemon C. Thomas.....	Mar. 26, 1877	James B. Davis.....	Nov. 16, 1859	George Moore.....	Apr. 12, 1876
Philip J. Smoot.....	Nov. 26, 1866	Alex. Goodman.....	June 6, 1877	William H. Herring.....	July 21, 1862	Obadiah B. Voshell.....	May 31, 1876
Edmund Stout.....	Apr. 18, 1867	Peter C. Fraisher.....	Jan. 21, 1878	Andrew J. Wilson.....	Nov. 13, 1862	S. Gilbert Wilds.....	July 19, 1876
Wm. H. McBride.....	Sept. 17, 1867	Henry G. Budd.....	May 31, 1878	Thos. R. Flinthwait.....	Feb. 6, 1863	T. F. Hammersly.....	July 27, 1876
J. W. Mariner.....	June 3, 1868	Lawrence Pitman.....	Feb. 5, 1879	Ezekiel J. Golt.....	May 1, 1863	Isaac S. Truitt.....	Aug. 16, 1876
James R. Short.....	Aug. 31, 1868	Jas. G. Hendrickson.....	Oct. 3, 1879	John A. Stevenson.....	June 3, 1863	George B. Dickson.....	Jan. 11, 1877
Richard H. Phelps.....	Jan. 19, 1869	Edward Lord.....	Oct. 13, 1879	Isaac Dolby.....	Aug. 8, 1863	Thomas P. Walls.....	Jan. 17, 1877
Thomas D. Cabbage.....	Mar. 12, 1869	Alex. P. Sorden.....	Oct. 31, 1879	William H. Welsh.....	July 20, 1864	Joseph G. Brown.....	Mar. 7, 1877
John Jones.....	March 18, 1869	Andrew J. Wright.....	Mar. 13, 1880	Henry Pratt.....	March 11, 1865	Samuel T. Jones.....	May 10, 1877
Wm. Meredith.....	April 22, 1869	Peter Creddick.....	Jan. 25, 1881	William I. Clarke.....	Sept. 16, 1865	Ezekiel J. Golt.....	May 25, 1877
Lemuel Dill.....	April 23, 1869	Robert J. Beawick.....	March 11, 1881	William H. Welsh.....	Sept. 19, 1865	Alex. Goodwin.....	June 6, 1877
Jonathan Pratt.....	Dec. 11, 1869	Edmund Stout.....	April 12, 1881	Robert Sarge.....	March 28, 1866	Peter C. Fraisher.....	Jan. 21, 1878
Thomas P. Walls.....	Jan. 3, 1870	John W. Jester.....	Sept. 26, 1881	Warren T. Reed.....	March 31, 1866	Obadiah B. Voshell.....	April 4, 1878
Alex. Goodwin.....	June 6, 1870	Llewellyn Tharp.....	Jan. 14, 1882	Thomas T. Harper.....	Apr. 12, 1866	Henry G. Budd.....	Nov. 29, 1878
Thomas J. Catts.....	March 9, 1871	Joseph Ward.....	March 13, 1882	Joseph Ward.....	May 3, 1866	Lawrence Pitman.....	Mar. 11, 1879
Benj. Walker.....	April 28, 1871	Ezekiel J. Golt.....	June 3, 1882	John Jones.....	June 6, 1866	James G. Hendrickson.....	Oct. 3, 1879
Henry G. Budd.....	May 31, 1871	John Brown.....	June 12, 1882	Henry Todd.....	Nov. 15, 1866	Edward Lord.....	Oct. 13, 1879
Benj. C. Cabbage.....	July 7, 1871	George F. Hawkins.....	Oct. 24, 1882	Philip J. Smoot.....	Nov. 26, 1866	Andrew J. Wright.....	Mar. 13, 1880
Thomas Young.....	Jan. 16, 1872	Adams Mahood.....	Oct. 24, 1883	Benjamin T. Fleming.....	Nov. 26, 1866	Joseph Ward.....	May 5, 1880
John M. Eisenburg.....	May 16, 1872	Thomas P. Walls.....	Jan. 21, 1884	Edmund Stout.....	Apr. 18, 1867	Philip Burnett.....	Dec. 4, 1880
John Hendrickson.....	Oct. 2, 1872	Philemon C. Thomas.....	Apr. 30, 1884	William H. McBride.....	Sept. 2, 1867	Peter Creddick.....	Jan. 25, 1881
Benj. F. Fleming.....	Sept. 1, 1873	Peter C. Fraisher.....	Jan. 7, 1885	Francis Dunn.....	Oct. 31, 1867	Robert J. Beawick.....	Mar. 11, 1881
Robert J. Beawick.....	Mar. 11, 1874	Henry G. Budd.....	May 30, 1885	James R. Short.....	Aug. 31, 1868	Edmund Stout.....	April 22, 1881
Edmund Stout.....	April 22, 1874	John S. Allen.....	Oct. 5, 1886	George Moore.....	Apr. 12, 1869	John S. Jester.....	Sept. 26, 1881
Jonathan Carrow.....	Sept. 29, 1874	Wm. H. Sarge.....	Oct. 13, 1886	Thomas P. Walls.....	Jan. 3, 1870	John Brown.....	June 12, 1882
Joseph T. George.....	Jan. 5, 1875	Wm. P. Cullen.....	Nov. 18, 1886	Richard H. Phelps.....	Feb. 2, 1870	George F. Hawkins.....	Oct. 24, 1882
Llewellyn Tharp.....	Jan. 14, 1875	Henry N. Clark.....	Jan. 1, 1887	John B. Smith.....	March 3, 1870	William Hobson.....	Feb. 27, 1883
Joseph Ward.....	March 12, 1875	Wm. Whitaker.....	Feb. 28, 1887	Andrew J. Wright.....	Apr. 1, 1870	John B. Smith.....	June 16, 1883
John Lee.....	March 24, 1875	John B. Book.....	April 20, 1887	Ezekiel J. Golt.....	May 10, 1870	Silas G. Wilds.....	July 20, 1883
				Samuel T. Jones.....	May 10, 1870	Thomas P. Walls.....	Jan. 21, 1884
				Alex. Goodwin.....	June 6, 1870	Samuel T. Jones.....	May 10, 1884
				Lemuel Dill.....	Apr. 10, 1871	Robert J. Betta.....	Dec. 31, 1884
				Henry G. Budd.....	Nov. 28, 1871	Peter C. Fraisher.....	Jan. 7, 1885
				James Hendrickson.....	Oct. 2, 1872	Henry C. Budd.....	Nov. 30, 1885
				Joseph Ward.....	May 5, 1873	William Collins.....	Mar. 19, 1886
				Thomas S. Harper.....	Sept. 10, 1873	John S. Allen.....	Oct. 5, 1886
				William Meredith.....	Nov. 12, 1873	William H. Sarge.....	Oct. 13, 1886
				Philip Burnett.....	Dec. 4, 1873	William P. Cullen.....	Nov. 18, 1886
				Henry Todd.....	1873	John B. Book.....	April 20, 1887
				Robert J. Beawick.....	March 11, 1874		

Notaries and Tabelion Public.

Cesar R. Wilson.....	Feb. 14, 1807	Henry Pratt.....	Oct. 18, 1843
Daniel Simons.....	Sept. 21, 1807	David Taylor.....	Nov. 21, 1843
George P. Davis.....	June 19, 1812	Thomas Stevenson.....	March 25, 1844
James Stevenson.....	April 7, 1813	Alex. McClyment.....	July 4, 1844
John Manlove.....	Nov. 19, 1813	Geo. S. Adkins.....	July 19, 1844
Samuel N. Watson.....	June 15, 1816	John B. Smith.....	Aug. 9, 1844
Hugh McGee.....	Jan. 20, 1823	James P. Wild.....	Oct. 2, 1844
James P. Wild.....	Feb. 6, 1829	Lewis Chamberlain.....	July 16, 1845
Spencer Williams.....	Feb. 8, 1829	Samuel Hughes.....	July 30, 1845
George S. Adkins.....	Nov. 6, 1829	David Lockwood.....	Nov. 3, 1845
Alex. McClyment.....	Dec. 13, 1836	Charles Marim.....	Dec. 3, 1845
Joseph Kimmey.....	Apr. 11, 1837	Charles T. Fleming.....	March 17, 1846
Joseph Green.....	Apr. 11, 1837	Charles Kimmey.....	Oct. 14, 1846
John Ponder.....	Apr. 11, 1837	Elias Naudain.....	Dec. 1, 1846
James E. Boyer.....	Apr. 25, 1837	Isaac P. Gruwell.....	Jan. 8, 1847
Wesley McDowell.....	June 9, 1837	Henry Todd.....	Jan. 21, 1847
George S. Adkins.....	July 4, 1837	Joseph Kimmey.....	Jan. 28, 1847
James P. Wild.....	July 4, 1837	Barrett P. Connor.....	Sept. 18, 1847
Alex. McClyment.....	July 4, 1837	Joshua Cranor.....	Feb. 2, 1848
Henry Cowgill.....	Feb. 22, 1838	Abraham Poulson.....	Sept. 21, 1848
Alex. Johnson.....	Feb. 22, 1838	Enoch Clark.....	Feb. 7, 1849
Joshua Cranor.....	Feb. 22, 1838	Robert Sarge.....	Feb. 9, 1849
Thomas Stevenson.....	March 10, 1838	John K. Jarvis.....	Feb. 15, 1849
Isaac Gruwell.....	March 10, 1838	Ezekiel C. Reed.....	March 29, 1849
Jacob Boone.....	Nov. 14, 1838	Robert Sorden.....	May 16, 1849
Thos. R. Hammersly.....	Nov. 14, 1838	William M. Bell.....	March 4, 1850
John E. Price.....	Nov. 20, 1838	W. N. W. Dorsey.....	March 26, 1850
Charles T. Fleming.....	Jan. 3, 1839	John C. Reed.....	1850
William Ruth.....	Sept. 19, 1839	Truett L. Davis.....	Nov. 22, 1850
William R. Cahoon.....	Jan. 29, 1840	William L. Jump.....	Jan. 6, 1851
John D. Anderson.....	March 9, 1840	Patrick McManus.....	July 1, 1853
Thos. Simpson.....	March 5, 1841	Samuel J. Jefferson.....	Sept. 1, 1853
Joseph L. Harper.....	Aug. 11, 1841	Nicholas O. Smith.....	Jan. 9, 1854
Samuel L. Cooper.....	Jan. 18, 1842	Marion Green.....	Oct. 24, 1854
Henry Hudson.....	June 9, 1843	John H. Denning.....	Nov. 19, 1854
John P. Coomba.....	June 27, 1843	George S. Adkins.....	March 6, 1855
Thos. R. Hammersly.....	Sept. 27, 1843	Henry J. Anderson.....	March 19, 1855
Frederick Leonard.....	Sept. 11, 1843	Caleb Fleming.....	Jan. 23, 1856

Levy Court Commissioners.—The act establishing Levy Courts was passed in 1736 under George II. Section 3 provided that the justices of the peace of the respective counties shall meet yearly for the laying of levies together with eight grand jurymen, and the assessors or the majority of them shall meet at the court-house within the county and settle the public debts and charges of the county, and adjust the sums of money to be raised to defray the expenses of building and repairing court-houses, prisons and work-houses, for destroying wolves, crows and black-birds, with such other uses as may redound to the public service and with power to make good deficiencies and to collect and enforce collections.

In 1757 a supplement to this act was passed, authorizing the Levy Court to appoint county treasurers, and on the 14th of June, 1793, the act was amended, which provided that the Levy Court and Court of Appeals should be composed of commissioners to be elected by the people. Nine were to be elected for Kent County, two from each hundred of

Duck Creek and Mispillion, and one for each of the other hundreds, Little Creek and St. Jones.

An amendment February 9, 1796, provided that every freeman over twenty-one years of age shall be rated, in addition to his amount of other tax.

An amendment January 19, 1797, authorizes the court to raise money to maintain the poor and build poor-houses, for laying out and repairing, amending and erecting bridges, causeways and public roads.

The Levy Court records of Kent County are not to be found in continuous record until 1851. A few of the members are here given :

John Marin.....1798	Major Anderson.....1798
John Pleasanton.....1798	Jonathan Hunn.....1798
John Stewart.....1798	Caleb Sipple.....1798
Nimrod Maxwell.....1798	Benjamin Burrows.....1798

The following list is from the Levy Court records. The members in office in 1851 were as follows :

John Bell.....1851	James Longfellow.....1851
William Collins.....1851	John Hopkins.....1851
James Knight.....1851	John Thompson.....1851
Samuel McGonigal.....1851	John Reynolds.....1851
Daniel George.....1851	

From this date the names of the members elected every two years are given.

Henry Pratt.....1853	David Reese.....1871
Philemon C. Carter.....1853	Wm. H. Hobson.....1871
Thomas H. McIlvaine.....1853	James Williams.....1871
Wm. H. Powell.....1853	John S. Herrington.....1871
John S. Bell.....1855	Charles H. Register.....1873
John Eaton.....1855	Wm. G. Postles.....1873
Andrew N. Harper.....1855	George H. Gilderleeve.....1873
Chas. M. Wharton.....1855	James K. Burnside.....1873
Clement L. Sharp.....1855	Wm. L. Morten.....1873
John C. Pennewill.....1857	Nathaniel H. Griffin.....1875
Ambrose Broadway.....1857	Henry M. How.....1875
William C. Brown.....1857	Philemon Scotton.....1875
Llewellyn Tharp.....187	James A. Marlin.....1875
John M. Voshell.....1859	Joseph Moore.....1877
Thomas H. Denny.....1859	Ezekiel C. Frazier.....1877
John Slay.....1859	John Harrington.....1877
S. M. Collins.....1859	Zebulon Hopkins.....1877
Robert Hill.....1861	Charles H. Register.....1877
Thomas Peetles.....1861	Peter E. Lowber.....1879
Wm. Slay.....1861	Daniel V. Hutchins.....1879
Robert W. Reynolds.....1861	Silas T. Jenkins.....1879
John Booth.....1861	David S. Wilds.....1879
Stephen M. Collins.....1863	John Farrell.....1881
Henry Pratt.....1863	George W. Collins.....1881
Wm. Duhamel.....1863	Joseph S. Burchenal.....1881
John M. Voshell.....1863	John P. Curtis.....1881
David S. Wilds.....1865	Peter K. Meredith.....1881
Wm. Duhamel.....1865	D. M. Clouds.....1883
James D. Kimney.....1865	B. C. Cabbage.....1883
Richabell Allaband.....1865	J. W. Kirby.....1883
Samuel D. Roo.....1865	D. S. Wilds.....1883
Thomas Dorman.....1865	John Farrell.....1885
Presley Spruance.....1867	Wm. Fisher.....1885
John W. Fennimore.....1867	Peter K. Meredith.....1885
James Virdin.....1867	Charles C. Case.....1885
John S. Herrington.....1867	Jacob S. Graham.....1885
J. Frank Denney.....1869	Thomas A. Rees.....1887
James G. Waples.....1869	David M. Clouds.....1887
Wm. Goodin.....1869	H Ezekiah Maston.....1887
Edmund Bailey.....1869	Charles C. Case.....1887
Robert H. Smith.....1869	

Treasurers.

John David.....Feb., 1744	Benj. Vining.....1774
Wm. Betts.....	Wm. Jordan.....1780
Charles Ridgely.....1769-79	John Baring.....1784

Joseph Taylor.....1768	John M. Voshell.....1869
Ebenezer Blackiston.....1797-1800	Robert Wilson.....1871
Gideon Cullen.....1800	Wm. C. Brown.....1873
Wm. Keith.....1853	Thomas H. Dorman.....1875
George M. Manlove.....1855	Wm E. Hall.....1877
Wm. Satterfield.....1857	Benj. C. Cabbage.....1879
Wm. Satterfield.....1859	David Rees.....1881
Henry Whitaker.....1861	James R. Powell.....1883
Martin Harrington.....1863	Eben Hughes.....1885
Whitely W. Meredith.....1865	Wm. R. Dickson.....1887
A. J. Wilson.....1867	

CHAPTER LV.

DOVER.

THE town of Dover enjoys the distinction of having been projected by William Penn, the next year after his arrival in this country, although it was not laid out until 1717. The settlements in 1683 were mostly along the streams, and "Towne Point," near the mouth of St. Jones' Creek, was the place where the courts were held, but, as settlement in the interior was rapidly increasing, Penn conceived the idea of creating a town for a county-seat for St. Jones' County (Kent) and on the 11th of the Sixth Month (August), 1683, he issued a warrant authorizing the surveyor to lay out, for the Governor, a town to be called "Dover," a copy of which is here given :

"William Penn, Proprietary & Governor of ye Province of Pennsylvania & ye Territories therunto belonging.

"I do hereby order thee to lay out, or cause to be layd out, in ye land appointed for ye town of Dover, in ye county of Kent, one high street one hundred and fifty feet wide, and two back streets each sixty-six feet broad, to run from ye water side throughout, and one cross street one hundred and fifty feet broad where ye high road crosseth ye said Town land, & to lay out ye Lotts in ye sd Town so as each may contain one acre and a half of land, to grant to any person, upon application to thee for a Lott, one Lott in ye sd Town, they building forthwth on ye same & paying unto me as a Ground Rent yearly one bushel of good winter wheat or four shillings, &c.

"I do also order y^t ye Court House and Prison be built in ye cross street of ye sd Town. Given at Philadelphia ye 11th of ye 6th mo., 1683.

"Wm. Penn.

"To WILLIAM CLARKE,
"Surveyor of ye counties of Kent and Sussex."

Endorsed as follows,—

"The Govern^r war't to lay out the Town Lotts and Streets in the Town of Dover, Kent County."

On the same date William Penn issued the following warrant :

"These are to will and require thee forthwith to lay out or cause to be layd out one of ye corners of ye cross streets in ye towne of Dover, in ye county of Kent, containing eight Lotts for my own use, and make returns thereof into my Secretary's office."

In the warrants issued by Penn during the years 1683-84 he provided that the quit-rents on land in this vicinity be paid at the "town of Dover." It was not at once laid out, probably owing to other business of moment in the province. The history of the county seat and courts of Kent County contain an account of the trouble in locating the town, but upon the decision of the justices that it be upon the land of William Southebee, all controversy ceased. The two hundred acres of land purchased in 1694, was part of a larger tract called "Brothers' Portion," containing

eight hundred acres, which John and Richard Walker took up under a warrant in 1680. On the 20th of February, 1682-83, they purchased the Indian right of this tract of Christian, *alias* Petogogue, owner of all the land between the Murther Kill and Duck Creek, for three match-coats, twelve bottles of drink and four handfuls of powder. On the 16th of February, 1684, John Walker, then sole owner, sold the whole tract to William Southebee, of Philadelphia. It may be well here to state that John Walker and William Southebee were both members of Penn's Council from Kent County, and after the sale of all this land by Southebee, he removed to Philadelphia and became a member of the Council from that county.

Richard Wilson and William Morton were authorized to purchase two hundred acres of William Southebee, which Wilson bought November 23, 1694, for twenty-five pounds, and on the 4th of February following, conveyed it to the county of Kent. It was a tract one hundred perches on Dover River by three hundred and twenty perches westward. The court-house was built about 1697 where the present court-house stands. At that time there was no village or settlement of considerable proportions in the limits of Kent County, and the inhabitants, realizing the necessity of making the place where the courts were held of some importance and convenience, also for the transaction of other business than the public, united in the year 1699 in a petition to the Council at Philadelphia, which was read before that body May 15th. John Curtis and Griffith Jones, residents of the county, were members of the Council, and John Walker, Thomas Bedwell, Samuel Burberry and John Bradshaw, of the Assembly, were also residents of Kent. The petition set forth—

"that yras [whereas] there is a certain peece of land in ye sd County of two hundred acres, on the south side of dover river near the bridge in the King's Road, upon which the court-house now stands, wch ye sd Inhabitants Latelee pchased from Wm. Southebee for the publick use of the sd County; and yras [whereas] ye sd Land being conveniently accomodated in all respects for ye good and benefit yrof, and it being highlee necessary that a township, with all other privileges and benefits, be erected and established for the good of the said county, with fairs att convenient times, &c., and the sd Land being convenientlie situated for ye purpose; and yrfor Requesting yt ye sd Land may be from henceforth erected into a township and called by the name of Canterbury, & that they have a fair yrin [therein] twice a year, and that the same may be laid out into Lotts, a comon and market place, as the county court and Grand Jury shall order and appoint, with streets and publick Landings, & ye freeholders of the said countie may have their Lotts proportionable to what they have paid towards itt, and that whatsoever else may be necessary and convenient for ye good and benefit yrof may be left to the court and grand jurie, from time to time, as ye same shall be needful to be done."

The petition and all its provisions were granted except the name, which was declared to be called "Dover" after the 20th of June next (1699).

The records of the court of Kent County are not to be found; therefore the action of the grand jury or the court is not known. It is evident that even with the approval of the Council, the town was not laid out for several years after. It has not been ascertained whether fairs were held. James Maxwell's tavern, where the courts were formerly held, was not very far away. John Walker, who originally owned

the land on which Dover was laid out, also kept an ordinary on his other land. Certainly no title was in any of the two hundred acres bought for the county of Kent. It is evident that from the time of the answer to the petition, the place became known as Dover, for in the act of assembly passed in 1717, before it was yet laid out, the place is mentioned as being commonly called the town of Dover. Early in the term of Sir William Keith as Governor of Pennsylvania and the provinces in 1717, an act passed the Assembly of the three lower counties appointing persons to lay out the land in lots and streets adjoining to the court-house in Kent County, and to sell the lots. The preamble recites:

"Nothing being of more consequence to a country than the improvement thereof by the addition of tradesmen, and others, in such measure as may not be of great expence to the new settlers; Therefore be it enacted," etc.

Section 1 provided

"that it shall and may be lawful, and it is hereby made lawful, for Benjamin Shurmer, William Brinklee and Richard Richardson, or any two of them, to survey and lay out into lots a certain tract of land in the county of Kent, adjoining to the court-house of said county, and purchased by the people thereof and commonly called the town of Dover. In such measures and proportions as to them shall seem meet and convenient, and the said lots so surveyed and laid out as aforesaid, to dispose of and sell to such persons as are willing to purchase and buy. . . .

"Sec. 4. That the said survey and allotment and laying out shall be finished and completed at or before the tenth day of March next."

The commissioners laid out the town-plot one hundred perches wide, the width of the tract, and two hundred perches westward, embracing one hundred and twenty-five acres, leaving seventy-five acres on the west end of the tract. The King's Road, leading from Philadelphia southward to Lowes, passed through the plot and is the present Main Street. At right angles with this road is another road or street, which is mentioned in early deeds as Long Street, was located, extending from Dover River westward, passing in front of the residence of Hon. John A. Nicholson, the court-house, office of the *Delawarean* and the residence of Chief Justice Comegys.

At the intersection of these two roads a square was laid out, twenty-two perches on each side, exclusive of the roads. Penn in his instructions directed that the court-house be built at the intersection of the two main streets, and the commissioners, in laying out the town, laid the Long Street in such a way that the court-house occupied that position, and it was in the southeast quarter of the Public Square, where the present court-house now stands. Two other public lots were laid out, one called "Church Square," the other "Meeting-House Square."

It will be noticed that the town-plot was to be completed by March, 1718, and it evidently was at that time or soon after that the plot was made one hundred by two hundred perches, leaving about seventy-five acres to the westward not laid out. On the 13th of May, 1718, John Mifflin bought of the commissioners sixty-nine acres of this tract, which, after passing through several owners, on July, 1748, with some other land adjoining, came to Nicholas Ridgely, whose descendants still own it. It is known as the Ridgely farm.

Ephraim Emerson purchased the remaining portion of the tract outside of the town-plot as laid out. On August 7, 1718, Richard Richardson, one of the commissioners, purchased a lot "beginning at the north-west corner of a square laid out by the authority aforesaid and designed as a place for a court-house and other public services for the use of the said County of Kent, and running thence east by north eleven perches to the corner laid out for a street, and also for the King's road; thence north and by west along the western side of the same street seventeen and a half perches to a stake; thence west and by south twenty-eight and a half perches to a stake; thence south and by east twenty-eight and a half perches to a stake in the line of another space laid out for a street, proceeding from Dover Creek through the body of the said tract; thence down the side of the said street east and by north seventeen and a half perches to the western side of the said square; thence north by west eleven perches to the place of beginning."

In this description the square is mentioned as laid out "and designed as a place for a Court-House and other public services for the use of the said County of Kent," and that the land purchased by Mr. Richardson is eleven perches on the north and west sides of the square; that his south line extends to "another space laid out for a street, proceeding from Dover Creek through the body of the tract," which clearly proves that the street, as originally designed in the plot, ran from Dover Creek in front of the present court-house, through the tract westward, and on the south side of the present Public Square.

On the day of Commissioner Richardson's purchase, Absalom Cuff, of Saulsbury (now Duck Creek), bought a lot containing thirteen acres at "the southern end" of the town, and on the 16th of August the same year Samuel Greenwood purchased thirteen and eight-tenth acres of land on the southern side and western end of the town-plot. The names of John Hefflin and Ephraim Emerson are mentioned as owning lots adjoining Absalom Cuff, which were probably purchased the same day, but they are not of record.

In several deeds made to Benjamin Shurmer, May 20, 1719, by which he bought the lots of Absalom Cuff, Samuel Greenwood, Ephraim Emerson, and later the sixty-nine acres of John Mifflin, mention is made of the land as lying along Long Street, laid out from Dover Creek through the body of the town land, the land and lots all lying south of Long Street. Mention is made in several other early deeds of Long Street, having reference indisputably to the Street that was abandoned about 1722 when the court-house lot was sold to John Lindsay.

No other deeds are recorded until February 12, 1722, when John Lindsay purchased of the commissioners a lot of land "whereon the old court-house now stands," and which at the time of sale was in his possession. The lot is described as "beginning at a stake at the corner of the now court-house green,

and running thence east by north along the line of the said green twenty-seven perches to another corner post; thence south by east twelve perches; thence west by south twenty-seven perches in a line of the east by north side of the chief street of the town called King Street; thence north by west along the line of said street to the place of beginning" laid out for two acres of ground.

It is evident from the sale of this quarter of the square that the original idea of the public square was abandoned, as the sale of this lot and an additional perch on the south side disposed of the whole of it. The square was doubtless intended to be nearly in the middle of the town, but the change makes the block from the present square to Water Street, nearly as large again as from the square to North Street. The street mentioned in the Richardson deed is found entirely closed a few years later as far as running through the town is concerned by the sale of the lot, now owned by the State, by the commissioners south of the State-House. It was sold March 12, 1729, to Francis Richardson, of which more hereafter.

The next purchaser after John Lindsay was Thomas Wells, of Murtherkill, who on February 10, 1724, bought two lots; one on the north side of Church Square, the other on North Street, each containing one acre. On the 16th of February he purchased two more lots; one being No. 32, on which the Capital Hotel now stands, four perches on the square and extending along King Street to North Street. The other lot was on North Street eight perches, and on East Street fourteen perches.

On August 12, 1727, John Bell bought a lot on High Street, fourteen by twenty-two perches on the southeast side of Church (Meeting-House) Square containing two acres. February 12, 1729,¹ Thomas Tarrant bought two lots, one of which was No. 31 on the north side of the Court-house Square, adjoining a lot of Charles Hillyard on the east and on the west, a lot "designed for Andrew Hamilton," seventy-seven feet by two hundred and thirty-one feet, extending to North Street. The other lot was on North and High Streets, fourteen by eighteen perches.

On November 12, 1729, Francis Richardson, of Philadelphia, who was a large land-owner in Kent County, purchased lot No. 26, fronting on the east side of the public square one hundred and ten feet, and extending three hundred and sixty-three feet eastward to East Street. This lot takes up the street laid out originally from Dover Creek westward. The south line was irregular and joined the Linsey or Lindsay lot, and on the north line was also irregular, as lot 34, ninety-seven feet in depth, on which the State-house now stands, was part of the original lot No. 26. This lot No. 34 was evidently in the second laying out of the town reserved for the court-house. Lot 33, on which the office building now stands, was

¹ The dates here given are dates of deeds. It is evident from them that Articles of Agreement had been made prior as reference is made thereto.

originally part of lot No. 27, and was also ninety-seven feet in depth. In the map made by Thomas Noxon in 1740, No. 34 is marked as court-house, and No. 88 as office.

Francis Richardson on November 12, 1729, also bought three and one-half acres of land in the Town Plot lying on the east side of East Street, opposite the south corner of his other purchase; thence along East Street ten and one-half perches; thence east by south fifty-four perches to the back of Dover River; down the same ten and one-half perches; thence west by south to beginning.

August 12, 1729, Waitman Sipple and Joseph Booth, Jr., received a deed for two lots on the south side of Water Street, forty perches by one hundred and thirty-two perches containing, two acres, called "Elinor's Dowry."

The same day Charles Hillyard received deeds for two lots, one of which began "at the north-west-erly corner of the prison in the Court-House Square, thence thirty feet west along the square to the lot of Thomas Tarrant, No. 31; thence north to North Street, along line of said street, east by north sixty-six feet to corner betwixt North and High Streets;¹ thence along west side of High Street, south by east forty feet to a corner of prison lot; thence along lower line, west by south thirty-six feet to corner of said lot; thence south by east by the line thereof to beginning."

The other lot began on the southeasterly corner of High Street, where it intersects the line of South Street; along the line of the street east by north twelve perches to corner on South Street; thence north by west twenty-two perches to corner; thence west by south twelve perches to corner on High Street; along the street twenty-two perches to beginning line, and for two hundred and sixty-six square perches. August 16 following he also bought a lot beginning at western side of High Street and the northern side of the Church Square (Meeting House Square); along High Street three perches; thence west by south twelve perches; south by east to corner of the square, three perches and along the square to beginning, containing twenty square perches.

On the 10th of November, 1729, David Rees bought a lot on King Street, sixty-six feet south by east of John, south of Bell's lot, formerly the Court-House lot and Linsey lot, fifty-three feet front by twelve perches deep. On April 10 the next year he bought the lot south, sixty-six by one hundred and twenty-nine feet extending to Water Street, and on the 14th of May following he bought a lot nine by fourteen perches, containing one hundred and twenty-eight square perches lying on the west side of High Street at the intersection of South Street. The house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Thomas G. Murphy stands on the lot. The house is solid, sub-

stantial, and built many years ago. McKimney Smack kept a tavern in this house at one time.

On May 13, 1730, Robert Bohannon purchased two lots, one on the west side of King Street, adjoining a lot of Charles Hillyard; the other west from the Meeting-House Square to West Street, eighty feet by twenty-seven perches. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church and one of the first trustees. Daniel and Niel Books each bought lots, the deeds bearing date May 12, 1730, lying on the west side of King Street.

The same date Joseph Booth, Jr., purchased two lots at the corner of High and Water Streets, now the property of Thomas Draper and Mrs. Stuart.

The first lot was purchased, it will be remembered, by Richard Richardson, one of the Commissioners, but for some reason that was given up by him and was deeded by the Commissioners to several others. The lot No. 82, in the corner of the Square, fronting both on the north and west sides, extended back to North Street, and was sold to Andrew Hamilton. By agreement a deed was not made until May 15, 1760, when James Hamilton, his son, represented to the Commissioners that his father was deceased and had left the lot mentioned to him and requested a deed, which was given upon that date.

On February 4, 1731, William Rodney, grandfather of Caesar Rodney, and at the time an official of the County, purchased a lot fronting on the west side of the public square, adjoining the lot of Andrew Hamilton, extending to North Street, High Street and Court-House lane (now Bank lane). The same day he sold it to Thomas Nixon, a tailor, who built a house in which he resided. Owing to some irregularity in this deed it was confirmed by the Commissioners January 10, 1739.

Other sales were made by the Commissioners but not recorded, and the Rodney deed was the last one issued by the first commissioners. Benjamin Shurmer was the last survivor, and died in 1736. By the terms of the original act, the power of the Commissioners were not left in trust to heirs, and accordingly about 1737 or 1738, an act of General Assembly was passed, appointing John Halliday, James Gower and Thomas Skidmore, Jr., commissioners with power to sell lots and confirm titles to those already disposed of.

The first deed recorded of the new commissioners is the confirmation of Thomas Nixon's purchase, which was the lot bought by William Rodney, but the deed was made from Benjamin Shurmer to Thomas Nixon.

On June 10, 1741, Robert Willcocks bought four lots, No. 38, 39, 40, and 41, on Water Street, from the Church Square to King Street, and sixteen perches on King Street. August 15th following he also bought lots east of East Street, and west of Front Street. August 14th, the same year, John Houseman, who was recorder of the county many years, bought six lots, No. 14, lying on South Street from

¹ This discrepancy cannot be reconciled, as by all known plots High Street was on the west side of the town.

Front to East Street, and lots 15 to 20, fronting on East Street from South Street to the Church Square. The same date Thomas Noxon, then surveyor of the county, and who the year previous made the plot now preserved in the recorder's office bought lot 93 on Water Street from Queen to High Street.

Cornelius Empson, who came from New Castle at the same time, bought three lots, Nos. 87, 88, 89, on North and Queen Streets and adjoining the Meeting-House lot. On May 12th, 1742, Margaret Caton, daughter of John Caton, one of the magistrates of the court, bought a lot on the north side of South Street, and August 14th Samuel Dickinson bought lots on the north side of South Street and east side of King Street. In 1747 and prior to that time, Cornelius Empson was a merchant in Dover and kept store on the lot east of the Morris lot on the public square, which had formerly been sold to Charles Williams. This lot, as the property of Cornelius Empson, was sold by Caesar Rodney, sheriff, March 3, 1758, to John Clayton, Jr., on a mortgage to the Trustees of the Loan Office.

The Presbyterian Church was erected on Meeting-House Square before title to the land was obtained. On May 12, 1743, one acre and eighty-five perches was conveyed to Robert Jamison, minister; John Caton and Robert Bohannon, elders, of the Presbyterian congregation in and about Dover, for the use of the congregation, it being "all that lott or parcell of Ground within the town of Dover, whereon the Presbyterian meeting-house now stands." It is described as being on the west side of High Street.

Mention is made in the deed of Thomas Tarrant of the lot "designed for Andrew Hamilton," as adjoining his lot on the west. It was not taken by Hamilton, but was sold prior to 1729 to Thomas Parke, who resided there in that year. In the deed of January 30, 1730, to William Rodney, he stated that the deed from the commissioners was never recorded. Errors were made in the document, which were corrected in a deed of November 2, 1731. In the mean time, Rodney sold it, August 14, 1731, to Thomas Skidmore, innkeeper. A portion of the lot had been reserved, whereon the widow of Thomas Parke lived in 1735.

John Brinckloe, on May 3d, 1735, by an article of agreement, became owner of this lot, which was not conveyed by deed during the life-time of Skidmore. After Skidmore's death, May 14, 1760, Daniel Robinson, as administrator of the estate, gave deed to John Brinckloe for the property, who, on the 28th of August, 1760, sold it to Nicholas Loockerman, who, May 23, 1769, conveyed it to Charles Ridgely, by whose descendants it is still owned. The lot lies east of the Capital Hotel, and the old house upon it, long known as the Ridgely House, is probably the oldest in Dover. A brick in the building bears date 1728. Thomas Parke owned the lot at that time and stated in 1730 that he lived there at that time. The original house contained but two rooms, and was added to on the west end and the rear to its present size by the Ridgelys.

About the year 1739 an act was passed establishing a market at Dover, to be held upon a market-square selected by the magistrates, until a market-house should be erected. Markets were to be held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Bakers were required to stamp every loaf of bread with some mark. Bread was to be of three kinds, white, middling or brown, and the size and weight of the loaves were to be regulated by the magistrates.

Thomas Nixon was appointed clerk of the market.

No attention appears to have been paid to this act, and, between 1748 and 1754, another was passed which recites:

"Whereas, the said act hath been found insufficient so far as it concerns the town of Dover in regard that no place within the said town hath yet been laid out and called by the name of a market-square, nor any place yet allotted for building a market-house, or appointed where provisions may be bought and sold on market-days, until such house shall be built; for remedy whereof" it was enacted that Nicholas Ridgely, Esq., Andrew Caldwell and Thomas Alford, of Kent County, "lay out with all convenient speed a square plot of ground in or near the middle of that part of Dover commonly called the Court-House Square, which said plot of ground shall be called the Market Square." They "shall also allot and describe some spot of ground within the market-square for building a market-house upon," and to have the oversight of the erection of the building.

Thomas Parke was by the act appointed clerk of the market and empowered to set up stalls or booths and rent them for such an amount as three of the justices should decide upon; the clerk to have the fees for his compensation.

No account of the market or market-square has been obtained from any records, and a square probably was not laid out or house built.

In 1750 Benjamin Chew, James Gorell and Robert Willcocks were appointed commissioners to sell lots in the town, and in 1764 Caesar Rodney, Charles Ridgely and Thomas Parke were appointed and made the last sale of records by Dover commissioners to Simon W. Wilson, December 23, 1783, (who was at that time recorder of the county.) The purchase was two acres "lying on the west side of town and without the bounds as laid down by Thomas Noxon in plan, but within limits as first directed to be laid off," adjoining the lots of Absalom Cuff and Samuel Greenwood.

In 1763, the people of Dover and vicinity petitioned Governor James Hamilton, asking the liberty and privilege of keeping a public fair twice a year in the town. This was granted September 12, 1763. The first fair was appointed to be held October 12th, and to continue that day and the next following, for the purpose of buying and selling horses, cattle and all kinds of goods and merchandise. The governor was to be paid yearly, and on the 1st of March forever

one peppercorn if demanded. No account of any fairs under this permit is found.

On November 15, 1754, Nicholas Ridgely bought a lot of the commissioners that had been known as the jail lot and is laid down on the plan of 1740. It fronted on the east side of the public square, and extended north to North Street and is still owned by the Ridgely family. That portion of the lot on the square was without doubt, the location of the first jail of Kent County, as special mention is made of it in the deed to Charles Hillyard in 1729. In 1753, trustees were appointed to sell the old jail and jail lot, and this lot was sold the next year to Mr. Ridgely.

The Capital Hotel property passed August 4, 1731, from Thomas Wells to Timothy Cummings, and in 1745 James Byrne was an inn-keeper and kept tavern at the place. He also kept store, and a few years later sold to John Clayton, who May 15, 1765, conveyed it to Vincent Loockerman, who is mentioned as a merchant. The tavern was rented to French Battell, who on March 10, 1774, became the owner of the property. He kept the tavern during the Revolution and died about 1781, bequeathing the business and real estate to his widow Elizabeth. It was at this place of public entertainment that in June, 1782, was held the feast ordered by the General Assembly in honor of the birth of a Dauphin of France, the young prince who disappeared after the execution of Louis XVI., and whose fate is still one of the deepest mysteries of history. The tavern property remained in the hands of the Battell family until 1829, when it was sold to John Reed. In 1818, the house was kept by Joseph Buckmaster, and when the sale was made the inn-keeper was Jacob Biddle, who removed to the house where Benaiah Watson now resides and there continued his business until Reed erected a new tavern on the Battell land. Biddle then became his tenant, and was succeeded from 1840 to 1852 by Joseph McDaniels.

The hotel was kept by many hosts from that time until it was destroyed by fire, in February, 1881, when in charge of William Fountain. It was rebuilt at once and is now kept by George A. Millington.

The Andrew Hamilton lot on the northwest corner of the square was later owned by Charles Ridgely, who was a merchant in Dover, and on December 26, 1787, sold it to Nicholas Ridgely, his brother, who was an attorney-at-law and had filled important offices of the State. Charles Ridgely was one of the commissioners to build the new court-house, and was killed at the building during its erection. The property a few years later passed to Dr. William Winder Morris and remained in possession of the family until recently and is now owned in part by Dr. L. A. H. Bishop.

The lot of Charles Hillyard, now occupied by Kirk & Son's printing office, was owned in 1782, by Edward Tilghman, who February 11, sold it to James Sykes. At that time Hon. William Killen owned the Tarrant's lot and next north from Mr. Bonsell's.

The property south of the state-house on which Hon. John M. Clayton resided, now owned by the State but still best known as the Clayton house, was sold by Francis Richardson, March 26, 1730, to Benjamin Shurmer who died in 1736, and left it to his son William, from whom it is thought to have passed to Samuel Chew, as tradition sometimes calls it the Chew house. About 1777, it came into possession of James Sykes, who was that year elected Prothonotary. He filled many important positions and was a member of the House of Representatives when he died in 1794. His son, James Sykes, was prominent as a physician and surgeon, and in 1812, built the residence of Hon. John A. Nicholson, with an office in the east part and a dissecting room on the second floor. His son James, also a physician, occupied the office. John M. Clayton opened his first law office in this place. The old house remained in possession of the Sykes family until November 5, 1824, when it was sold to Mr. Clayton and was his residence until his death, when it passed to Dr. Isaac Jump, and now belongs to the State. The old court-house lot that was sold to John Linsey in 1722, was conveyed by him April 27, 1724, to John Curtis, who sold to John Rees, "Innholder," soon after. November 17, 1727, Rees conveyed it to John Bell, in whose family it remained over a century. On this lot was the old-time tavern that had for a sign a portrait of George III. After the Revolution the portrait of George Washington was painted over it, and as time passed and colors faded both portraits could be indistinctly made out. James Wells was landlord in 1766, and John Bell during the Revolution. The latter's son-in-law, Jacob Furbee, was his successor, and was followed by Elizabeth Cook. In 1818, the inn-keeper was Thomas Coombs, and in 1820, Marshal Grouchy, who failed to support Napoleon at Waterloo, and was in part the cause of his defeat, was for some time a guest at the house, and spent his time hunting.

The old hostelry was headquarters for the Democratic party and also the place where for many years gubernatorial receptions were held. It was used as a hotel until destroyed by fire, Nov. 10, 1863. Captain William Mullen became the landlord in 1859 and died July 5th, preceding its destruction. His widow remained in charge and lost much by the fire.

John Baning, saddler, on the 10th of June, 1766, bought of the Dover commissioners a lot on King Street to South Street and east to East Street, where he built a dwelling, in which he also kept a store during the Revolution, and June 18th, purchased thirteen lots south and east of Rev. Charles Inglis. He was a member of the Council in 1791 and died in that year. His dwelling became the Dover Academy and is now the carriage-shop of W. A. Reilly.

In 1818 the hip-roofed house north of the Baning house was owned by the Loockerman estate and occupied by John Christfield, a tailor. A two-story house next east was used as a wheelwright-shop by Benjamin Gould.

Rev. Charles Inglis, who was rector of Christ Church from 1758 to 1764, bought a lot of Vincent Loockerman, where he resided during his pastorate here. His wife, Mary Vining, a step-daughter of Nicholas Ridgely, and a sister of Chief Justice John Vining, died here and lies buried in the churchyard, near where she lived. The lot is on the east side of King Street and extended eastward on Water Street to the church lot. He sold it to John Pryor, a merchant in Dover, February 10, 1762. Mr. Inglis also owned thirteen lots and a messuage and tenement lying between King, South, Front and Water Streets, which he sold June 18, 1766, to John Banning.

Hon. John Dickinson owned land in the southeast part of the town prior to 1766, which passed to Hon. William Killen, who, August 14th in that year, sold lot No. 10, containing six acres, to Andrew and Richard Butler, and August 16th, lot 9, five acres, to James Wells, who is mentioned as an innkeeper of Dover. These lots were on Water Street between East and Front. The Butlers later owned lots 100 and 101, on the southwest part of the town plot.

A large lot fronting on the west side of King Street, and extending along the south side of the Public Square and through the Governor's Avenue, at an early date not known, came into possession of Richard Richardson, who, in 1718, purchased the land on the northwest of the Public Square. On May 2, 1775, it was divided into two lots, and John Richardson, son of Richard, received the north lot fronting on King Street and the Square, and Ann, the wife of James Townsend, was given the south lot, bounded south by the lot then owned by Hugh Parke. In the survey dwellings are shown on both lots as fronting on King Street.

The north lot was sold, November 28, 1783, by John Richardson to Mark Coudright, who erected the present office of the *Delawarean*. The land lying on the Public Square, except the corner lot, was seized in 1788 by Ezekiel Anderson, sheriff, who divided it into six lots and, February 5th, sold lot No. 1 to Stephen Allston, Nos. 2 and 3 to Purnell Lofland and No. 4 to Joshua Fisher. The remainder, through to High Street, soon after passed to Stephen Allston, who, in 1790, sold lots 5 and 6 to Joshua Fisher, who built the present residence of Chief Justice G. P. Comegys.

The lot formerly owned and occupied by James P. Wilds and now by Miss Manlove, was in the Long Street that was originally laid out to run from Dover Creek through the town plot. It was originally bought by Thomas Nixon, who owned all the land north of it to North Street in 1730. He left it to his son, Thomas Nixon, who was a physician in practice in Dover. He sold the west part of it, now belonging to the bank, August 4, 1783, to Richard Bassett, then member of the Council and later chief justice and President of the State. On November 30, 1787, Mr. Bassett bought three lots of Charles Nixon, executor of the estate of Dr. Thomas Nixon, lying west of his residence and in rear of the bank lot, then owned by Fidelio Rodger-

son, to Governor's Avenue, and bounded south by the lots of Eleazer McComb. Until his departure from the town Miers Corson owned the lot on the Square south of Bassett's residence, which Mr. Bassett bought and owned in 1790.

Charles Kimmey, in 1806, opened a store in the south part of King Street, in the house now occupied as the parsonage of Christ Church. The public printing was done in the town for many years by the following persons: 1806, Wooten & Allen; 1807-12, John B. Wooten; 1813-16, Augustus H. Schee and again in, 1835-36; 1837-52, Samuel Kimmey; 1853-60, William Sharp; 1863-75, James Kirk & Son, and at the office of the *Delawarean*; from 1875 to 1883 the printing was done at Wilmington, but since the latter year it has again been performed by J. Kirk & Son and the *Delawarean* establishment.

King Dougall, in 1797 and to 1819, was a merchant in Dover and kept a store. His day-book is in possession of Thomas O. Culbreath, and contains many curious entries, some of which are for spirits, rum and wine furnished to Assemblymen at Miller's. Samuel Miller, in 1798, kept one of the taverns. Dr. Jacob Jones, a native of Smyrna and a student under Dr. James Sykes, whose sister he married, was practicing medicine in Dover in that year, and about that time entered the navy of the United States, where he rose to the position of commodore. The State honored him by a portrait painted by Thomas Sully, which hangs in the chamber of the House of Representatives. At the same time Dr. John Horn was in practice in the town.

The Ridgely family, that for over a century and a half have resided in Dover, were first represented by Nicholas Ridgely, who was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1694, and resided there in early manhood. He came to the town of Saulsbury (now Duck Creek) about 1732, where he lived for a year or two, removing thence to Salem, N. J., where he married the widow of Benjamin Vining. In 1738 he settled in Dover and became one of the magistrates of the court, and in 1740 one of the provincial justices of the Supreme Court. July 15, 1748, he bought the farm in the original Dover tract still held by the family, and four other lots of land in the town plot as laid out. In 1754 he purchased the "jail lot," and died the next year, and was interred in Christ Church burying-ground. He left one son, Dr. Charles Ridgely, and several daughters.

Charles Ridgely, in 1769, purchased what is known as the Ridgely House, on the public square, where he died in 1785. He left sons,—Nicholas, who was member of the Council in 1788, and filled other important offices in the Government; Abraham; Charles, a Dover merchant, who was killed during the erection of the present State-House; George W., who was a midshipman in the navy and was lost at sea, on board the "Insurgent," off the coast of Peru; and Henry M., an attorney-at-law, whose sons, Dr. Henry and Edward, are still residing in Dover. The

daughters of Dr. Charles Ridgely were Wilhelmina Mary (wife of Dr. William Winder Morris) and Ann.

The Loockerman family, for over a hundred years prominent in the county, were first represented by Nicholas Loockerman, who settled on the "Range," known in later years as the Drew Farm, and was married in 1721. In 1722, Vincent Loockerman was born, and upon reaching maturity he settled in Dover, and purchased, about 1742, a lot on the north side of King Street, and built the residence where Mrs. Thomas B. Bradford now has her home. He left a son Vincent who was born in 1747, and in 1774 he married, Elizabeth, the daughter of John Pryor, a merchant in Dover, by whom he had two children, Elizabeth and Nicholas. He was at one time a member of the General Assembly of the three lower counties, and a prominent Whig during the Revolution. He died at his residence, on King Street, in Dover, August 26, 1785, aged sixty-three years, and with his wife, Susannah, is interred in the family burial-place, on the "Range." Vincent, his eldest son, died April 5, 1790, aged forty-three years, and is also buried in the family ground.

Nicholas, son of Vincent, born in 1789, was in 1808, a member of the House of Representatives, and died unmarried in 1850. Elizabeth was born in 1779, and in 1805 married Thomas Bradford, LL.D., of Philadelphia, counselor-at-law. Her father died in 1785, and left her a large estate, which, after her death, in 1842, was divided among her five children,—Vincent L., Elizabeth L., Benjamin R., William and Thomas B. Vincent L. adopted the profession of his father, and became a noted counselor. He removed to Michigan in 1835, and in 1837 was elected to the State Senate. He returned to Philadelphia in 1843, and resumed practice. Elizabeth married Rev. William T. Dwight, D.D., of Portland, Me., son of Rev. Timothy Dwight, former president of Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

Thomas B. Bradford became a Presbyterian minister, and after the death of his mother returned to the paternal mansion in Dover, where he resided until his death, March 25, 1871. The property in and near Dover was left to his mother by will, March 9, 1784, and by lease and release came into the possession of Rev. Thomas Bradford, who, in 1852, laid out Bradford City, now the new part of Dover.

A number of lots lying just outside the town were bought by citizens of Dover as out-lots for pasturage and other purposes. The four hundred acres of the "brother's portion," bought of William Southebee by Richard Wilson in 1699, were later owned by Hon. John Dickinson and passed to William Killen. A tract of land, part of the above, containing one hundred and ten acres lying south of and close to the town plot, between St. Jones' Creek and the road that leads from Dover to Lewes, was laid out by William Killen, August 13, 1766, into lots long and narrow, each having a front on the creek and on the King's

Road. Lot No. 1, containing ten acres, next the town, was sold to John Pryor, a merchant in Dover. At the foot of it, on the creek, near where the tan-house ditch enters it, was a place called William's Landing, now known as the ship-yard, where, in 1831-32, James Waples built two schooners and a sloop. No. 2 was taken by James Maxwell and contained five acres; No. 3, of five acres by James Morton; No. 4, of five acres by George Goforth; No. 5, of five acres by Matthew Boggs; No. 6, of ten acres by Cæsar Rodney; No. 7, of twenty acres by Samuel McCall; No. 8, of ten acres by Hugh Parke; No. 9, of five acres by James Wells; No. 10, of six acres by Richard and Andrew Butler; No. 11, of twenty-eight acres by Thomas Nixon. The lands are now owned by Manlove Hayes, James M. Kerbin, George Parris and James Slaymaker.

The first addition made to the town was by the selling of a few lots north of North Street and on the King's Road or King Street. This land was part of a tract of four hundred acres known as "Morgan's Calf Pasture," and also "Lassene," which is given as the north boundary of the town plot in 1694. It was taken up by David Morgan in 1679 by warrant from Whorekill Court, and February 27, 1681-82, he bought the Indian right of Christian, the Indian owner of all the land between the Murther Creek and Duck Creek. Two hundred and fifty-four acres of it was sold to William Annand, who, by his will dated December 26, 1714, devised it by the name of "Bellyhill" to Andrew Hamilton, who retained it until August 23, 1775, when it passed to Vincent Loockerman. In 1777 he sold a few lots along the east side of the King's Road leading through Dover to John Bell, who, in 1782, sold to Peter B. Fury. They passed to William K. Boyce, and, February 21, 1816, were sold to James Kirbin, in whose family they still remain.

On October 21, 1779, there was surveyed from part of the "calf pasture" three lots on the north side of North Street. The first contained one acre on the corner of North Street and the King's Road, and was sold to John Bullin. In 1783 this lot was divided, and William Howell purchased the corner, forty-four feet on King Street, running along North Street. The next lot north, forty-four feet front, was sold to John Bullin, Jr., also fronting on King Street, and improved by a house. The rest was the estate of John Bullin, deceased. North of this was property owned by John White.

The second lot was sold in 1779 to Rev. Samuel Megaw, rector of Christ Church. It was west of the Bullin lot on North Street and contained one acre. West of this lot and on North Street was four acres bought by James Cookley. The north lines of these lots is now the south line of Loockerman Street.

These lots were sold and built upon within a few years after 1780. In 1818 Thomas L. Hillyard and Martin W. Bates kept a store on the northeast corner of King and North Streets. Joseph Harper, an old Revolutionary soldier, and clerk of the peace from

1792 until after 1805, resided a short distance above.¹ Miss Martha Allman, a widow, taught school several years in an old house that stood on the site of the present Methodist Church. Chief Justice J. P. Comegys and William J. Clark learned their alphabets in the old house, under the teaching of Widow Allman. Widow Eunice Biggs was her neighbor on the north, and next was a store-house, both on the site of the present post office. The Kirbin house and blacksmith-shop were next north. A school-house that had formerly been kept by Stephen Sykes was between the Kirbin house and the old Hillyard house. On the northeast corner of the lot Jacob Stout had a large tannery in 1818, and for several years later.²

On the west side of King Street, where David Burton's drug-store now stands, Jeremiah McKnott, a Revolutionary soldier, lived in a two-story house.³

Next was the residence of Myers Casson. The house, now the property of Edwin M. Stevenson, presents about the same appearance now that it did in 1820. The parlor was occupied as the office of the Secretary of State, and the rest of the house was used by a Frenchman, who taught language and drawing. A few small dwellings other than these were on King Street and upper side of North Street, and in one of them Mrs. Betty Riley had a cake and candy shop to draw the pennies from the children.

It was not until some years after the removal of the Rev. Thomas B. Bradford to Dover that the land from the new part of Dover was offered for sale. Early in 1852, Mr. Bradford laid out "Bradford City" into lots and streets, set out many trees along the streets, and offered lots for sale, since which time it has grown rapidly, and at present this new section is much larger than the original town. Mr. Bradford built the houses on State Street now occupied by Samuel W. Hall and J. A. Fulton. He also erected three cottages on Bradford Street, and moved two houses from old State Street to Lookerman Street, and made many other improvements. Samuel Culbreth soon after built the store on the corner of Look-

erman and State Street, and the dwelling north. David F. Barton and the Hon. Eli Saulsbury and Geo. B. Dickson each erected the dwellings where they now reside. In 1857 Andrew Smithers and Richard M. Jones built the houses where Andrew Smithers and Edward Ridgely now live, and N. B. Smithers the residence now owned and occupied by George V. Massey.

One of the most thrifty and energetic merchants of Dover was John Reed, a native of Mispillion Hundred. He descended from John Reed, who settled in the county about 1700. John Reed, the merchant, came to Dover in 1825, and bought the two corners of King Street facing on the north side of the public square. In 1831 he erected a large brick store, now occupied by the First National Bank, and the same year erected the Capital Hotel. He became the first merchant in the place and owned several vessels that ran from Leipsic. He was also an extensive landholder in different parts of the county. His wife was Mary, daughter of Judge Jacob Stout, and granddaughter of Hon. William Killen. His daughters were Angelica K., wife of John A. Nicholson, and Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Cowgill.

The town⁴ of Dover grew but little for many years; the powers of the commissioners were extended from time to time, and on July 16, 1829, an act was passed authorizing them to cause additional wells and pumps to be put down; to provide buckets, hooks and ladders for fire purposes; to lay pavements and gutters; and to erect a market-house not to exceed the cost of four hundred dollars. All previous efforts to get a market-house failed and so did this one.

The town⁴ of Dover was incorporated by act of General Assembly February 16, 1829. It provided for the laying out of certain territory by metes and bounds and for the election of town commissioners and other officers. The officers were elected in March following, and the first meeting of the town commissioners was held March 24th, when Henry Todd was chosen surveyor to define the boundaries of the town. On the 28th of April in that year contract was made to lay a pavement in front of the State-House. August 31st, John M. Clayton was ordered to lay a pavement of brick, twelve feet in width, in front of his property on the square (now owned by the State), and at the same time Nehemiah Clark and Samuel M. Harrington, tenants of Kent County, were ordered to lay down a pavement of brick, twelve feet wide, "in front of their offices," (or the "old jail," as then commonly called).

The beef-house of Daniel W. Duhamel being declared a nuisance, it was ordered to be removed.

On September 29, 1829, it was ordered that two pumps be settled in the town, and Abel Harris was appointed to superintend the work. The locations were not mentioned at that time, but one was for

¹ Joseph Harper died at Dover, June 9, 1824, aged sixty-eight years. He was in nine engagements in the Revolution, among which were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, White Plains and Long Island. He was a resident of Dover forty years, and held office under the State and county from the close of the Revolution until within two years of his death.

² Governor Stout was running the tannery while he was Governor, and at one time, when stooping over testing some liquor in a tan vat, a pet ram, noticing a favorable opportunity to exercise his propensity, butted His Excellency and landed him in the vat. The Governor, dripping with the liquor, called out to Betty, the housekeeper, to "look at the impudence of the d—d ram to butt the Governor of the State of Delaware into a tan vat."

³ An incident of the War of 1812-14 is of interest, and is taken from a Wilmington paper of the date given:

"At Dover on Sunday, March 21, 1813, in consequence of the movements of the British up the Delaware, the drum beat to arms. The whole population, of all sects and persuasions, religious and political, capable of shouldering a musket, assembled. Arms were distributed, and in three hours three hundred and fifty men were ready for service. All the soldiers of the Revolution in the neighborhood were present. Jeremiah McKnott, an old Revolutionary, tottering on his staff, received a musket and with hearty will entered the ranks. He was a strict Methodist, and, Sunday as it was, immediately after the drill he returned home and set himself to work making ball cartridges and teaching the boys how to make them. The force mustered frequently after with him in the lines."

⁴ The town did not cover the plot originally laid out, and for many years remained the same. It was not until the agitation for a railroad through the town that there was any effort made to extend its limits.

many years in front of Abel Harris' house on Main Street. On November 18, 1830, a pump was ordered put down near the corner "now occupied by Thomas Stevenson," one near the post-office and one opposite Augustus H. Schee's. On November 28, 1830, it was ordered that the pump of Dr. John Adams be repaired, and that it be no longer considered a public pump. Dr. Adams at that time resided in the old dwelling next west of Edward Ridgely's present law office.

On the 17th of June, 1830, John Reed was authorized to purchase forty good fire buckets, six ladders and four fire hooks for the use of the town in case of fire. A ladder-house was first built in the present jail lot, on the site of the dwelling part, the old jail then being on the rear of the lot.

On the 31st of March, 1834, a pair of hay scales, for the use of the town, was ordered to be set up in the rear of the State House. They remained until 1841, when they were sold to Caleb H. Sipple, who, by permission, erected them on the west side of Queen Street, now High Street, near the corner of Bank Alley. It had been moved from its original site and was for a year or two on the west side of Main Street, in the middle of the public square.

On March 21, 1835, a committee, previously appointed, presented to the board a list of the names of persons in the town whose pavements needed repairing. As this list gives the names of many of the property-owners of the town at that time, it is here reproduced :

Thomas Harris.	Mrs. Davenport.
Myers Casson.	Abel Harris.
S. M. Harrington.	John Reed.
R. O. Pennewill.	Townsend heirs.
G. M. Manlove.	Corbit & Fisher.
Corker heirs.	Jacob F. Johns.
S. Fisher.	Sipple & Pennewill.
W. McDowell.	McDowell & Gilson.
Prudence Russell.	B. Boulden's heirs.
Charles Kimmey.	George Gibbs.
J. G. Waples.	N. Lockerman.
M. W. Bates.	Robert Frame.
Milcah Wirt.	Thomas Stevenson.
Mrs. Many.	McMullen's heirs.
John Burchenal.	James H. Stevenson.
Mrs. Waterman.	Elijah Crouch.
Mrs. Alleman.	Henry Stout.
W. K. Lockwood.	Farmers' Bank.
James Kerbin.	Cooper property.
W. W. Morris.	

On October 18, 1837, it was ordered that the poplar tree in front of the State-House be cut down. This tree stood about thirty feet south of the large elm that still stands in front of the State-House. The elm tree was planted March 1, 1801, by Joseph Hale, who was at the time prothonotary of Kent County. The elm trees on the public square were planted in the spring of 1849 by Francis B. Harper, who presented the bill for the trees and planting March 14, 1849. March 14, 1846, the public square was ordered plowed, probably for the purpose of grading and seeding, although it is not mentioned. At the same meeting arrangements were made to purchase iron posts

and chains to inclose the square, which were soon after put up. In April, 1849, contract was made with Andrew Smithers for \$224 to build a fence around the public square of white oak posts and rails which was to be whitewashed. The fence was built and remained until June 6, 1864, when it was taken down and sold. On December 13, 1837, it was ordered that the crossings of the principal streets be flagged. July 13, 1854, contract was made with A. B. Richardson & Co., to place lamp posts and lamps in different parts of the town.

October 7, 1867, a petition signed by one hundred and fifty persons was presented to the commissioners asking the privilege of opening a market at least once a week for carts and wagons in some suitable place, to be known as the "Farmer's Market." The petition was granted, and an ordinance was passed. No market was established at this time, but a few years later one was held for a year or two.

The following is a list of the officers of the town from its incorporation :

TOWN COMMISSIONERS OF DOVER.—Under an act passed February 16, 1829, for establishing the boundaries of the town of Dover and other purposes, it was provided that five persons be elected to serve as town commissioners. In accordance with the act an election was held on the first Monday in March, 1829, and the following persons were elected : Henry M. Ridgely, William K. Lockwood, Thomas Stevenson, Abel Harris, Caleb H. Sipple.

The commissioners met on the 24th of March and appointed Joseph Smithers clerk and Henry Todd surveyor.

The commissioners from that time to the present were as follows :—

The Commissioners appointed James Kerbin in place of George T. Fisher, deceased, and Thomas Stevenson, in place of David U. Duhamel, removed.

Dr. Wm. W. Morris.....	March, 1830	John Burchenal	March, 1837
Thomas Stevenson.....	March, 1830	Joseph P. Comegys.....	March, 1837
John Reed	March, 1830	Martin W. Bates.....	March, 1838
Wm. K. Lockwood.....	March, 1830	George M. Manlove.....	March, 1838
John M. Clayton.....	March, 1830	John Reed.....	March, 1838
Dr. Wm. W. Morris.....	March, 1831	Robert Frame.....	March, 1838
John M. Clayton.....	March, 1831	James H. Stevenson	March, 1838
John Reed	March, 1831	Thomas Stevenson.....	March, 1839
George T. Fisher.....	March, 1831	James Kerbin.....	March, 1839
Nicholas Lockerman	March, 1831	John McDowell.....	March, 1839
Wm. K. Lockwood.....	March, 1832	Joseph P. Comegys.....	March, 1839
George T. Fisher.....	March, 1832	Wesley McDowell.....	March, 1839
Robert O. Pennewill.....	March, 1832	Charles Kimmey.....	March, 1841
Ignatius T. Cooper.....	March, 1832	Sam. M. Harrington.....	March, 1841
Daniel U. Duhamel.....	March, 1832	Joseph P. Comegys.....	March, 1841
No election held	March, 1833	Thomas Stevenson	March, 1842
Wm. K. Lockwood.....	March, 1834	Charles Kimmey.....	March, 1842
H. M. Ridgely	March, 1834	Sam. M. Harrington.....	March, 1842
James Kerbin.....	March, 1834	Joseph P. Comegys.....	March, 1842
W. H. Cooper.....	March, 1834	Thomas Harris.....	March, 1843
Jacob Johns	March, 1834	James F. Allee.....	March, 1843
Charles Kimmey.....	March, 1835	John McDowell	March, 1843
Henry M. Ridgely	March, 1835	James H. Stevenson.....	1846
Martin W. Bates.....	March, 1835	George P. Fisher	1846
Sam. M. Harrington.....	March, 1835	Joseph P. Comegys.....	1846
Caleb H. Sipple.....	March, 1835	John McDowell.....	1848
Charles Kimmey, Sr.....	March, 1837	George P. Fisher.....	1848
John Carles	March, 1837	James F. Allee.....	1848
Henry Todd	March, 1837	James H. Stevenson.....	1849

James L. Smith.....	1840
James F. Allee.....	1849
Isaac L. Crouch.....	March, 1850
James A. Dunning.....	March, 1852
David Clayton.....	1852
James F. Allee.....	1852
James D. Smith.....	1853
James F. Allee.....	1853
John A. Stevenson.....	1853
James F. Allee.....	1854
John A. Stevenson.....	1854
Samuel Culbreth.....	1854
James L. Smith.....	1855
John C. Pennewill.....	1855
George B. Dickson.....	1855
James L. Smith.....	1856
Henry Todd.....	1856
Henry Pratt.....	1856
Wm. Roderfield.....	1857
Caleb S. Pennewill.....	1857
Edwin M. Stevenson.....	1857
Henry Pratt.....	1858
John A. Stevenson.....	1858
James L. Smith.....	1858
John C. Pennewill.....	1859
James L. Smith.....	1859
Edwin M. Stevenson.....	1859
Geo. P. Fisher.....	1860
John Green.....	1860
Edwin M. Stevenson.....	1860
John A. Nicholson.....	1861
Samuel Culbreth.....	1861
Edwin M. Stevenson.....	1861
— Sharp.....	1861
William M. Jester.....	1862
Henry Todd.....	1862
Caleb S. Pennewill.....	1863
Edwin M. Stevenson.....	1863

An act was passed March 6, 1877, which provided for the division of the town into four districts, from each of which two persons were to be elected to serve two years. These were to form a town council with a president elected for one year from the town at large

John H. Jones, president.....	1878
John Backman.....	1878
W. Denny, Jr.....	1878
Joseph H. Chambers.....	1878
Geo. W. Morgan.....	1878
John H. Jones, president.....	1879
John A. Nicholson.....	1879
William Dyer.....	1879
William Fisher.....	1879
David Bice.....	1879
Charles H. B. Day, president.....	1880
E. Posey Millin.....	1880
Stephen Slaughter.....	1880
Joseph M. Chambers.....	1880
James M. Wise.....	1880
Charles H. B. Day, president.....	1881
John A. Nicholson.....	1881
Henry A. Richardson.....	1881
James L. Wolcott.....	1881
David Bice.....	1881
Charles H. B. Day, president.....	1882
Thomas Draper.....	1882
Stephen Slaughter.....	1882
Hiram Reedy.....	1882
James W. Wise.....	1882
Charles H. B. Day, president.....	1883

Clerks of the Board of Commissioners and Town Council.

Joseph Smithers.....	1829
Joseph B. Adams.....	1830

Charles Brown.....	1864
John Brown.....	1864
Robert B. Jump.....	1865
James L. Heverin.....	1865
Andrew J. Wright.....	1866
Myers C. Conwell.....	1866
Edwin M. Stevenson.....	1867
James W. Robbins.....	1867
James F. Allee.....	1867
James F. Allee.....	1868
James M. Kerbin.....	1868
James W. Robbins.....	1869
Edwin M. Stevenson.....	1869
Joseph P. Comegys.....	1870
William Fisher.....	1870
James W. Robbins.....	1871
Edwin M. Stevenson.....	1871
David H. Bice.....	1872
William Wallace.....	1872
J. H. Jones.....	1873
H. J. Enright.....	1873
James Kirk.....	1874
David Bice.....	1874
Wm. N. Wallace.....	1874
John Backman.....	1875
William Dyer.....	1875
John W. Smith.....	1875
John C. Pennewill.....	1876
David Bice.....	1876
John C. Pennewill, president.....	1877
James Kirk.....	1877
William Dyer.....	1877
J. T. Stuart.....	1877
David Bice.....	1877
John Backman.....	1877
J. W. Smith.....	1877
L. Geiser.....	1877
G. W. Morgan.....	1877

John E. Register.....	1883
H. A. Richardson.....	1883
John D. Burton.....	1883
Thomas Foreaker.....	1883
Samuel Wharton.....	Dec. 28, 1883
Charles H. B. Day.....	1884
Thomas Draper.....	1884
Stephen Slaughter.....	1884
Hiram Reedy.....	1884
William A. Reilly.....	1884
Chas. H. B. Day (president).....	1885
Samuel Wharton.....	1885
Harry A. Richardson.....	1885
John D. Burton.....	1885
Robert H. Lewis.....	1885
Hiram Reedy (president).....	1886
James Kirk.....	1886
Abram P. Nowell.....	1886
Eldad L. Clarke.....	1886
Amos A. Watson.....	1886
Charles H. B. Day.....	1887
Joseph Hoffecker.....	1887
Wm. G. Postles.....	1887
Thomas Foreaker.....	1887
Robinson C. Walker.....	1887

John H. Ecclestine.....	1831
John Clark.....	1833

James B. Way.....	1835
John P. Allee.....	1837
Wm. J. Clarke.....	1838
Peter Adams.....	1841
N. B. Smithers.....	1843
Wm. Culbreth.....	1849
N. B. Smithers.....	1850
David Clayton.....	1853
John H. Bateman.....	1854

David Clayton.....	1856
Wm. J. Roderfield.....	1863
Robert B. Jump.....	1864
John F. Saulsbury.....	1865
H. C. Collison.....	1866
Samuel T. Jones.....	1868
James Kirk.....	1879
A. S. Kirk.....	1881

Aldermen.—An act of the Legislature, passed February 11, 1841, authorized the town commissioners to appoint an alderman from the justices of the peace, who, *ex-officio*, was a member of the town committee. The reincorporation of March 6, 1877, enlarged the Council and the aldermen ceased to have a place in the Councils.

The following is a list of aldermen of the town of Dover :

Thomas Stevenson.....	1842
Foster L. Davis.....	1852
Thomas Stevenson.....	1858
John H. Bateman.....	1860
Jonathan Pratt.....	1864

A. J. Wright.....	1876
George B. Dickson.....	1877
Alexander Goodwin.....	1880
John S. Jester.....	1882

Treasurers of the town of Dover.

James P. Wild.....	1829
Samuel Wire.....	1834
James P. Wild.....	1837
John McDowell.....	1847
Joseph P. Comegys.....	1848
John McDowell.....	1857

Wm. J. Clarke.....	1860
Samuel T. Jones.....	1870
Wm. Fisher.....	1880
Harry A. Richardson.....	1881
Wm. Fisher.....	1882

CHRIST CHURCH.¹—For the early history of the church in Dover we are indebted to the archives of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel." The venerable society was set off from the older "Christian Knowledge Society" in 1701, and in 1703 we find the first mention of Dover. In that year there is recorded "A memorial to the Bishop of London, signed by twenty-two Inhabitants of Dover, representing the increase of sin and crime and the consequent great want of a Minister of the Gospel, and their willingness to contribute as far as they are able to his maintenance." This is followed in 1704 by a memorial stating that they have subscribed £55, 17s. for the minister's subsistence.

In 1704 the glebe was given by Col. Robert French. Col. French was a Scotchman by birth, a member of the Church of England and one of the founders of Immanuel Church, New Castle. The glebe was a tract of about one hundred and ten acres lying in the east side of St. Jones' Creek, about a mile and a half below Dover. The deed of gift is indexed in the clerk's office at Dover, but not recorded, or at least cannot be found,— "Robert French, Curatoribus Ecclesie." The town of Dover was not laid out until 1717, and it appears that the church of which Mr. Crawford speaks in his report was built on the glebe, and tradition has it at the southwestern corner, near the creek, and beside the road which then ran along the bank of the creek.

The next year, 1705, the Rev. Thomas Crawford, was sent over as missionary at Dover, and in 1708 he reports: "As to the number of my hearers, I have

¹ Contributed by Rev. L. W. Gibson.

sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the weather, from thirty upwards, maybe two hundred. As to communicants, ordinarily twenty or thirty, but never forty in one day. I preach in the church and two or three other places more. In my own charge I have baptised two hundred and twenty or two hundred and thirty. I can say upon the word of a minister that those three years that I have been in this place I have not had £20, Pennsylvania money, per annum, which is but a small benefice, considering it is paid me not in silver, but as people are able in corn, etc." "As for the Negroes, I have been at pains, for I sometimes at the church teach them the principles of religion, though many are very dull, and when I am not employed I catechise the children." "Our church is near finished. It is all glazed and almost full of pews. Only we want a pulpit cloth and surplice, and we are not able to buy them."

Mr. Crawford married a daughter of Arthur Medstone [Meston], and returned to England in 1711, leaving no very good name behind him, and apparently having done the church no very great good; for when, in 1711, the Rev. Mr. Henderson arrived as his successor there was no disposition to receive him. "Captain Rodney, the gentleman who promoted all manner of good in the place, was dead, and indeed all manner of good died with him,"—it is in a letter from the Governor and several gentlemen of Philadelphia,—“and Mr. Henderson could not get any place to lodge in but the public Inn of the County, noways proper or convenient for him.” Moreover, the Presbyterian influence was against him. Mr. Medstone was a Presbyterian and was reputed as saying that the “land upon which the church was built was given by a Presbyterian and the deed drawn so that any orthodox minister may preach in that church, and the greatest number of the people being Presbyterians, they may as well bring in a Presbyterian Minister as him.” This saying of Mr. Medstone must have been a mistake, for Col. French, though a Scotchman, was a churchman. But the disposition did not rest with getting rid of Mr. Henderson, which apparently was soon accomplished; for, in 1715, the missionary at New Castle is sad at “the desolate condition of ye church of Dover Hundred, many of ye church were ready to revolt because of the neglect of ye Honnorable Board. Indeed, they were about settling a Presbyterian Teacher in their Church, but that design was entirely ruined by my preaching among them that very Sunday the Dissenters were to take possession of one of our pulpits.” Two years later, in 1717, the representative of the clergy of the province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex complains that in Kent and Sussex the church is in danger of dispersion by reason of insidious Dissenters. Two years later another complains of the long vacancy, which has given too great opportunities to the adversaries of the church to pervert and mislead many of them. Three years later still we have a petition, dated “Kent County super

Delaware, in the province of Pennsylvania, October 21, 1722, and signed by Thomas French and others to the number of one hundred and twenty-five, desiring that a sound orthodox minister of God’s word might be sent and settled among us, we have since 1711 been wholly destitute. A great number of our people are by this means gone over to the Presbyterians and Quakers; our house built for religious worship is empty; meeting-houses are full; enthusiasts abound; the Sabbath is profaned; the interest which the Church of England once had here is in great danger to be entirely lost, and we have no opportunity to worship God publicly in a manner agreeable to the word of God and our own Consciences.” And they add a pledge to contribute to the support of a missionary according to the best of their abilities. Similar petitions follow in the following years, but it was not until 1733, twenty-two years from the time that Mr. Crawford left them, that another missionary was sent. It was strange if, when he did come, he found any fragments remaining.

In 1733 the Rev. George Frazier reports that they have begun a subscription to build a new brick church at Dover, and have subscribed about one hundred pounds,—the former church being an old boarded house, so ruinous that it is not fit to be repaired. And in 1734 the new brick church at Dover is begun. The walls are finished, and if the undertaker had not died, would have been covered in before winter. But the people are generally very poor and the payment of any subscription is very backward, though the congregation continues to be greatly larger—always above one hundred, very often two hundred and upwards.

Then there is a break of several years, and in 1740 the Rev. Arthur Usher writes that at his first arrival there was a new brick church begun, which is now finished, and two wooden chapels begun. One of these was at Duck Creek, the other probably at Mispillion. The deed of the Duck Creek land is made from Thos. Green, of York, to Nicholas Ridgely and Thomas Tarrant, Esq., church wardens of St. Jones’ Church at Dover. This is, I believe, the first time this church is publicly mentioned by any name.

The next year he gives numbers—“In my Parish there are 382 adults of the church, 109 Quakers, 330 Dissenters and 16 Papists. I have baptized this last year 104 children and 4 adults. My communicants are about 32. I preach 2 Sundays in the month at Dover, 1 Sunday in the new chapel at Musquillion, and 1 Sunday in Cedar Creek Chapel.

“In 1742 the church at Dover is not yet finished, but I hope it will not be long before it will be.” The next year he gives numbers again—“At Whitsunday I had twenty communicants. Upon the justest calculation I can make, I find there are 1005 families in the county, whereof 508 are of the Church of England, 392 Presbyterians, 60 Quakers and 45 Papists.” In 1745 the Rev. Mr. Morris reports the Dissenters having no teacher in either of the counties of Kent and

Sussex, are obliged to come to church, and behave regularly and decently while there.

The Rev. Thomas Bluett says in 1746 "they talk of finishing their church at Dover, out of hand." In 1748 he speaks of a "sickness which proves so mortal here, and which is a sort of pleurisy which follows the measles, so that hardly a day passes but we have account of deaths, and some days we have buried, in our church-yard, two or three." The year 1748 is the date of the first death recorded on a tombstone in the church-yard. That of "Capt. Thomas Benson, from Whitehaven, died Sept. 18th, 1748, aged 25 years." Mr. Bluett died a few months after.

Two years later the Rev. Hugh Neill reports "Dover Church in a miserable condition. It looks more like a refuge for wild beasts than a house dedicated to the service of God. They have contributed to the repairing of it, which I hope will be finished in the spring." In 1751 he calculates the number of taxables or families within this county "to be one thousand three hundred and twenty. Those who profess themselves of the Church of England make almost an equal balance in number with the Dissenters of all sorts. We have two small Quaker meeting-houses, one Independent teacher that attends two other places of worship, one Presbyterian meeting-house, but no teacher, one Newlight meeting-house without any teacher, and about five or six families of Papists, who are attended once a month from Maryland with a priest. There are two churches and one small chapel within the bounds, but none of them finished. The number of communicants has increased to about forty. But what gives me the greatest concern is my poor negro flock. I have baptized within the last half year of them 36 adults. Each of them say the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, with a good part of the catechism, although few can read."

Charles Inglis is the greatest name on our list. He was a native of Ireland, the son of a clergyman of the church, and whose father and grandfather had been clergymen before him. He had been the teacher of a school in Lancaster, Pa., and was ordained and licensed by the bishop of London for Pennsylvania in 1758. The S. P. G. immediately appointed him their missionary at Dover, at a stipend of fifty pounds per annum, and after a long and stormy passage he reached his post in the summer of 1759. "The mission includes the whole county of Kent, and I have a church at the extremity of each end, besides Dover. There are in this county several hundreds of people who inhabit the large forests which lie between us and Maryland and the vast marshes which stretch along the River Delaware, who have never heard a sermon, and do not belong to any religious denomination of Christians. The people in general are very loose, and the public meetings are nothing but scenes of drunkenness and debauchery. I must, however, do them justice in mentioning a becoming zeal which they discovered in repairing the church at Dover, which lay in a most shocking condition when I came

here. But it is now finished and ornamented with a bell, pulpit cloth, etc., donations of particular gentlemen."

The next year he mentions an incident which he says "has given him the greatest pleasure," and which shows the man and fully explains why the friend of Whitefield gained the reputation of a "Methodist." "The Dissentions among our people have their source in the Annual Election of Representatives and sheriffs by the People, and the meetings held once a week for two months before election Day, to which the Candidates invited the inhabitants to treat them with Liquor, and which were scenes of the greatest debauchery and vice. I was determined, if possible, to remove this evil. As soon as I was informed where a meeting was to be held, I gave notice that I was to preach near that place and on that very day, and by this and by persuading the candidates to stay away and setting them in that horrid light they deserved, these riots dwindled almost to nothing, and it has also been the means of increasing my Communicants to above double what they were when I first came here."

Success and harmony attended his work, though the lukewarm continued to trouble him, and in 1761 the Duck Creek congregation began to require and to "build a new brick church of large dimensions." An "addition has also been made to the church at Mispillion."

The whole county at this time "contains, at a moderate computation, about 7000 souls. Of those who hold religious communion with any denomination of Christians, of that number upwards of one-third are members of the Church of England. There are three Quaker and four Presbyterian meeting-houses. Presbyterians are much more numerous than the former." In 1762 he reports a fourth church in building on the border of Maryland, which he names St. Paul's. The church at Duck Creek he named St. Peter's, that at Mispillion is Christ Church. But it is remarkable that he never once names the "church at Dover" by any other name. The name of Christ Church we have not found before 1767. But in 1759 a deed is recorded of land in Little Creek Hundred given by Richbell Mott to John Brinckle, of Little Creek Hundred, and Richard Mott, vestryman in the parish of St. Mary's in Kent County.

In 1764 Mr. Inglis was married "to a most amiable and excellent woman of the first family of the place," Mary Vining, daughter of Captain Benjamin Vining, of New Jersey, and Mary, his wife, who, after his death, married Nicholas Ridgely, of Dover. Her impaired health and his own sickness, brought on by the "bad air of the place and the fatigue of attending four churches, three of which are thirty miles apart, demanded a removal to a more healthy mission;" and while he was corresponding with the society on this subject, came an unexpected invitation to him to become assistant minister and catechist of Trinity Church, New York.

He had, in fact, accepted the invitation when the death of Mrs. Inglis changed the state of his affairs. The people seemed to fairly rise in rebellion against his going away, and it was, in fact, not till 1766 that he removed to New York. Nor would he probably have left the mission even then if he had not known that two young men who had gone, one to England for orders, had been appointed to this mission to take his place—Rev. Samuel Giles and Rev. Hugh Wilson. But in April, 1766, they were both lost at sea off the American coast. It was calculated that of those who went to England for ordination, two out of every five lost their lives by shipwreck or disease on the journey. Is it any wonder that Inglis and the rest begged for a bishop? Is it any wonder that the church lost ground? If it had not been God's Church, it had perished utterly.

With Mr. Inglis' departure for New York, he passes out of the immediate range of Dover, though he continued to take the greatest interest in the mission; but we may add a word of the later history of our one great man. He became "Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New York, and Catechist to the Negroes,"—but active in every good work of the church, and especially interested in missions. He foresaw the political troubles that were coming, and he dreaded the "Independent Republic which would be set up under Independent and Presbyterian influences; they are inimical to monarchy from Principle & consider the Church of England as scarcely one remove from Popery; they are for an independent Republic, and Lord have mercy on those who live under it and dissent in religious or political principles from them. For my part, I would rather live under a French or a Turkish Government." So he writes in 1774 to his friend and relative Dr. Charles Ridgely. He saw what would be the effect on the church in America, and especially in its present headless condition, if it was once cut off from England. The appointment of bishops for this country is "a thing so equitable in itself, so essential to the interest of religion and our Church, that I am lost in astonishment at our being deprived of them so long." When the war came he sided with the mother country and the government, and suffered for his principles. In 1777, on the death of the rector of Trinity, he was elected rector and solemnly assumed the office with his hand on the ruined walls of old Trinity. In 1783 he resigned his rectorship and returned to England: and in 1787 he was sent out to Nova Scotia, the first missionary bishop ever sent out by the Church of England—the first of a long list, whose present number is some seventy-five; and of them all, there is not a nobler name than Charles Inglis.

In 1767 the Rev. Samuel Magaw, who had been associated with Mr. Inglis in the school at Lancaster, took charge of the mission. He speaks of the church at Duck Creek, which Mr. Inglis had begun and named St. Peter's, as finished and used for the first

time on Trinity Sunday, 1769. In two years, he says, "I have baptized six adults and one hundred and ninety-eight children, of which five were black. The communicants are ninety-four."

The Bible which we still use in the church dates from the first year of Mr. Magaw's mission. It is "The Gift of Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop, merchant. At the City of Philadelphia, To Christ's Church, at Dover, in Kent County, Delaware. Annoque Domini, 1767." It is notable as being the first time, so far as I know, in which the name of Christ's Church is given to this church in any public document. The chalice and paten were "The Gift of Esther Wynkoop, 1766," the mother of Benjamin. They were melted in the fire at the burning of the sexton's house, many years ago, and restored in 1867, by the gift of Mrs. Mary Ridgely.

In 1775 he mentions the glebe, of which "the soil is naturally fertile, but a good deal worn, and there is not enough of it to merit any considerable improvements or to attract the notice of a good tenant. There is a small parsonage house on it which wants repairing, and it is let out at £18."

In 1776, 7th of October, Mr. Magaw writes: "Through the whole compass of America, I do not believe there can be anywhere a stronger attachment to the parent country, or a more warm regard for that religion which we jointly profess, than among the greater number of those among whom I have been appointed to minister. They ardently wish for peace, they look for reconciliation, safe, constitutional and permanent." But men's minds change with changing times. Mr. Magaw is described "as a man of great urbanity of manners, and apparent kindness of spirit." Whether he was more politic or more wise, and whether he was more or less patriotic, at any rate he did not see his duty in the same light, and did not regard the Bostonians and the "Independent Republic" with the same dread as his friend Inglis, and like William White and some others of the clergy of the church, he took the American side. One of the very few incidents on record of this parish is a sermon which he "preached in Christ Church, Dover, on Monday, December 27, 1779, being the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, at the request and before the General Communication of Free and Accepted Masons of the Delaware State." We gather from it that he was not a Mason, though it is a very good Masonic sermon. But the interest of it to us is in the political allusions. Besides several indirect references to political affairs, the sermon is "Dedicated to his Excellency, Caesar Rodney, Esq., Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Delaware State, the friend of his Country and the Lover of all Social Virtues," and in the course of it he names distinguished Masons, "from Jubal and Enoch down to Franklin," and then closes with the "illustrious Cincinnatus of our age, a Washington." Mr. Magaw was elected rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, in 1779, but did not accept until 1781.

He was rector from 1781 to 1804, and from 1782 to 1791 vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

There are no records from this time till 1786, but an old record book, discovered almost accidentally in 1867, contains records of that year. At the first general convention of 1785 the name of James Sykes, Esq., heads the list of Delaware laymen, and at the convention of June, 1786, Nicholas Ridgely, Esq., is a layman from Delaware. In April, 1786, a meeting of the congregation was held, which has all the appearance of a revival and the first step of a new departure. Two wardens and twelve vestrymen were elected,—Wardens, Nicholas Ridgely, John Pryor; Vestrymen, George Truit, John Banning, Joseph Taylor, Thomas Rodney, Joshua Clayton, John Clayton, Thomas Nixon, Vincent Loockerman, John Bell, Jr., Charles Nixon, William Brown and Charles Ridgely. Benjamin Crooks was appointed sexton, at an annual allowance of five pounds, and also the sum of fifty shillings for serving occasionally as clerk to this congregation. Regulations were made with regard to burial in the church-yard; steps taken to settle with James Sykes, Esq., for the glebe, and a rule made with regard to those "travelling ministers who may desire admittance into this church to preach or teach." Soon afterwards the pews were rated,—three pounds annually for the double pews and one pound ten for single pews.

After consultation with St. Peter's Church at Duck Creek Cross-Roads it was determined to request Mr. Nicholas Ridgely, when he attends the convention in Philadelphia, to inquire for "a clergyman of piety, religion, morality and sound principles, who hath been regularly ordained and can show proper testimonials of his being a strict member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and on the faith of this vestry to assure him of at least one hundred pounds, exclusive of the rent of the glebe." Such an one they found in the person of the Rev. Samuel Roe, who exhibited credentials of having been ordained by Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut. He had "joined the people called Methodists, but had adhered to them as long as they attended strictly to the doctrines and principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and no longer." After hearing him preach, and further consultation with Rock Creek Church, the "good opportunity" was embraced, and it was resolved to raise the sum of three hundred pounds for one year's service in the said churches—two hundred pounds by the congregation of Christ Church and one hundred pounds by the congregation of St. Peter's. There are a few more brief records of this year, but none afterwards until 1794. From other documents we gather that the conventions of 1786 and the following years were held in Dover, but I do not know that Mr. Roe's name is mentioned in them, and it is not certain that his rectorship lasted beyond the year. It would seem probable that at least he remained here, for he died in 1791, and was buried in Christ Church-yard. The

inscription reads: "To the memory of the Rev. Samuel Roe, who departed this life February 8th, 1791, in the 35th year of his age. He was a faithful pastor, a fond husband and an indulgent parent."

To this period of what we suppose to have been Mr. Roe's rectorship belongs a curious document, which we could perhaps better understand if we knew more about the state of the parish. For fifty years this church had been standing and this burial-ground in use; in 1788 we gather that regular services were held here. And yet in that year Elizabeth Pryor made her will and gave in trust to her son, John Pryor, "one acre of ground, with the house thereon situate, to have and to hold in trust, that is to say as soon as sufficient funds are provided and a sufficient number of persons to form a congregation, being members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to erect and build thereon a church and to lay off the said acre for a graveyard," and lying, by the description, on the north side of North Street, east of State, and just about where the livery stable now stands, just two short squares from this church. What does it mean?

From this period on for seventy years the records are meagre and occasional. In 1791 the Rev. George Dashiell was in charge of the congregation, in 1794 the Rev. Walter C. Gardiner. The parish is mentioned occasionally in the convention journals—in 1810, 1816, 1819.

In 1818 the Rev. Henry R. Judah is minister of the congregation, officiating every second Sunday, at a salary of \$400 per year. In 1822 the convention journal reports that there are about twenty families attached to Christ Church, Dover, and the parish could support an unmarried clergyman, especially if he could support himself by teaching. In 1824 the Rev. Christian F. Couai was rector of the parish; 1830 to 1833, the Rev. Robert Piggott; 1833, the Rev. Daniel Higbee; 1836, the Rev. H. P. McCallum. While Mr. Piggott was in charge there are nine communicants reported, in 1834 only four, and the congregation is "in a state of apathy," where it remained for twenty-five years, only partially disturbed by the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Carpenter, who, in 1850, held an afternoon service on alternate Sundays with encouraging attendance. In 1853, celebrated the Lord's Supper for the first time after many years to four communicants. The next year is obliged to reduce the services to monthly, and the next year he is gone. From his consecration, in 1841, Bishop Lee mentions and laments "the forlorn and uncomfortable condition of the time-worn Church, and the neglected state of the burial-yard, and hopes that the aspect of dilapidation and neglect may be removed," and on his occasional visits to Dover preached in the Court-House.

In 1859, through the efforts of the Rev. Samuel C. Brinckle, of Christ Church, Christiana, and the Rev. Julius C. Grammer, of St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, an earnest effort was made to revive the old parish. An appeal was made in convention and liberally re-

sponded to. The Rev. Marshall Smith was called as rector, and the church was repaired and restored. The glebe was sold and \$1800 of the price was used in repairing the church. It was consecrated on Ascension Day, 1860, and in the convention of that year the rector reports that he found two communicants, and that the present number was five.

The alterations made in 1859 entirely changed the internal appearance of the church, and somewhat the external also. Recent alterations have changed it still more. The original entrance was on the south side, under a gallery which extended along that side, and was lighted by a window in the east end of the church and entered, as now, from the northwest corner. The high pews were in blocks and floored, but the aisles were laid in brick. The chancel was at the east end, merely railed off; the pulpit and reading-desk and clerk's desk being high up on the north wall, while over all hung the sounding-board, suspended by a heavy iron rod. The only fire originally provided for was in the vestry-room. Long before 1859 the original bell had disappeared and left no trace of sound behind it, nor is there any record or knowledge of the place in which, in 1760, it "ornamented the church." The present bell is the bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth Worrell, who died in 1876. The chancel was added in 1887.

From 1859 to 1887 the rectors have been:

Rev. Marshall B. Smith.....	1859-60
Rev. John Crocker White.....	1860-62
Rev. T. Gardiner Littell.....	1863-67
Rev. Lucius Sweetland.....	1867
Rev. Edward H. True.....	1868-69
Rev. James Hoskins.....	1870-71
Rev. Samuel McElwee.....	1871-73
Rev. Lewis W. Gibson.....	1873-87

Mr. Neill built a small parsonage house on the glebe about 1745. Mr. Inglis lived in his own house on the corner opposite the present rectory. During Mr. True's rectorship a small property was purchased on South State Street, and the \$1200 which remained of the glebe was sunk in it,—an \$800 mortgage eating up the \$1200 payment in about six years. In 1879 the present rectory was purchased.

The growth of the parish has been encouraging, though the location of the church at the southeast corner of the town, while the growth of the town is entirely to the northwest, is very much against it. The number of communicants reported is—1860, five; 1862, eight; 1866, twenty-five; 1869, fifty-eight; 1871, thirty-five; 1873, forty-two; 1887, one hundred and two. The present wardens are James Kirk and Thos. O. Calbreth; Vestrymen, Dr. Henry Ridgely, Hon. Jos. P. Comegys, A. B. Richardson, Edward Ridgely, William Denney, T. K. Jones, Dr. L. H. Bishop.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.¹—As early as 1711 there were in Dover a goodly number of Presbyterians. At this time Arthur Medstone, or Meston, claimed that "the greater number of the people" here were Presbyterians. The Church of England's Vener-

able Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts had sent a Rev. Mr. Henderson as a missionary. Medstone thought that the greater number being Presbyterians, they might as well bring in a Presbyterian minister as Mr. Henderson; and he accordingly raised scruples against his credentials. This is learned from the Venerable Society's documents. From the same source it is found that four years afterwards, in 1715, the Presbyterians were on the point of practically dispossessing their then ecclesiastical opponents, the Episcopalians. The Venerable Society's missionary at New Castle wrote that the Episcopal Church at Dover Hundred were "about settling a Presbyterian teacher in their church, but that design was entirely ruined by his preaching among them that very Sunday the Dissenters were to take possession." In 1717 complaint was again made by "the representation of the Episcopal clergy of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex", that the Episcopal Church in Kent, and that in Sussex were then in danger of "dispersion by reason of assiduous Dissenters" or Presbyterians. The Presbyterian element was a strong and growing one evidently. This the records of their rivals of that day indicate. And from the records of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, which was then the only Presbytery in the church, it is learned that in the county, if not in Dover, there were Presbyterians enough to command the attention and care of the Presbytery. As early as September 8, 1714, it appointed one of its members, Rev. James Anderson, "to supply the people of the county with preaching one Sabbath a month until its next meeting," a year after. At the expiration of the year, so great were the needs and desires of the people still for the ministrations of the gospel after the Presbyterian order, that the Presbytery sent Mr. Gelston, a licentiate, to supply them. The following year, 1716, it appointed Revs. Davis, Gillespie, Witherspoon, Evans and Anderson as supplies for them, and the next year, 1717, it appointed as a supply Mr. Robert Cross, a probationer, who, according to Webster's History, p. 397, served them "monthly for several years."

The conditions for the growth of Presbyterianism could not have been very favorable during these years. And yet it must have been developing comparatively rapidly, for in 1722 a petition of the Episcopalians recites that a great number of their people had gone over to the Presbyterians and Quakers, leaving the Episcopalian house of worship empty and filling the "meeting-houses," or Presbyterian and Quaker places of worship. A year later, May 8, 1723, the Presbyterians of the county were strong enough to ask the Presbytery to appoint them a minister who should serve them the whole of his time instead of monthly. Had it been possible for them to secure the regular services of a worthy man they apparently would gladly have done so. But ministers were scarce in those days, and though the people continued to supplicate the Presbytery from time to time, they had to be con-

¹ Compiled from a historical discourse delivered, October 23, 1887, by Rev. J. F. Stoncipher, pastor.

tent with occasional supplies until in 1726. On September 13th of that year, however, the Presbytery ordered a Mr. Cook, or rather McCook, a licentiate, to "supply the people of Kent, on Delaware, for ordinary (*i. e.*, regularly) until its next meeting." At its next meeting, in November, the same order was repeated in response to a supplication from the people; and at its next meeting, March 28, 1727, placed in Mr. McCook's hands a regularly prepared call "from the people of the Presbyterian persuasion in the county of Kent, on Delaware," for his services as pastor.

This call Mr. McCook at length accepted, and the Presbytery ordained and installed him on the 7th of June following, 1727. In his ordination services there was a feature which seems to have been common in those days, but which has so long since passed out of use as to be of sufficient interest to specially mention. When the examinations had all been completed and approved, and when the time had arrived for the solemn act of ordination, "a proclamation was made three times at the door of the meeting-house that if any person had anything to object against the ordaining of Mr. McCook they should then make it known." But no objection was made, and he was duly ordained and installed, June 8, 1727, the first regular pastor the Presbyterians of Kent County ever had.

From the Presbytery's records of this and somewhat earlier date it is found that there was a Presbyterian congregation at Duck Creek, or Smyrna, and at a place called St. Jones'. From the old deed-books in the county recorder's office we find (volume i., H, p. 225) that there was a Presbyterian meeting-house standing in Murtherkill Hundred, February 14, 1725, and the church organization there continued in existence until 1818 or later. Of these churches or congregations doubtless McCook was pastor. Dover is not mentioned as Dover in those earlier records. We find no specific documentary mention of the church until 1743. Gillett, in his "History of the Presbyterian Church," says (foot-note, volume i., p. 98): "Dover, St. Jones' and 'People of Kent' are all the same congregation—Dover;" and "this congregation is on the records in 1714." Again he says (foot-note, volume i., p. 42): "St. Jones' is now Dove^r, on Jones', anciently St. Jones' Creek, in St. Jones', now Kent County, Delaware."

If he is correct as to "St. Jones'" being then Dover, it is explicit written evidence of the existence of Dover Church as early as September 18, 1723, or possibly March 12, 1722. But he gives no reason for his statements; and, as far as the St. Jones' Church is concerned, we think he is mistaken, for it is mentioned in the Presbyterian records, in connection with the Murtherkill and Three Runs (or Milford) Churches, as constituting the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. McKee in 1793—a time when Dover Church had its own individuality well established and was often mentioned in the same records. St. Jones' Church was probably located some place down the creek,

where in early days there was a somewhat thickly-inhabited section of country, and it ceased to exist entirely about the close of the last century. Nevertheless, Dover had a Presbyterian congregation in Mr. McCook's days, and probably in those days when the supplies were sent by the Presbytery to meet the destitution of Kent. Arthur Medstone and his Presbyterian associates, constituting "the greatest number of the people" in 1711, would probably soon after have constituted such a church in Dover as they had in those early days. There were enough of them to do so, and he at least seems to have had interest enough to urge them to do so. But if this was not done as early as 1711, it certainly looks very much as if it had been done in 1715, when the Dissenters or Presbyterians came so very near taking possession of the Episcopal Church. Then, moreover, we have this further evidence of the probability of such an early formation of a Presbyterian Church in Dover. The town was laid out in 1717. On the plot of the town now in the recorder's office, made in 1740-41, which claims to be a copy of the earlier plot, there are marked off two squares of ground. One is called "Church Square," where the Episcopalian Church now stands, and the other "Meeting-House Square," where this church now stands. Meeting-houses were the names given to the places where Presbyterians worshipped. If this plot of ground was thus set apart when the town was laid out, as seems probable, then is not the inference allowable that at that time there was a body of Presbyterians needing or using it for a house of worship? It is probable that the beginnings of the church were as far back as 1714. And this being so, it follows as a matter of course that Rev. Archibald McCook was its pastor, and, as the first pastor of the Presbyterians in Kent County, its first pastor. He had other churches in the county under his care, but he also had Dover Church. But his was not a long pastorate. In a little over two years after his installation he died, 1729. How long it was after his death until the churches had another pastor is not ascertained. After having supplies for a couple of years they called Robert Cathcart, but he declined their call. Whether they were any more successful with others for a long time is unknown, as the Presbyterian records from 1730 to 1758 have been destroyed, and but little information can now be gleaned from other sources as to most of that period.

By 1741, however, they seem to have had a minister; for in September of that year Rev. Arthur Usher, the missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, reports the dissenting minister as being made uneasy by the attendance of his people at Mr. Usher's church, which they constantly did when their minister did not preach in town. Who that minister was it can only be conjectured; but it is not improbable that it was Rev. Robt. Jamison, who preached near Smyrna, apparently from 1734 until his death in 1744, and who is men-

tioned as the minister of this church in 1743. Perhaps he was the minister in Dover during the whole decade before his death. Perhaps he had charge of all the Presbyterian congregations in the county; for in the spring of the year after his death Rev. Mr. Morris, the Episcopalian minister, wrote that the Dissenters had "no teacher in either Kent or Sussex counties," and were obliged to attend his church. Certainly, at all events, Dover enjoyed his ministrations part of the time mentioned; for the deed for the ground on which the church now stands, and on which a church then stood, given May 12, 1743, by the town commissioners, to obviate all difficulty as to title, was given to "Robert Jamison, minister, and John Caton and Robert Bohanan, elders of the Presbyterian congregation in and about Dover."

Robert Jamison remained pastor until his death, which occurred about 1744. During his charge the division in the church occurred, and the Old and New Side parties each had their members in most all of the churches. It is not positively known, but as the Rev. Mr. Jamison was a member of the Old Side, it is fair to presume that the greater part at least of his congregation were with him.

In about five years after Jamison's death we find the people uniting in a call to a man who became their pastor, and who served them faithfully and well for more than forty-two years. That man was the Rev. Jno. Miller, whose body lies in the church-yard.

He was a native of Boston and educated there. In May, 1748, he was licensed to preach by the Boston Congregational Association, and soon after visited Maryland and Delaware. The united congregations of Dover and Smyrna called him March 29, 1749, and on April 26th the association ordained him and sent him to Dover to become the pastor of the churches. What his salary was to be we are not told; but probably little was promised at first and really less given afterwards. Tradition says that when urged to accept the call, he put the natural question "How am I to live?" and then Chancellor Killen, who was much pleased with Mr. Miller and very desirous of his coming, presented him with the farm four miles north of Dover, on the State road, on which he afterwards lived during all his ministry, and then added to his gift a horse, saddled and bridled. Had it not been for this he probably could not have lived and labored even as he did; for from the Presbytery's records in 1766, it appears that the churches were not supporting him at all adequately. Two years before that he had agreed with them on a yearly salary of £50 (\$133.33) at Dover and £40 (\$106.66) at Smyrna; but even that meagre amount was not near all paid at either place, and the balance had to be remitted. So shamefully remiss were the churches, indeed, that Presbytery had to "put them in mind not only of their injustice to Mr. Miller, but also of their disregard of the gospel and their want of generosity and public spirit." Whether the Presbytery's interference improved matters in this regard

is not stated. But somehow Mr. Miller managed to eke out an existence for himself and family, and even to give to all his five sons who had reached mature age a liberal education, and to collect for himself what was in those days a large library. He was a friend of learning, an untiring student and a fine scholar. Owing to the disturbed condition of the church at large, when he came to Dover he did not identify himself with either the "Old Side" or "New Side" party, until in 1757, when he became a member of the "Old Side" Presbytery of New Castle; but after that he was a punctual attendant on church judicatories as long as he lived, and twice he was elected moderator of the old synod, then the highest judicatory of the church, thus having an honor which it is believed has been conferred in one other instance only, in the whole course of the history of the Presbyterian Church. Several times he was the moderator of his Presbytery, and in its deliberations he took an active part.

Politically he was a zealous and uncompromising Whig and an ardent defender of the cause of the American colonies. "Several days before the Declaration of Independence, he so far anticipated the spirit of that decisive measure as to address his people from that significant text, indicative enough of his own views, 'we have no part in David, nor any inheritance in the son of Jesse, to your tents, O Israel!'" His eldest son, John, was a surgeon in the American army, and one of his elders in this church. To his dying day he was interested in public affairs, and zealous for civil and religious freedom, and on account of his learning, ability and wisdom, he had great influence in church and State.

July 22, 1791, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, he rested from his labors. During those long years of his pastorate perhaps there was much in the church that would now greatly interest us, but unfortunately it has nearly all been forgotten. Doubtless the good man had much besides poverty and sickness, of which he had his full share. In a meeting of the Presbytery in his own church, in Dover, February 1, 1763, two of the members of his congregation in Smyrna made complaint against him for introducing and singing Dr. Watts' version of David's Psalms in that congregation, contrary to their opinion. But when the complaint was considered, it was not sustained, and the complainants were complained against by the Presbytery for an abusive insult to the Presbytery, which it was thought proceeded from drunkenness. But even this did not effectually silence the Smyrna accusers of Mr. Miller, for in a little over two years afterwards one of them renewed his complaint, supporting it by a petition with forged names, but of course only succeeded in giving his pastor trouble. Watts' version of the Psalms continued to be used in Smyrna. In Dover they still held on to Rouse's version as late as May 9, 1770.

But doubtless, like every other pastor, Mr. Miller found something all along his course to gratify him.

Especially gratified was he when his Dover people concluded that their old log church, which stood just south of this one, had served its day, and they would replace it with a more comely brick one. This they did the year before his death; for August 16, 1790, he writes, saying that an express had come for him to go immediately to Dover, to lay the corner brick of the new church erecting there. Whether he had the pleasure of seeing it made ready for occupancy is not known. But certainly he could have worshipped within these walls but few times, if, indeed, at all. His death occurred the July following the laying of the corner brick.

By his death the church again became pastorless, and such was practically its condition for over fifty years. His son Samuel, who afterwards became the renowned Professor Miller, of Princeton Seminary, was at the time a student of divinity. October 12th, of that year (1791), the Presbytery of Lewes licensed him to preach, and appointed him to fill his father's pulpit on the second and third succeeding Sabbaths. The following April the church presented him a regular call, in the hope that they might at once secure him as his father's successor.

In the mean time the United Presbyterian congregations in New York had also heard and called him to become their pastor, and after six months' consideration, during part of which time he supplied Dover and Smyrna, he decided to return the Dover call and accept the one from New York. And soon after that he delivered his valedictory to the Dover congregation, commending them in it for their active and exemplary zeal in erecting a church, diligent exertions to establish the worship of God regularly, and care to revive the congregation and watch over its various interests.

Thus they were left again without a minister, and without any one in prospect. The following April (1793), however, we find them exerting themselves to secure one. Mr. Francis McMullen Gardner was sent to Presbytery by them with "an address and supplication," in response to which Presbytery gave them liberty to apply to any Presbytery "they may choose for supplies, or for a young man to preach with a view to settlement, and recommended it to any member of the Presbytery who can make it convenient to preach occasionally."

But in October following they were still without a pastor, though able with Smyrna "to maintain a minister," and they asked Presbytery for supplies, especially for Messrs. McKee and Hindman, both of whom were sent for a few days. August 14, 1794, this was still their state.

Some time between that date and March 20, 1798, however, they came across one Rev. John C. Brush, who had been a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and they unanimously called him. But, unfortunately, he was not sound in the faith, having taken up the erroneous views of Dr. Priestly. Upon his informing the Presbytery of this, they came to

the conclusion that "neither he, nor any other person holding such sentiments, should be sanctioned by them to preach in any of the churches under their care." Notwithstanding this, however, he continued to preach in these churches, and September 1st following, Presbytery, finding him still unchanged in his views and purposes, decided to inform the churches that it was their opinion that they "ought not to countenance the ministration of Mr. Brush, or allow him to preach in their churches unless he joins the Presbytery and adopt the confession of Faith and Discipline." This action was conveyed to the church and "produced the desired effect," i. e., resulted in the removal of Mr. Brush. After this but little is known about the church for at least twenty years, and probably this is so, because it was practically extinct during that period. In the Presbyterial records of April 6, 1819, it is said that "the congregation of Dover and the Three Runs (or Milford), were for some time considered extinct." And in a memoir of Mrs. Leah W. Morris, published December, 1826, and January, 1827, it is said that Brush "scattered instead of edifying the flock, and so paralyzing was his influence upon the interest of religion that many seriously disposed persons, who were formerly attached to the Presbyterian Church, observing such a want of piety among the Presbyterians of Dover, broke off their connection with them and united themselves with the Methodist society. And by the deaths and removal of the members of the church it continued to diminish, until it was finally extinguished."

October 24, 1818, Rev. Elisha P. Swift came and began to labor for the resuscitation of the church. He also included in his field Milford. April 6th following he united with the Presbytery of New Castle, and reported that he had reorganized these churches as one church with one session; and they were then taken under the care of the Presbytery. At that meeting Dover presented a call for Mr. Swift. This he held until the September meeting of the Presbytery, when he declined it, and was granted a dismissal to the Presbytery of Redstone, and very soon afterwards he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, leaving Dover barely resuscitated. Probably it at once relapsed into its former dead state. At all events, the memoir of Mrs. Morris states that when she came to Dover, in 1823, "there was no Presbyterian Church whose privileges she could enjoy, and no preaching by ministers of her communion except once or twice a year when some missionary passed along." This state of things continued until the spring of 1825, when, principally through Mrs. Morris' importunity, personal influence and liberal benefaction, the gospel was once more preached stately in the church. For a long time the occasional Presbyterian service had been held in the State-House, but on May 15th the church was again opened and occupied. Who the minister was at that time we have not ascertained, but it was probably Rev. Alexander Campbell. He certainly was a minister in the early part of 1827, for

he is well remembered. And his term of service, which appears to have been somewhat protracted, must have been before rather than after that date. How long Campbell remained after 1827 is not known.

From November 9, 1831, until about December 2d, the convention which framed the present Constitution of Delaware held its sessions in this church. For cleaning and fitting up the building it allowed James B. McComb three hundred dollars. That the church was used for worship at all at that time seems improbable. About that time the Legislature of the State appointed Hon. John M. Clayton, Elias Naudain and Dr. W. W. Morris trustees to care for the property, inasmuch as there was no congregation to do so. From December 1, 1834, to December 13, 1835, the now venerable Dr. John Patton labored as stated supply. He writes that the church was run down, and he could find only two members and no records. Dr. Morris, he says, was acting as trustee. In October, 1835, he, with Dr. E. W. Gilbert, "reorganized the church with ten members, and ordained and installed as elders Elias Naudain and his brother, Dr. Andrew Naudain." This, the reorganized church, they had enrolled in the newly-formed Presbytery of Wilmington, which was composed of men who, like Dr. Gilbert and Dr. Patton, were in sympathy with the views of what in 1837 became the New School branch of the church. But soon Mr. Patton left this field, and until 1843 the church might be said to have had a merely nominal existence. In 1837 the Presbytery of Wilmington reported it to the General Assembly as one of the churches under its care, and having thirteen members, but without a pastor. The same year the Presbytery of Lewes reports it to the Assembly as one of the churches under its care. In the years following until 1840, the Presbytery of Lewes still included it in its reports to the Assembly, and occasionally it sent Rev. Mr. Fries as a supply. But after 1840 it seems to have regarded Dover as a defunct church, and it no longer even carried its name on the roll.

But there were still some Presbyterians in Dover. In the spring of 1843 Dr. Morris sent up to the Presbytery of New Castle a letter which, together with a statement with respect to the destitution of Dover, was presented by a Mr. Johns. In response the Presbytery appointed monthly supplies for the ensuing half-year. At the end of that time the Presbytery requested Mr. Thomas G. Murphey, then a licentiate of the Second Presbytery of New York, to act as stated supply of the church for three months from November 1st, with the understanding that "in case it should be agreeable to the people of Dover and himself, he should continue to supply them after the three months had expired." This was agreeable, and he continued their supply. The following spring (1844) Elder Elias Naudain wrote the Presbytery informing it "that the church in Dover, which had been for a number of years nearly extinct, had been re-

suscitated and requested to be taken under the care of the Presbytery;" this was done and Dover enrolled. Leave was then granted the church to procure the services of Mr. Murphey for the next six months, and it was recommended to the Board of Missions for three hundred dollars for the coming year. A month afterward, May 10, 1844, the church made out a call for Mr. Murphey, naming as his salary one hundred and seventy-five dollars a year, the year to begin with the past February 1st.

June 27th he was received into the Presbytery and the call was placed into his hands and by him accepted. On June 24th he was ordained and installed as pastor. Subsequently he became pastor of the Smyrna Church also, serving it with this until October 4, 1859. October 12, 1860, his relation as pastor to this church was dissolved. During the period of this pastorate the church was twice left entirely without an elder. Elias Naudain, who had been ordained an elder in 1835, by Rev. John Patton, died March 12, 1849; and Haddon Smith, who after that became an elder, his name appearing on record as a member of the Session September 29, 1849, died October 18, 1855. On April 19, 1857, Mr. Jones, and on October 30, 1859, Mr. Nicholson, the present members of the Session, were ordained. For a little over a year after Mr. Murphey ceased to be pastor the church was vacant. During that interval Rev. Thos. B. Bradford was the moderator of the Session. On November 27, 1861, a call was given through the Presbytery to Mr. J. J. Pomeroy, till then a licentiate of the Presbytery of Carlisle. This was by him accepted, and on the following day he was duly ordained and installed. His pastorate, however, was brief, terminating by his release October 31st. of the following year. Six months later, April 2, 1863, Rev. Cyrus Huntington was called, and on May 11th following he was formally installed as pastor, which office he held until his death, April 15, 1883. From October 4th following, the present pastor, the Rev. John F. Stonecipher, has served the congregation. The increase in the membership of the church from those days when Mr. Murphy, in the beginning of his pastorate, could only report a grand total of sixteen—but four of whom were men—to these days, when we report one hundred and twenty-seven, deserves to be mentioned. So does the increase in the benevolent contributions from tens of dollars to hundreds. So does the acquisition of the beautiful and useful chapel in 1880.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—It is stated that in 1830, Jonathan Stites and family were the only Baptists in or near Dover. In 1832, George Parris, a Baptist, moved with his family from New Jersey to the neighborhood. A few years later the Rev. John P. Thompson was sent to this region as a missionary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. He labored with the people until 1847, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John P. Walter, a missionary of the society. His salary was three hundred dollars

a year, of which the society paid one hundred dollars, the Second Baptist Church of Wilmington one hundred dollars and George Parris one hundred dollars. Jonathan Stites and George Parris purchased a lot on the south side of the public square, and in 1850 started a subscription to build a church, each contributing five hundred dollars. The corner-stone of the church was laid September 8, 1850, by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, then of Philadelphia. The basement was completed in the winter of 1851-52 and dedicated January 25, 1852. A call had been extended to other churches to organize a church at that time. The roads were bad and the day stormy, and the delegates from Wilmington were the only ones present. The church was constituted with eight members—Jonathan and Mary Stites, George and Jane Parris, George P. and Ruth H. Barker, Mrs. Eliza Walker and Mrs. Beulah McGonigal. The Rev. J. P. Walter extended the right hand of fellowship. Meetings were held in March and April following, and as the result, eleven persons were baptized and became members of the church viz.: John Q. A. Adams, Mary McBride, Elizabeth Jones, Sarah Hall, Grace Nowell, Samuel, Eliza Ann and Jane Nowell, Francis A. Connelly, Raymond and Elizabeth Wheatley. The upper part of the house was dedicated in January 1853. The pastors of the church, from the organization to the present, are here given: John P. Walter, resigned July 1, 1852; D. A. Nichols, 1852 to latter part of 1853; E. R. Hera, 1854; C. J. Hopkins, three months, in 1859; H. C. Putnam, from 1861 to September 20, 1863. In 1866 the Rev. D. B. Purinton was sent to Dover and vicinity by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and resigned in 1868. He was succeeded by the Rev. O. F. Flippo, who served two years, and resigned September 15, 1870, to become a missionary for the State of Delaware, and to give attention to Wyoming Institute, which he was then endeavoring to purchase for the Baptists. The church was without a pastor for some time, and has been served since by the Rev. Charles A. Harris, February 27, 1873, to September 27, 1873; Rev. J. J. Reeden, April 15, 1875, to October 1, 1876; Rev. B. G. Parker, October 29, 1876, to 1881; Rev. Henry Tratt, one year; Rev. James Trickett; Rev. J. C. Miller, November, 1885, to July, 1887. Rev. Mr. Williams accepted the pastorate in September, 1887. The church has a membership of about one hundred.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.¹—The foundation-stone of the present church was laid by Rt. Rev. Thos. Becker, first bishop of the diocese of Wilmington, in November, 1870,—Rev. Edward Taylor, pastor. The building, of Gothic architecture, was completed the following year at a cost of nearly twenty thousand dollars, and is at present completely out of debt.

Rev. Ed. Taylor was succeeded by the Rev. John Lyons, in August, 1879; Rev. George Bradford, in 1880; Rev. Wm. Bermingham, in 1884; and Rev.

¹ Prepared by the Rev. Joseph Graf.

Joseph Graf in 1887, under the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. A. Curtis, D.D., second bishop of Wilmington.

To the parish of the Holy Cross are attached the congregations at Smyrna and Magnolia, and the mission-stations of Salisbury, Westover, Princess Anne, Berlin, Ocean City and Cape Charles City, which places are visited monthly by the rector of the Dover Parish. The whole congregation numbers about three hundred members.

METHODISM IN DOVER.²—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Dover was organized on September 13, 1778. The first sermon preached in the town by a Methodist minister was delivered by Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, from the steps of the old academy that stood in the southern part of the town, near where the Farmers' Bank is now situated, on September 12, 1778. Concerning the labors of Garrettson here, Stevens, in his "History of American Methodism," says: "He began his labors in Dover amid a storm of opposition in the latter part of 1778. He had been invited thither by a gentleman who had been profited by his ministry elsewhere.³ Hardly had he dismounted from his horse when the mob gathered, crying out, 'He is a Tory; hang him, hang him!'" While others shouted in his defense. Hundreds of clamorous voices resounded around him. "I was in a fair way," says he, "to be torn in pieces."

He was rescued, however, by some friendly gentlemen, one of whom (Mr. Smithers), taking him by the hand, and leading him to the steps of the academy, bade him preach, and declared he would stand by him. The evangelist cried aloud to the multitude. He was heard through most of the town. The crowd wept. One person sitting in a window a quarter of a mile distant, was alarmed by the truth and afterward converted. More than twenty of his hearers were awakened. The ringleader of the mob repented and betook himself to the reading of the Bible, and "never again persecuted the children of God." Garrettson preached repeatedly in the town, formed a society (September 13, 1778), and "the Lord was with them, spreading the word and converting many souls." The preaching was at this time established at Mr. Hilliard's, above Dover.

The first church edifice owned by this society was built by Richard Bassett, Esq., afterwards Governor of the State of Delaware, and who was himself a member of the society. The house cost about two thousand dollars, one-half of which Mr. Bassett generously donated to the society. It was located at the north-west corner of North and Queen Streets. The entire lot is now used as a cemetery. The original trustees of the property—i.e., the building—were Richard Bassett, Benoni Harris, Jno. Willbank, Jno. Lowber and Joseph Harper. The lot of ground on which the church stood was donated for that purpose by Vincent Loockerman to the following trustees, viz.: Jno.

² Contributed by Rev. Thomas E. Terry.

³ Nathaniel Smithers, Esq., father of Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Delaware.

Pryer, Jr., Richard Lockwood, William Kirkley, Major Taylor and James Hull. The deed for the ground is dated June 1, 1782. The society was incorporated in 1799, and in honor of the founder of Methodism it was called Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. In this first church edifice many of the fathers of Methodism labored, among them Dr. Thomas Coke, Freeborn Garrettson, "Father Connelly" and others, and of the bishops, the following visited Dover and preached there, viz.: Bishops Asbury, Whatcoat, McKendree, George and Emory. Bishop Whatcoat died here in 1806, and his remains were buried under the altar of the old church, and when the building was afterwards torn down, a suitable monument was erected over his grave to mark the spot.

The old church building was torn down and the new one erected on the present site on State Street in 1850, most of the bricks from the old edifice being used in building the new. The lecture-room of the present building was dedicated on Sunday, February 9, 1851. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Rev. Charles I. Thompson, from Gen. 28: 16, 17. Since it was first built the house has been enlarged twice, once in 1870 and again in 1884. The seating capacity of the present audience-room is about six hundred. Present membership (1887), 559.

During the year 1887 the society undertook the work of erecting a chapel in the western part of the town for the convenience of the people living there, and Edwin M. Stevenson, Esq., a member of the church, having donated for that purpose a lot of ground situated at the corner of Governor's Avenue and Mary Street, the society built a neat chapel with a seating capacity of about two hundred, and it was dedicated on Sunday, October 2, 1887.

In addition to the property already referred to, the society owns a handsome parsonage property, conveniently located alongside of the church, and it is furnished with all the modern appliances necessary for the comfort of the ministers' family. Also the church has recently bought and laid out a handsome cemetery on the north side of the town, containing about five acres. The aggregate worth of real estate held by the church is about thirty-one thousand dollars.

The Sunday-school connected with the church is one of the strongest and most prosperous in the State. At first there was organized a union school and it met in what was at that time the town academy, at the southern terminus of State Street. This school was organized by Hon. Willard Hall (afterward Judge Hall), Dr. Martin W. Bates and a gentleman named A. Strong, about A. D. 1826. The school was undenominational, and after an existence of about four years was abandoned, Messrs. Hall and Strong having removed from Dover and Dr. Bates having given up the enterprise. During the year 1830, however, Mrs. Ann Clark Sipple collected the children together and organized the school in the Methodist Church, and

Mrs. Sipple herself was elected the first superintendent, and from that time on to the present the school has continued to increase until it now numbers sixty officers and teachers, with about six hundred scholars. In 1856 Mrs. Elizabeth Davis Burton, who was assistant superintendent of the school, suggested the organization of an infant department in the school, and the organization was effected with Mrs. Sallie Ann Ridgeley as superintendent, an office which she retained until her death, in the spring of 1887.

During the history of the church the following ministers have been stationed here as pastors in charge, viz.:

William Glendinning.....	1783	William Ryder.....	1820
Nelson Reed.....	1784	Atward White.....	1821
Samuel Dudley.....	1785	William Torbert.....	1822
Ira Ellis.....	1786	John Smith.....	1823
Jacob Brush.....	1787	Solomon Higgins.....	1824-25
George Moore.....	1788	James Bateman.....	1826-27
William Thomas.....	1789	Daniel Lamdin.....	1828
Christopher Spry.....	1790	William Bishop.....	1829-30
Thomas Foster.....	1791	Solomon Sharp.....	1831-32
Walter Fountain.....	1792	William Barnes.....	1833-34
John Wilburn.....	1793	J. Buckley.....	1835
John Wilburn.....	1794	J. H. McFarland.....	1836
William Hunter.....	1795	Eliphalet Reed.....	1837-38
John Smith.....	1796	Levi Storke.....	1839
Joseph Whitty.....	1797	Joshua Humphries.....	1840-41
Thomas Jackson.....	1798	Ignatius T. Cooper.....	1842-43
Daniel Crouch.....	1799	Enos R. Williams.....	1844-45
Archibald Foster.....	1800	Henry Sutton.....	1846-47
William Bishop.....	1801	James Allen.....	1848
T. Smith.....	1802	Goldsmit D. Carrow.....	1849-50
William Hunter.....	1803	John D. Hazard.....	1851-52
Ephraim Chambers.....	1804	Henry E. Gilroy.....	1853-54
Richard Lyon.....	1805	Charles Karner.....	1855-56
Henry Bush.....	1806	William C. Robinson.....	1857-58
Joseph Aydelott.....	1807	Charles Cook.....	1859-60
Henry White.....	1808	John D. Curtis.....	1861-62
Thomas Walker.....	1809	Thomas J. Thompson.....	1863-64
John Sharpley.....	1810	Henry Colclazer.....	1865-67
Dora Melvin.....	1811	James H. Lightbourn.....	1868-70
Asa Smith.....	1812	James B. Mc-rmitt.....	1871-72
William Bishop.....	1813	George D. Watson.....	1873-74
James Ridgway.....	1814	John H. Caldwell.....	1875-77
James Ridgway.....	1815	William P. Davis.....	1878-80
James Moore.....	1816	John H. Caldwell.....	1881-83
Charles Reed.....	1817-18	Thomas E. Martindale.....	1884-86
Thomas Miller.....	1819	Thomas E. Terry.....	1887

WHATCOAT METHODIST CHURCH (col.).—The first meeting-house erected by the colored people in Dover was built in 1852, on the southwest corner of the old church-yard and burying-ground of the Methodists. The house was used until 1872, when a new church building (and the present one) was erected west of it on the same lot, and the old church was removed to the south side of North Street, and fitted up for a parsonage, and is still used for that purpose. The church building was neatly frescoed and painted in the summer of 1887. Before 1852 there was no separate organization of the colored people, but in that year the society was organized, taking the name of Bishop Whatcoat, who is buried in the yard on which their church is erected.¹

¹ Rev. Richard Whatcoat, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in the parish of Quinton, England, February 23, 1736. He was ordained in September, 1784, by John Wesley and, accompanied by Dr. Coke, landed in America the 3d day of November following.

The first pastor was the Rev. Prince Lewis, who served for several years. In 1857, under Bishop Scott, a local Conference was organized, since which time the following pastors have served the congregation; 1857, Revs. Ebenezer Songs; 1859, Isaiah Broughton; 1861, Nathan Young; 1863, John G. Manlove; 1864 (Delaware Conference organized), J. W. Saunders; 1866, John W. Sisco; 1868, Joshua Brinkle; 1869, Harrison Rich; 1871, Solomon Cooper; 1874, J. D. Elbert; 1876, Lewis T. Cox; 1878, John H. Holland; 1880, W. M. Webb; 1883, J. E. Webb; 1886, the Rev. A. Brown, who is the present pastor.

The society has at present one hundred and fifty members.

THE BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH (colored) was established in 1873 and erected a chapel on Kirkwood Street. The society has about eighty members. The pastors who have served the church are as follows:

Revs. William Davis, Richard Barney, Leonard Patterson, Thomas Moore, Abram Buckley, Thomas Davis, Thomas Cuff and the present pastor, the Rev. Charles H. Ferrier.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—A number of colored people from the Methodist congregation accepted the faith of the Baptists, and in 1883 met for worship in private houses. In 1886, by the aid of the Baptist Association and the citizens of Dover, a lot was purchased at the corner of Queen and Fulton Streets, and a neat frame chapel, thirty by fifty feet, was erected, which, with furniture, cost about two thousand dollars. It was dedicated July 29, 1887. The Rev. Henry C. Jones is in charge of the congregation.

SCHOOLS IN DOVER.—The first schools in Dover were private, and were established by the most wealthy residents for the education of their children. It is not unreasonable to suppose that soon after the laying out of Dover, in 1717, a sufficient number of pupils were gathered together in some private house and educated. The first positive knowledge that we have of any schools in Dover is found in a sketch of the life of Dr. Nathaniel Luff, who was born in St. Jones' Neck in 1756, and attended school in Dover in 1767-68. The following is his account of his introduction to the school and town: "After this I was removed back again. Here I was no sooner set on my feet and introduced to my associates, than I was let out to battle; as children fight cocks, so did these corrupt youths of Dover entrap the innocent and unguarded into a maze of error and dissipation, proportioned to each one's age and circumstances." . . . "A few men anxious for the promotion of their children were excessively gulled by tutors; themselves unacquainted with the learned languages and sciences,

prompted by ambition and secured by wealth, they were willing to go great lengths, but for want of proper knowledge they expended their money to little purpose and established habits that were unsubstantial and hard to eradicate. Thus it was that, after being two years at school to acquire a knowledge of the Latin language, I was so improperly taught that, on my going to Philadelphia, I had to begin again, and I found the mode of tuition so diverse that it would have been for my benefit had it been my first essay, and the school tuition was more than two prices in Dover to what it was in Philadelphia; so that I had to pay double prices for erroneous principles."

Thus it will be seen that the people of Dover were lavish of their means to secure an education for their children, but, through incompetent teachers, did not receive satisfactory results. The school to which Dr. Luff refers was kept in a building erected by the inhabitants of Dover, and was known as the Academy. It was located on a lot owned by Thomas Nicholson, on High Street (now Governor's Avenue), south of Bank Alley. In this house George Whitefield is said to have preached, when on one of his trips through this section. John Lednum, in his work on "The Rise of Methodism in America," says "that in 1778 the Rev. Freeborn Garretson preached the first Methodist sermon in Dover from a platform in front of the Academy." He adds "that in 1780 a plan had been made between Dr. Stephen Megaw, rector of Christ's Church, Dover, and the Rev. Francis Asbury, then working in harmony with the Episcopalians, to educate the youth in this vicinity. Mr. Asbury induced James Coleman to come from Virginia to Dover, where for a time he was engaged in teaching a school of boys."

In 1785 a bill was introduced into the General Assembly having for its object the placing of the Academy property under control of a board of trustees, but it failed to pass. This system of private schools without trustees or any board of control appears to have been spasmodic and unsatisfactory, until finally the following petition was presented to the Assembly at Dover, January 10, 1810:—

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware:

The petition of the subscribers residing in Dover and its vicinity, respectfully represents that your petitioners consider that the establishing of an academy at Dover would be of great public utility, that there being no seminary of this kind in Kent County must be a subject of regret to all those who consider the importance of the general diffusion of education in a republican government and who feel for the honor and prosperity of this State; and this regret must be increased upon viewing others of the United States, and seeing the assertions there made for this most desirable object.

That your petitioners believe that if the Legislature of the State would assist in the means of erecting a suitable building for this purpose, that an academy might be established at this place, and that such means might be obtained by a lottery authorized for the purpose.

Your petitioners therefore pray the honorable Senate and House of Representatives to incorporate certain suitable trustees by them to be nominated under the name of the Trustees of Dover Academy, and to authorize these trustees to raise a certain sum by lottery for the purpose above mentioned.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

On the adjournment of the Conference he traveled extensively through Delaware and other sections of the country administering the ordinances. His last sermon was preached at Milford, Delaware, on the 8th of April, 1806. The next day, while traveling, he was taken severely ill, but succeeded in reaching Dover, where he found a home with the Hon. Richard Bassett, and received every attention which hospitality and kindness could render. He lingered for thirteen weeks and died on July 6, 1806. His remains were deposited as stated above.

Joseph Harper.
Nathaniel Boyer.
Wm. P. Russell.
James Schae.
Robert Wilde.
John Clarke.
Nicholas Dorsey.
Nicholas Ridgely.
Jacob Turbee.
Samuel White.
John Many.
Nathaniel Smithers.
J. B. Wooten.
James Stewart.
Wesley McDowell.
Wm. M. Truitt.
French Battell.
J. H. Raymond.
Daniel Seman.
Manlove Hayes.
James Kimmey.
Thomas Brown.
Jonathan Merritt.

Joseph Kimmey.
John Draper.
Wm. Winder Morris.
Peter Caverly.
Cesar R. Wilson.
Willard Hall.
Richard Cooper.
John Lowber.
Abel Harris.
Thomas Clayton.
Wm. R. Lockwood.
W. Kimmey Smack.
James Harper.
Jennifer Taylor.
Daniel McDowell, Jr.
Francis Barber.
Abraham Vanboy.
Samuel Truitt.
James Battell.
Nicholas Looekerman.
John Barrett.
John Fisher.
Nathaniel Smithers, Jr.

An act to incorporate Dover Academy passed the General Assembly January 23, 1810, with the following trustees: Thomas Clayton, Andrew Naudain, Cornelius P. Comegys, Richard Cooper, James Harper, John Fisher, Peter Caverly, Willard Hall, James Sykes, William McClyment, Nathaniel Smithers and Henry M. Ridgely, who were authorized to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars by lottery, to assist in the purchase of a lot and erect a suitable building for school purposes.

These trustees purchased the residence at the south end of Main Street, now occupied by William Reilly as a carriage-factory, which was occupied during the Revolution by John Baring. There are no records extant of this academy, but, from the recollections of early pupils, the following is a list of teachers from 1818: Obadiah Foote, Thomas Mann, Ezra Scovill, Mr. Meeker, Ezra Boswell, Edward Higbee, Theodore Gallaudet, Aaron Williams, Rev. Ashbel Strong, Charles Ridgely.

The public school law was adopted in 1829, but it does not appear to have been adopted in Dover until about 1832, and even after this time a classical school was maintained in the upper room of the old academy, and the lower part used for the public school. All of these school-teachers were from New England, and did not "spare the rod and spoil the child," but believed thoroughly in corporal punishment, and exercised authority over their pupils after school, even when they were at church or attending places of amusement. Mr. Foote is remembered as a severe master, who stood at the entrance door with a drawn whip after a certain hour, and woe to the truant that came late! Theodore Gallaudet is still alive and is the brother of Thomas H. Gallaudet, the celebrated teacher of the deaf and dumb. During his time Miss Elizabeth Thomas taught a school for girls in the lower part of the academy. The following are remembered as having been pupils in 1825, under Gallaudet: W. H. Jay, Joseph P. and George Comegys, George P. Fisher, William R. Morris, Andrew, Nathaniel B. and Theodore Smithers, John P. B. and

Peter Adams, Jacob F. Johns, Henry Ridgely, James L. Heverin, James O. Douglass, James Manlove, William H. Cooper, Charles and David Kimmey and John Wooten. Edward Higbee became rector of Trinity Church, New York. Ashbel Strong was a Presbyterian minister and often supplied the pulpit in town.

About 1832 the free school system was first brought into operation. A public school was first established in a part of the old Academy, which continued as the school-house for many years. In 1852, when the town was growing northward, accommodations were needed in that part of Dover, and a room was hired in the *Reporter* building, then standing on the present site of the Richardson Hotel.

In April 11, 1863, a meeting was held by the school voters of Districts Nos. 60, 90, 91 and 92 to consider the expediency of consolidating the districts, which, after several meetings, was effected in March, 1864, and were known as the United Districts of No. 60, 90, 91 and 92. A change was again made in 1874, when Dover became the United Districts of No. 18 and 101. Upon the consolidation of the districts more room was needed, and in the fall term of 1863 a room was rented from the Odd Fellows, then in the old Academy which, was used until a new school-house was built in 1865. On April 1st, in that year, a lot of land fronting on Governor's Avenue, and extending through to New Street, was purchased for three hundred dollars, of Clayton Wetherby, and soon after the lot adjoining was purchased for three hundred and sixty dollars, making a front of eighty-five feet. April 6, 1867, it was resolved to build a school-house, and a contract was made in June, 1867, with William Fisher. A brick house was erected on the lot at a cost of two thousand six hundred dollars, which was soon filled and more room demanded. In 1869 a frame building was erected on the west end of the lot at a cost of five hundred dollars, to which an addition was made in 1872. The increased accommodations and a greater number of scholars, demanded more teachers, and four additional teachers were employed.

Jacob Van Loon was teacher from 1863 to 1867, when Solomon C. McLean became the teacher. In 1869 B. D. Brown was the principal teacher, with Miss Sarah Guiteau as assistant, and Miss Gertrude Stevenson in charge of the primary.

In 1882 the present lot at New and Queen Streets, on which the school-house stands, was bought of George Morgan and a large two-story brick building erected in the form of a Maltese cross, surmounted by a cupola in which is a bell. A hall ten feet in width passes through the centre, with rooms on each side twenty-one by twenty-three feet. The building has a capacity of accommodating four hundred pupils. The building was erected by Fisher Bockman, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, and was opened for use June 8, 1883. The number of pupils enrolled in 1886 was five hundred and twelve. The value of

school property is estimated as follows: Grounds, \$3500; buildings, \$20,000; furniture, \$1500. Nine departments are in operation, each having a teacher, of whom J. E. Carroll is principal.

The principals since the reorganization in 1875 have been Fred A. Williams, William M. Prouse, and James E. Carroll.

The present school directors are Edward Ridgely, president, N. B. Smithers, Rev. Lewis W. Gibson, Rev. John F. Stonecipher, William Fisher, John W. Casson, William H. Hobson, W. T. Kellum.

In 1846 a seminary was established by Mrs. Mary N. Cowgill, in the Hillyard house on King Street, which was continued until 1849. Mrs. Cowgill was succeeded by Dr. Edward Worrell and wife, who removed the seminary to another location, but did not continue it regularly. A portion of the time it was kept in the basement of the Baptist Church. Dr. Worrell died about 1865, and his widow continued teaching until 1872.

Rev. Thomas G. Murphy, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, commenced a select school in Dover for young ladies in 1852. He taught the English branches, Latin, French, music and drawing in his school. The following autumn he erected a building about one mile out of town, where he continued his school for six or seven years. The attendance averaged about eighteen or twenty pupils.

*Wilmington Conference Academy.*¹—In 1868 the Wilmington Conference was set off from the Philadelphia Conference. At its second session a committee was appointed to arrange for a Peninsular "Methodist Convention to consider and promote our denominational interest." The convention was held in Smyrna in November, 1870, and before its adjournment a committee was appointed "to take into consideration the question of ways and means, and receive propositions for the location of a first-class academy for boys, with instruction to report at the next session of the Wilmington Annual Conference." The report of the committee did not assume shape, however, until the Conference of 1872, held in Laurel, when they reported that they had chosen Dover for the location of the academy, and outlined the provisions of the charter.

Under these preliminary provisions the Conference proceeded to election of ministerial trustees, and the subscribers among the laymen to the academy, to election of lay trustees. The trustees organized by electing ex-Governor Saulsbury, president; C. H. B. Day, secretary and John W. Cullen, treasurer. The Conference appointed the Rev. J. B. Quigg agent. Already a considerable amount had been subscribed, and the active work of the agent rapidly increased the subscription during the conference year.

In Feb., 1873, a charter was obtained. Its principal features were that the control of the academy should rest in seventeen ministerial trustees elected by the Conference, and seventeen lay trustees elected by the

stockholders. The means for purchasing the ground and erecting the building were to be raised by a joint stock subscription to consist of twenty thousand shares at five dollars each, making an aggregate capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The academy was taken out of the category of dividend-bearing enterprises, by the provision that the "trustees shall have power to appropriate out of the surplus so much as may be required for repairs or improvements of the buildings and for renewing or adding to the furniture and apparatus." It was further provided that the work of building should not begin until fifty thousand dollars in reliable subscriptions had been secured. The corporation was the trustees elected at Laurel, in March, 1872, and their successors.

At the session of Conference held in Easton, in 1873, it was found that the subscription was still fifteen thousand dollars short of the amount required by the charter before building, and it looked as if the undertaking would fall through unless drastic measures were employed. The Conference was equal to the occasion. The Rev. J. B. Quigg, the agent, a clever financier, proposed a measure which, when passed, assured the completion of the building. The substance of the measure was that the Conference, as a body, subscribe fifteen thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars of this was to be in the nature of a permanent endowment fund, on which only the interest, at six per cent., was to be paid annually from the proceeds of the educational collection. The remaining five thousand dollars were to be paid in cash out of the "Tract Fund," conditioned on its return to the "Tract Fund" as soon as five thousand dollars above the fifteen thousand dollars required should be subscribed: the Tract Fund being the share of the Wilmington Conference of the book and tract depository of the old Philadelphia Conference.

The conditions of the charter being complied with, immediate preparations were made to build. On April 8, 1873, the trustees, with most excellent judgment, purchased of J. Alexander Fulton, Esq., for fifty-five hundred dollars, the six acres of land now forming the site of the academy. Their selection justifies especial commendation, for at that time boards of trustees, with a fatuity hard to understand, had been placing academies and colleges clear beyond the limits of towns and cities, and thus making them difficult of access.

The architect of the building was James H. Windrim, of Philadelphia. His plans called for a cruciform structure. The entire front was eighty-nine feet and the total depth of centre ninety-four feet; the width of centre forty-two feet, and of wings thirty-four feet. The building was to be of brick, and four stories high besides the cellar. There were to be fifty-four rooms, besides pantries, store-rooms, etc. It was to be heated by hot air, lighted with gas, and supplied with hot and cold water, bath-tubs and water-closets. A cupola was to surmount the building, thirty-six feet above the roof, making a total height of one hundred

¹ By Prof. W. L. Gooding.

feet from the ground. On July 17, 1873, the bid of Fisher & Bockman to build the academy according to the architect's specifications for forty-five thousand dollars was accepted, and immediately thereafter ground was broken and the work of building was pushed rapidly forward.

While these negotiations were in progress, efforts were making to start the school. About a fortnight after the contract with Fisher & Bockman was closed, the proposition of Rev. J. M. Williams, A.M., to assume the financial responsibility of the school for the year intervening the completion of the building was accepted, and he was elected principal of the Wilmington Conference Academy. The Rev. J. M. Williams was a native of the Peninsula, reared near Salisbury, Md., was a graduate of Dickinson College, had studied in Europe, had taught three years at Milford, and, at the time of his election to the principalship, was a member of the Wilmington Conference and stationed at Felton. The school was first opened in September, 1873, in an old building near the corner of Division Street and Governor's Avenue, and, despite the meagre accommodations, forty-four boys and young men were catalogued during the year, a number of them being boarders.

On September 7, 1884, the school was opened in the new building with about forty boarders in attendance and thirty-five day scholars. Among the latter were ten young ladies, the trustees having decided, a short time before, to admit young ladies as day scholars. The faculty numbered six. The course of study was adapted to students preparing for college and for business—beginning with the elementary studies and ending with three years in the classics and higher mathematics. The course then was not as comprehensive as the course of the best secondary schools, and a few years later it was raised one year. The first year fully justified the faith and reasonings of the friends of the Conference Academy, for the total enrollment reached ninety-five.

The next year the faculty was increased to seven, Prof. R. H. Skinner appearing as vice-principal. The enrollment for the year was eighty-nine. On the 10th of March, 1876, the building mysteriously caught fire, and, excepting the walls, was burned to the ground. School-rooms were again secured in the town, the students went to the various boarding-houses, and the year was successfully finished. This arrangement was continued during the next year, 1876-77, but owing to the decrease in the faculty, the cramped school-rooms, and the necessity of throwing the students entirely upon their own responsibility, the attendance was small, the enrollment reaching only forty-six.

In the mean time the trustees contracted with Fisher & Bockman to restore the building for twenty thousand dollars. A good deal of the brick-work was standing, and hence the cost of restoration was much less than the original cost of building. Something, too, was gained by the fall in the prices

of building materials that had in the mean time taken place. As the insurance on the first building was thirty thousand dollars, and as the loss upon furniture, furnaces, etc., was not more than fifteen hundred dollars, there was a gain by the fire of about eighty-five hundred dollars.

In September, 1878, the building was again ready for occupancy, and the school was opened in it. The year, though, for diverse reasons, was not a prosperous one, the enrollment being only seventy-seven. At the end of the year the Rev. J. M. Williams resigned, and R. H. Skinner, A.M., was elected principal. Prof. Skinner was likewise of Peninsular birth; had been for a number of years principal of Felton Seminary, and for the three years prior to his election as principal he had been vice-principal of the Conference Academy and Professor of Natural Science. He remained principal six years, 1878 to 1884, and placed the academy on a firm scholastic and business basis. The enrollment of his first year was one hundred and thirteen, and after that still larger. He took advantage of the provision admitting young ladies as day scholars to rent a building for a year for their accommodation, and then to build a large house opposite the academy for the use of ladies from a distance. He increased the income of the academy between seven hundred dollars and one thousand dollars a year, and enabled it to pay a handsome rental during his entire incumbency. Now that the charter of the Wesleyan Female College has been revoked, the Conference Academy is the one educational centre of Peninsular Methodism.

It was during these years, in 1881, that the president of the board of trustees, Dr. Gove Saulsbury, died. He was succeeded by his brother, Senator Eli Saulsbury, who is still president. Two years later, Charles M. Wharton, trustee and agent of the academy, died, and bequeathed to the academy two thousand dollars, sagaciously conditioned upon the debt of the academy being reduced to ten thousand dollars in two years. The members of the Conference, the trustees and the friends of the academy went to work, and from all parts of the Peninsula contributions poured in. Owing to the large shrinkage of the subscriptions, and to the accruing interest, the debt had been slowly heaping up until about this time it was about twenty thousand five hundred dollars. The necessary eighty-five hundred dollars were secured, however, in ample time, and the 23d of August, 1885, saw the debt of the Academy fall from twenty thousand five hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars; or, considering the interest-bearing subscription of the Conference, to nothing.

In 1884, Prof. Skinner resigned the principalship, and was succeeded by the present principal, W. L. Gooding, who had been a member of the faculty in 1874-76, and who, for the years 1884-86, had been associate principal. Prof. Conwell became associate principal. The school under the present management has been successful.

The Conference Academy has graduated about one hundred young people since its foundation, and prepared hundreds of others for teaching, business, law, medicine, and home life. The smallness of the number of graduates as compared with the number of students is due to the high standard of scholarship maintained in the graduating courses. The academy has resisted all temptations to assume the functions of a college, and has prided itself upon being a secondary school. Its present need is an extension of the south wing of the building for the use of the ladies. This is now under consideration, and it is hoped that the beginning of 1890 will find it completed and the number of students thus largely increased.

Dover Library.—For several years efforts were made in Dover to establish a library, but without success. In the winter of 1884–85, however, a number of the citizens started a movement which resulted in the establishment of a library. A subscription was started in the winter of 1884–85, which resulted in a good working capital, and on the 24th of March, 1885, the "Dover Library Company" was incorporated by act of Assembly with an authorized capital of \$2500, with the privilege to increase to \$5000, and with right to hold real estate to the value of \$25,000.

On the 31st of March, 1885, a meeting of the subscribers was held, and a committee previously appointed reported that they had secured the present room of the library. On the 6th of April the stockholders met at the library, adopted by-laws and elected nine directors: Manlove Hayes, Nathaniel B. Smithers, Walter Morris, William Denney, Enols B. Kirbin, John R. Nicholson, Thomas C. Roe, Robert H. Skinner, William E. Smith. The board elected Manlove Hayes president; N. B. Smithers, vice-president; Thomas C. Roe, secretary; and Walter Morris, treasurer.

The by-laws provided for two classes of subscribers,—life and annual; the life subscription to be \$25.00, and the annual \$3.00. Three hundred volumes of books were presented to the library from friends, many of them standard works (early editions), and some rare old works such are often found in possession of old families. A list of books desired was carefully selected, and two directors were sent to Philadelphia and New York to purchase them, and on the 8th of June, 1885, the library was opened to stockholders and subscribers.

The director's first report, made April 5, 1886, show upon the shelves of the library one thousand four hundred and fifty-two volumes. They said: "As before intimated, they have held from the first of paramount consideration the moral as well as the classical and high literary character of the books they have purchased. In fiction, their care has been to select from the best authors such works as have stood the test of criticism and have been commended for their literary merits. They have endeavored to

guard your institution against the charge of catering to the fervid cravings often indulged by youthful minds for sensational or frivolous literature, and have supplied instead a class of books far more interesting and valuable. The vivid pictures drawn from incidents in the lives of famous men and women found in the form of biography, short histories or the more fascinating narratives of travelers, whose adventures often among strange tribes and families of men, in regions of which little has been previously known, prove that romance in real life can be wrought into narratives more entertaining and often more thrilling than the ideal and incredible creations of fictitious story-tellers.

"In pursuance of the first design, the directors have, by subscription and by the favor of kind friends of the institution, been able to lay upon their table many of the best and most popular magazines published in the United States, two of which are reprints of English publications; these, with several scientific and agricultural papers, form an attractive feature of the library. The magazines, after remaining on the table one month, are issued as books to subscribers."

The second report of the directors was made April 4, 1887, and gives receipts for the year ending in March, 1887, as \$1567.05, and expenses, \$1484.63, of which \$669.40 was part of purchase money of lot and building on State Street, east of North Street, known as Cowgill property, which was purchased at a cost of two thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars, for the use of the library. On April 10, 1886, four hundred and seventy-two volumes, by purchase or presentation, were added to the library within the year, making a total of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four volumes. William Denney, succeeded Thomas C. Roe as secretary, and J. Alexander Fulton, James Kirk, Captain Abram Nowell and Dr. J. H. Wilson succeeded respectively, as directors, Thomas C. Roe, Enols B. Kirbin, R. H. Skinner and William E. Smith. With the exception of these changes, the officers are the same as when the library was organized.

Miss Lizzie B. Greene is librarian. The only source of revenue is the payment of three dollars per annum by each subscriber.

POST-OFFICE.—It is not known when a post-office was established at Dover. The first mention of a postmaster is in 1803, when James Schee held the position and continued for many years as postmaster. He was succeeded by Patrick Connelly, Thomas Stevenson, James Stevenson, James Cowgill (1841 to 1845), Henry Cole, John B. Smith, George Stevenson, Timothy C. Killen, John H. Bateman (1861), John B. Smith (1869), Fannie A. Smith, Andrew Smithers (1877), and John C. Pennewill (1885).

For many years the post-office of Dover was kept in various quarters of the town, and in 1872 the Hon. Eli Saulsbury succeeded in securing an appropriation of forty thousand dollars for a post-office building. On August 8, 1873, a lot sixty-six by three

hundred and twelve feet, lying on the east side of Main Street, was purchased of William J. Clarke for five thousand dollars, and a lot adjoining, south, seventy by three hundred and twelve feet, was purchased of Elijah Crouch. A plan was drawn by Mr. Potter, of New York, then supervising architect of the government, and the present building was erected. A further appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was secured July 3, 1876, and on June 20, 1878, the sum of seven thousand dollars was appropriated to complete it. The lower part of the building is entirely devoted to the uses of the post-office; the upper rooms were designed for the use of the United States Court, but have not been used.

HOTELS.—The history of the Capital Hotel is in the early settlement of the town, as the site was one of the earliest in Dover, and has been used continuously to the present.

Hotel Richardson.—This elegant hotel is located at the apex of the triangle formed by State and King Streets, and is built in conformity with the ground upon which it stands, being one hundred and forty feet on State Street, one hundred and fifty feet on King Street, thirty-two feet in front and ninety feet in the rear, and four stories high. It is built of brick in Queen Anne style, and is finished below in ash and elegantly fitted up and well furnished in all of its appointments. There is a telegraph connected with the clerk's office. The hotel cost seventy-five thousand dollars, and was built under the practical eye of A. B. Richardson, the proprietor, in 1881–82. It will accommodate one hundred guests comfortably, and one hundred and fifty if necessary. It is said to be the finest hotel in the State. A. B. & H. A. Richardson are proprietors.

The Bayard House was originally a dwelling on the corner of Looekerman and Queen Streets, which, upon the opening of the railroad, was fitted up as a hotel, and called the Railroad House. It was enlarged from time to time, and in 1864 came under the management of J. M. Ford, the present proprietor. On November 27, 1877, it was purchased by Bachrach & Frankel, of Philadelphia, by whom it was remodeled and enlarged to its present capacity, and the name changed to the Bayard House.

BANKS—Farmers' Bank of Delaware.—An act to establish a bank and to incorporate a company under the name of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware passed the General Assembly February 4, 1807. The preamble recites,—

"Whereas, the establishment of a bank for the State of Delaware, upon a foundation sufficiently extensive to answer the purposes intended thereby, will be conducive to the general interests of the State, and tend to promote the agriculture, commerce and manufacturing thereof."

The act provided that the bank should be located at Dover, and a branch at the town of New Castle and also at Georgetown. The capital was limited to five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into ten thousand shares at fifty dollars each. Two thousand shares were to be reserved for the use of the State; the remainder were to be subscribed by the counties,

viz., New Castle, 3400 shares; Kent, 3000 shares; and Sussex, 1600 shares. The act also provided for the election of twenty-seven directors, of whom the General Assembly chose nine (three from each county), and eighteen elected by the stockholders (six in each county).

The directors were to choose from their number a resident of Kent County as president of the principal bank, and a resident of New Castle County as president of the branch at New Castle, and a resident of Sussex County as president of the branch at Georgetown.

On January 30, 1810, a supplement was passed, authorizing the bank to effect insurance on houses and other buildings, stores and merchandise from loss by fire. This privilege was discontinued by the board of directors July 2, 1811.

On the 22d of January, 1813, a supplement was passed, establishing a branch at the borough of Wilmington for the purpose of discount and deposit, subject to the same conditions as the other branches, and providing for nine directors chosen from the citizens of New Castle County—six chosen by the stockholders and three by the General Assembly.

The branch at Wilmington, which was established in 1813, had no stock, but received for its capital part of the stock of the main bank at Dover and the branches of New Castle and Georgetown, and also a part of the one hundred and eighty thousand dollars subscribed by the State under the act of February 18, 1837.

The Farmers' Bank became the State depository under the act of January 16, 1823, and it was also the depository of the school fund.

An act was passed February 18, 1837, authorizing the establishment of a branch for discount and deposit at Milford. This act was not, however, carried into effect. An act passed January 10, 1866, authorized the conversion of the bank into a national bank, which was not adopted. The bank retired its currency, and from that time has been a bank of discount and deposit.

The trustees of the School Fund of the State hold in stock of the bank at Dover 1904 shares, at New Castle 295 shares, and at Georgetown 240 shares. The State treasurer holds 932 shares at Dover, and 240 shares at Georgetown.

The amount of deposits on hand September 20, 1887, was,—

Dover.....	\$306,101.25
Wilmington.....	294,095.52
New Castle.....	138,798.09
Georgetown.....	297,980.57
Total	\$1,036,975.43

The following is a statement of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, including all its branches, made January 1, 1888:

Assets.	
Real estate.....	\$143,716.18
Bills and notes discounted and other investments...	1,817,078.66
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	10,372.88
Cash and cash items.....	91,173.00

Due from banks and bankers.....	179,646.29
	<hr/> \$1,941,987.53
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital stock.....	\$200,000.00
Surplus.....	224,697.77
Undivided profits.....	47,942.90
Certified checks.....	8,304.69
Individual deposits.....	915,873.64
Due to banks and bankers.....	65,268.53
	<hr/> \$1,941,987.53

The following shows the state of the Farmers' Bank at Dover January, 1888.

<i>Assets.</i>	
Real estate.....	\$20,000.00
Bills and notes discounted and other investments...	605,518.59
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,651.67
Cash and cash items.....	29,694.09
Due from banks and bankers.....	57,204.03
	<hr/> \$715,068.38
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital stock.....	\$224,000.00
Surplus.....	177,068.34
Undivided profits.....	17,983.58
Individual deposits.....	275,121.17
Due to banks and bankers.....	20,945.29
	<hr/> \$715,068.38

PRESIDENTS.

July 7, 1807, Henry M. Ridgely. Jan. 1847, Jonathan Jenkins.
Jan. 1849, Dr. Henry Ridgely.

CASHIERS.

July 9, 1807, Peter Caverly. Jan. 1829, John Manlove.
May 31, 1818, James Harper. Sept. 29, 1846, James P. Wild.
Nov. 8, 1815, Joshua G. Brinkloe. Sept. 2, 1879, Walter Morris.
Jan. 1819, Cornelius P. Comegys.

Jonathan Jenkins, who preceded Henry Ridgely, as president of the Farmers' Bank of Dover, was born in Camden, Delaware, 20th of January, 1788. He was the son of Jabez and Patience Jenkins, of that place. He was educated in Smyrna, at a very excellent school of the Society of friends, and at West-town, another Friends' school, in Chester County, Pa., which ranks high as an educational establishment. He married in early life Ruth B. Emerson of Frederica, Delaware, a young lady of wealth and beauty. She was well educated at Smyrna, Chester-town and West-town.

He engaged actively in business in Camden, and was one of the most energetic and successful merchants of his day in the State of Delaware. Outside of his store he dealt largely in grain and the products of the forest, and owned and ran several vessels to the Brandywine Mills, Philadelphia and New York. The year 1816 was noted as the year in which frosts occurred during every month, by which the crops of corn were almost entirely destroyed. He bought largely of wheat and corn at low prices, and in 1817 when they both advanced to almost fabulous prices, he sold all he held to the Brandywine millers, when the market was at its highest points, and realized large profits from its speculation. Very soon after he sold, grain commenced to shrink in value, and many prominent men were either ruined or greatly embarrassed by holding on to their grain too long.

He invested money largely in real estate and devoted himself to its improvement as well as the limited fertilizers at command in his day would permit.

In politics he was first a Federalist, and afterwards an old line Whig, and was very prominent in local and public affairs. He was a great admirer and fast friend of Hon. John M. Clayton. He declined public office, but interested himself in the schools of Camden, and educated, at his own expense, several of his relatives of small means, by sending them to distant schools of high standing.

He was a leading and consistent member of the Society of Friends. He carried out their doctrines in his opposition to slavery at a time when it was almost unsafe for a man or woman to venture any opinion against the traffic in human flesh. He never refused to assist a fugitive slave in his attempt to gain his freedom, and his house was for many years one of the stations of the underground railroad of his day.

He was for a long time a director of the Farmers' Bank at Dover, and on the resignation of Henry M. Ridgely he was elected president of that institution. He died on the eleventh day of July, 1848, aged sixty-five years, five months and twenty-one days. He left two daughters. The elder, Ruthanna, married Doctor Isaac Jump; she died young. The second daughter, Virginia E., married Doctor Henry Ridgely of Dover, and is still living.

Henry Ridgely, the president of the Farmers' Bank at Dover, who has so acceptably and honorably filled the position for nearly forty years, was born in Dover April 15, 1817. He is the son of Henry M. and Sarah Ridgely. His father was a very prominent member of the Delaware Bar, and represented the State in the Senate of the United States and also in the House of Representatives. His mother was the daughter of John Banning, a wealthy and prominent business man of Dover.

Henry was adopted at a very early age by his uncle, Nicholas Ridgely, at that time chancellor of Delaware. He was sent by his uncle, when ten years of age, to Newark Academy, then under the efficient management of Rev. Mr. Russell. When twelve years of age he was sent to Dwight's Gymnasium in New Haven, Connecticut, and afterwards to St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he graduated in 1836. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Jacob Randolph (a very distinguished surgeon of Philadelphia), in the same year, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839. *

He practiced his profession in Dover, but soon relinquished it, and turned his attention to the improvement of his property in and around Dover.

In early life he mingled somewhat in politics, and was offered, at different times by the Democratic party the nomination for Governor, and also of Representative in Congress, which he always declined.

He was a delegate in 1856 to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Buchanan and Brecken-



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embarrassed by holding on to their grain too long. vention which nominated Buchanan and Brecken-







ridge, and was also elected a presidential elector during the same year.

He was appointed by the Legislature as one of the Delegates to represent Delaware in the Peace Congress which assembled in Washington in 1861. Judge Houston and he are the only surviving members of that delegation.

He was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the Delaware Railroad, and was elected a director of the road at its organization, and served as a director until he incurred the displeasure of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company by his manly and independent course in the famous peach suits brought against that company by the peach-growers of Delaware in 1865. He took a decided stand against the company in those suits and was an important witness against the company.

He was elected director of the Farmers' Bank of Dover in 1843, and in 1849 was elected its president. He still holds the position after a continuous service of thirty-nine years. His father and his father-in-law, Jonathan Jenkins, preceded him.

He was elected a director of the Kent County Mutual Insurance Company in 1866, and afterwards its first vice-president. On the retirement of George W. Cummins, Esq., in 1885, he was elected to the presidency of the company, and still fills the place.

He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the Vestry of Christ's Church in Dover for nearly thirty years.

He has been a director of two building and loan associations in Dover; a president of one and vice-president of another.

He has been actively engaged in the improvement of his land in Kent County, and has been one of its most successful grain and fruit growers. He has grown as many as thirty thousand baskets of peaches, besides other fruits, in a single year. He has gathered as many as twenty, twenty-five and twenty-six baskets of peaches from three single and individual trees at one crop, all in the same year. Several of his farms have produced enough in a single crop to pay their original cost.

He married, in 1843, Virginia E. Jenkins, a daughter of Jonathan Jenkins, of Camden, Delaware. After a happy married life of more than forty years, they still both enjoy the blessing of good health. Of four children born to them a daughter only remains; Mrs. Ruthanna J. Harrington, widow of the late Richard Harrington.

Directors of Farmers' Bank at Dover.

George Kennard.....	June 9, 1807	Thomas Clayton.....	1810-28
James Sykes.....	June 9, 1807-13	Daniel Mifflin, Jr.....	1810
William Hughlett.....	June 9, 1807	Andrew Barratt.....	1811-15
Daniel Mifflin, Jr.....	June 9, 1807-09	Willard Hall.....	1812-22
Walter Douglas.....	June 9, 1807	Samuel White.....	1812-15
Henry M. Ridgely.....	June 9, 1807-46	Jonathan Jenkins.....	1813-48
Andrew Barratt.....	1808	George Cummins.....	1816-25
John Cummins.....	1808-10	John Pleasanton.....	1816-24
Walter Douglas.....	1808	Jacob Boone.....	1818-31
James Fisher.....	1808-20	A. Naudain.....	1819
John Clarke.....	1809-10	John Clarke.....	1821

John Pleasanton.....	1821	Isaac Jump.....	1849-51
John M. Clayton.....	1823	Enoch Spruance.....	1850-52
John Cummins.....	1824-33	Robert W. Reynolds.....	1852-63
Joseph G. Rowland.....	1825	John Raughley.....	1852-63
Jacob Raymond.....	1826-42	Daniel C. Godwin.....	1852-57
Hunn Jenkins.....	1826-41	Hunn Jenkins.....	1854-57
Martin L. Bates.....	1829-36	Geo. W. Cummins.....	1854-85
Joseph Browne.....	1833-36	Edward Ridgely.....	1858-61
Caleb H. Sipple.....	1834-52	Wilson L. Cannon.....	1858-61
Robert Frame.....	1837-44	Edward Lord.....	1859-60
John R. Boetich.....	1837-43	Dana Taylor.....	1862-71
James S. Buckmaster.....	1838-61	Hunn Jenkins.....	1864-65
George M. Manlove.....	1838-43	John G. Graham.....	1866-74
Thomas Mifflin.....	1843-45	Edward Ridgely.....	1872-87
Elias Naudain.....	1843-46	John W. Hall.....	1876-87
Presley Spruance.....	1843-49	C. S. Pennowill.....	1877-87
Henry Ridgely.....	1844-87	Edwin M. Stevenson.....	1879-87
Samuel Catts.....	1845-50	Joseph Burchenal.....	1884
Joseph P. Comegys.....	1847-77	James B. Anderson.....	1885-87
James L. Heverin.....	1847-78	Caleb Jackson.....	1886-83
Garrett Luff.....	1847-57		

Directors appointed by the Legislature to represent the State.—The list is not complete, but as accurate as can be obtained from the records.

Peter Caverly.....	1807	Robert W. Reynolds.....	Jan. 29, 1851
Dr James Fisher.....	1807	Robert W. Reynolds.....	Mar. 2, 1853
Isaac Davis.....	1807	Garrett Luff.....	Mar. 2, 1853
George Cummins.....	Jan. 12, 1824	Hunn Jenkins.....	Mar. 2, 1853
John Bell.....	Jan. 12, 1824	Hunn Jenkins.....	Jan. 23, 1856
Joseph G. Rowland.....	Jan. 12, 1824	Garrett Luff.....	Jan. 23, 1856
Thomas Clayton.....	Jan. 25, 1825	Daniel C. Godwin.....	Jan. 23, 1856
John Bell.....	Jan. 25, 1825	Edward Ridgely.....	Jan. 28, 1857
Jacob Raymond.....	Jan. 25, 1825	Hunn Jenkins.....	Jan. 28, 1857
Thomas Clayton.....	Jan. 31, 1826	Wilson L. Cannon.....	Jan. 28, 1857
John Bell.....	Jan. 31, 1826	Edward Ridgely.....	Feb. 3, 1859
Elias Naudain.....	Jan. 31, 1826	Edward Lord.....	Feb. 3, 1859
Jacob Boone, Jr.....	Jan. 31, 1827	Wilson L. Cannon.....	Feb. 3, 1859
Elias Naudain.....	Jan. 31, 1827	Wilson L. Cannon.....	Feb. 7, 1861
John Bell.....	Jan. 31, 1827	Hunn Jenkins.....	Feb. 7, 1861
Cornelius P. Comegys.....	Jan. 9, 1829	Edward Ridgely.....	Feb. 7, 1861
Joseph Smithers.....	Jan. 9, 1829	Edward Ridgely.....	Feb. 12, 1863
Elias Naudain.....	Jan. 9, 1829	John W. Hall.....	Feb. 12, 1863
Joseph Smithers.....	Jan. 8, 1830	Thomas H. Denney.....	Feb. 12, 1863
William K. Lockwood.....	Jan. 8, 1830	Edward Ridgely.....	Feb. 13, 1867
Hunn Jenkins.....	Jan. 8, 1830	John W. Hall.....	Feb. 13, 1867
Jonathan Jenkins.....	Jan. 5, 1831	Samuel Hargadine.....	Feb. 13, 1867
Wm. K. Lockwood.....	Jan. 5, 1831	Edward Ridgely.....	Feb. 17, 1869
Joseph Smithers.....	Jan. 5, 1831	John W. Hall.....	Feb. 17, 1869
Hunn Jenkins.....	Jan. 4, 1832	Samuel Hargadine.....	Feb. 17, 1869
Wm. K. Lockwood.....	Jan. 4, 1832	Edward Ridgely.....	Jan. 10, 1871
Joseph Smithers.....	Jan. 4, 1832	John W. Hall.....	Jan. 10, 1871
John M. Clayton.....	Jan. 23, 1833	Samuel Hargadine.....	Jan. 10, 1871
Jonathan Jenkins.....	Jan. 23, 1833	John W. Hall.....	Feb. 3, 1873
Wm. K. Lockwood.....	Jan. 23, 1833	Samuel Hargadine.....	Feb. 3, 1873
Robert Frame.....	Jan. 12, 1835	Thomas K. Taylor.....	Feb. 3, 1873
Jonathan Jenkins.....	Jan. 12, 1835	Same.....	Feb. 2, 1875
Wm. K. Lockwood.....	Jan. 12, 1835	Samuel Hargadine.....	Feb. 21, 1877
Hunn Jenkins.....	Jan. 11, 1841	Thomas K. Taylor.....	Feb. 21, 1877
J. E. Buckmaster.....	Jan. 11, 1841	Edward Lord.....	Feb. 21, 1877
George M. Manlove.....	Jan. 11, 1841	Dr. John A. Moore.....	Mar. 25, 1879
Thomas Mifflin.....	Jan. 19, 1843	Thomas K. Taylor.....	Mar. 25, 1879
Presley Spruance.....	Jan. 19, 1843	Edward Lord.....	Mar. 25, 1879
Elias Naudain.....	Jan. 19, 1843	Robert Clifton.....	April 6, 1881
Presley Spruance.....	Feb. 8, 1845	Samuel W. Hall.....	April 6, 1881
Samuel Catts.....	Feb. 8, 1845	Edward Lord.....	April 6, 1881
Elias Naudain.....	Feb. 8, 1845	Same.....	Feb. 26, 1883
Samuel Catts.....	Jan. 15, 1847	Same.....	Jan. 28, 1885
Garrett Luff.....	Jan. 15, 1847	Robert Clifton.....	Mar. 8, 1887
James L. Heverin.....	Jan. 15, 1847	Samuel Hall.....	Mar. 8, 1887
Garrett Luff.....	Jan. 20, 1851	Geo. H. Glidersleeve.....	Mar. 8, 1887
John Raughley.....	Jan. 29, 1851		

The First National Bank of Dover.—A meeting of a number of citizens of Dover and vicinity met at the offices of C. H. B. Day, July 1, 1865, to discuss the propriety of establishing a National Bank. It

was resolved to establish a bank under the above name, and to solicit subscriptions. A meeting was called July 29, 1865, at which time nine directors were chosen as follows: Hunn Jenkins, Isaac Jump, Charles H. B. Day, Wilson L. Cannon, Alden B. Richardson, Thomas B. Coursey, John W. Cullen and John T. Jakes.

A certificate was granted authorizing a capital of \$100,000 with the privilege of increasing it to \$200,000. The board of directors elected Hunn Jenkins president, and Charles Kimmey cashier. Business was opened November 11, 1865, and the deposits upon that day were over \$10,000. Hunn Jenkins was president until January 1, 1868, when he was succeeded by Dr. Isaac Jump, who continued until January 9, 1887, when Nathaniel B. Smithers the present president was elected.

Charles Kimmey, cashier, was succeeded April 23, 1868, by John H. Bateman, who still holds the position.

The office of the bank was at first on the north west corner of Main and Loockerman Streets, but on October 15, 1869, a house on Main Street above Dr. Wilson's was purchased and occupied until June 7, 1877, when the present bank building was purchased and remodelled.

Charles Kimmey, who was the first cashier of the First National Bank of Dover, was the son of Charles Kimmey, merchant and miller and Hannah Mason, and was born in Marsh Hope Neck, Northwest Fork Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware, on August 25, 1809. About 1813 his father removed to Dover, Delaware, where he lived until his death. The subject of this sketch received as good an education as was possible in a country village, which then boasted of an educator who well grounded him in English, Latin and French. Having a turn for languages he taught himself to read and write German, Spanish, Italian, Greek and Hebrew. Being a great reader, he collected during his long life, one of the finest private libraries in the state. At the age of eighteen years he entered the law office of Martin W. Bates, of Dover, and was admitted to the bar in 1831 but never practiced before the courts. Engaged in various duties he became enthusiastic with the western fever, and in 1836 started for Indiana, bearing letters from John M. Clayton and others to H. Clay, Thomas Ewing and prominent men in the then west. While in Cincinnati he met John Randell, Jr., who engaged him to go south as assistant engineer on the railroad then building from Savannah to Macon, Ga.

He remained south during 1836-37, and part of 38. Returning to Delaware he engaged in political life under John M. Clayton, and in 1842 was appointed prothonotary of Kent County, and clerk of the court of errors and appeals. This office he filled until 1846, when he resigned to enter the Farmers' Bank as teller, which position he retained until the fall of 1865, when he resigned, to take position as cashier of the First National Bank of Dover. In 1868, he was called to the position of cashier of the Farmers' Bank

at New Castle, Delaware, which he resigned in 1881, and lived retired until his death May 7, 1886. Mr. Kimmey was identified with many prominent men in social and political life, and his reminiscences were very interesting. Having a very retentive memory, and living so long at the centre of Delaware's social and political life, he was often referred to settle disputes as to men and affairs.

Benjamin Bartis Comegys, fifth son of Cornelius P. Comegys, the eminent banker of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Dover, May 9, 1819. He received his education at the public school, in St. Jones' Neck, near the place of his birth. In January, 1837, a few days after the inauguration of his father as Governor of Delaware, he left his home, and came to Philadelphia, where he spent eleven years in counting-houses on Market Street. A greater part of this period was passed with the old dry-goods house of Thomas C. Rockhill & Co. In May, 1848, he entered the Philadelphia Bank as junior clerk, becoming cashier in August, 1851, vice-president in 1867, and president in 1879, which position he still holds.

He has been manager of the American Sunday-school Union for more than twenty-five years, and Western Saving Fund Society for twelve years. He has been a director of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, since its organization, a period of nineteen years, also a director of City Trusts and of Girard College for seven years, chairman of the Clearing House committee of banks for four years. He is the only surviving member of that committee, organized in January, 1858, on which he has served continuously. He has also been a trustee of the Jefferson Medical College for twelve years, and recently elected a director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These positions he still holds. He was appointed on a committee to re-adjust the debt of Tennessee, in the year 1877.

He is the author of "Talks with Boys and Girls," "Beginning Life," and "How to Get On," (books for the young,) and of "Thirteen Weeks of Prayer For the Family," "An Order of Worship with Forms of Prayer for Divine Service," and several lectures delivered to Christian Association and Girard College. Two papers, one on "Safe Banking," and the other "Paper Currency," were read before the American Banking Association. Mr. Comegys sometimes contributes an article on banking for the daily papers.

He has had four children, three daughters still living, and one son, named after him, who became assistant-cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank and superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Woodland Presbyterian Church, who died in Nov., 1884.

Mr. Comegys has been an elder in the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, and twenty-five years ago was an elder in the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, and is now a trustee of the latter church. He has traveled somewhat extensively, visited Europe on three occasions. In January, 1887, he visited Egypt.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—The successful working of associations of this kind in other parts of the country, induced a few individuals in the town of Dover in 1869 to organize an association for the purpose of building up the town and furnishing houses to many who could not otherwise build.

Mechanics' Building and Loan Association.—Accordingly an act of incorporation was granted March 4, 1869, to the above association, which was organized by the election of the following officers: C. S. Pennewill, president; James D. Smith, vice-president; C. P. Wetherby, secretary; T. S. Harper, treasurer.

The amount of stock was six hundred and fifty shares, which was increased from that time to 1873 to one thousand and eighty-three shares, with a valuation of one hundred dollars per share. Samuel T. Jones was appointed secretary in January, 1870, and continued until the association went out of existence.

The Citizens' Building and Loan Association was incorporated March 6, 1873, with an authorized capital of \$250,000. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Henry Ridgely; Vice-President, Wilson L. Cannon; Secretary, William S. Wilson; Treasurer William Denny. The stock was represented by 2500 shares, of which 1814 were taken. The company retired October 20, 1883, with 822 shares, worth \$100 per share.

Dover Building and Loan Association was incorporated March 4, 1879, with an authorized capital of \$500,000. The following officers were elected: President, William Denney; Vice-President, John H. Bateman; Secretary Philip Burnett; Treasurer, John H. Jones. The association is still in operation and there was reported about March 4, 1887, 1738 shares at a valuation of \$63.55 per share. The association expires about 1891.

Capital Building and Loan Association was incorporated January 30, 1883, with an authorized stock of \$500,000, embraced in 3454 shares. The association was organized in March by the election of the following officers: Caleb S. Pennewill, president; Dr. Henry Ridgely, vice-president; C. C. Fulton, treasurer; John S. Collins, secretary; Richard R. Kenney, Attorney. There was held at the September meeting, 1887, 2750 shares worth \$32 per share.

KENT COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—After several meetings of citizens of Kent County, in the winter of 1846–47, application was made to the Legislature for the incorporation of a company to effect insurance. The company was incorporated February 22, 1847, and on March 9, the persons interested met in Dover, and elected as directors Samuel M. Harrington, John West, Thomas B. Currey, Henry W. McIlvaine, James L. Heverin, Joseph P. Comegys, James R. Clement, Truston L. Davis, and Peter F. Causey.

The directors elected as officers of the company, Hon. Samuel M. Harrington, president; Cornelius P. Comegys, Secretary, and James Cowgill Treasurer.

At a meeting held January 10, 1848, there was reported property insured to the amount of sixty thousand and four hundred and sixty-three dollars. January 6, 1851, Thomas B. Lockwood, was elected as General Agent. The business of the company has been confined to the Peninsula. The officers of the company from its organization have been as follows:—

<i>Presidents.</i>		<i>Treasurers.</i>	
S. M. Harrington.....	March 9, 1847	James Cowgill.....	March 9, 1847
Dr. S. M. Fisher.....	March 7, 1851	A. J. Wright.....	Jan'y 17, 1870
Geo. W. Cummins.....	June 9, 1869	William Denney.....	Jan'y 15, 1872
Dr. Henry Ridgely.....	Jan'y 20, 1886		
<i>Secretaries.</i>		<i>General Agents.</i>	
Cornelius P. Comegys.....	Mar. 9, 1847	Thos. B. Lockwood.....	Jan'y 6, 1851
A. Poulson.....	March 7, 1851	John A. Stevenson.....	Jan'y 7, 1861
George B. Dickson.....	Jan'y 3, 1852	Elijah Crouch.....	1865
A. J. Wright.....	Jan'y 17, 1870	John A. Jester.....	July 15, 1874
William Denney.....	Jan'y 15, 1872	A. J. Wilson.....	Jan'y —, 1879
		James H. Todd.....	Nov. 24, 1886

The officers of the Company were first located in the north end of the Capital Hotel, but in 1872, were removed to the second story of T. O. Culbreth's building. In 1874, the present building on Main Street was erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars, and the second story fitted up for the use of the company, which it has since occupied.

The average yearly amount of losses paid from 1856 to 1870, inclusive, was \$1,949 and the average amount at risk was \$1,756,017.

The average yearly amount of losses paid from 1871 to 1880, inclusive, was \$11,261, and the average amount of risk was \$4,952,754. From 1881 to 1886, inclusive, the losses paid were \$16,909, and the average amount of risk \$7,008,150.

WATER-WORKS.—The first report of the committee of the town council upon the water works, was made March 1, 1883, in which is contained the facts which led to the erection of the water-works. It says:

"As has happened in the history of other towns, so in Dover. During the past quarter of a century, there have been made, from time to time, spasmodic efforts to furnish better protection against fire. These efforts have been made while suffering from the effects of some destructive conflagration, and smarting under a sense of perfect helplessness. Generally, the excitement has passed away and nothing came of it; sometimes practical results followed. Many years ago, a hook and ladder truck was purchased, which furnished a supply of ladders and buckets ready for immediate use, and they rendered good service upon many occasions. Afterwards, a small hand engine and a short length of hose were procured, by means of which a chemical solution could be thrown upon the flames. The stream, however, was small, the hose short and its efficiency depended upon the supply of chemicals and the water which was furnished by the buckets. Of late years several fires occurred of considerable magnitude, which might have been easily extinguished if there had been at command an abundant supply of water and the means of applying it.

"In view of the great amount of combustible material upon the principal business street of the town, there began to arise a feverish apprehension that our town might at any moment be visited with one of those wide-spread conflagrations which have occurred in other places.

"This was the state of the public sentiment when the Capital Hotel, owned by Thomas O. Culbreth, and kept by William C. Fountain, took fire on the morning of February 4th, 1881, and was totally destroyed, with the exception of the wing on State street. The cold was intense; the mercury being near zero. Under the influence of this panic Wilmington was telegraphed to for aid, and promptly responded by despatching two steamers and several hose carriages, which came down in little more than an hour after being loaded upon the train. By stretching their hose from one steamer to the other, they were enabled to draw water from the branch below the town, and play upon the burning ruins, thus giving an exhibition to our citizens of what could have been done if we had possessed proper appliances.

"The Town Council acted promptly, appointed a special committee, who corresponded with various places in relation to systems of Water-Works, and called a meeting of the citizens of the town, to assemble in

the Court-House Hall, to consider the subject. The meeting was presided over by His Honor, Chief Justice Comegys.

"A committee was appointed, from the citizens of the town, not members of the Council, with instructions to consider and report, at a subsequent meeting, the best means of obtaining an abundant supply of pure water for fire protection and domestic use. The committee consisted of A. B. Richardson, H. C. Collison, E. M. Stevenson, John Bockman and Caleb F. Pennewill, thoroughly capable, practical and conservative men, deserving the highest confidence of the town in the wisdom of their determination.

"They reported at a subsequent meeting well-attended, that they had two plans proposed to them, one by the Holly Company, and the other by the Gloucester Iron Company. The Holly system is that of pumping directly into the mains. The Gloucester system has a stand pipe 100 feet high and ten feet in diameter with by-pass connections for direct pumping into the mains in case of fire. The Holly system was finally adopted.

"In May, 1881, a special committee was appointed by Council to select a site for the well and invite proposals for the entire work and material necessary to furnish the town with a complete system of water-works. The committee was composed of John A. Nicholson, Joseph M. Chambers and Stephen Slaughter, which was subsequently made the standing Water Committee, and superintended the work from its commencement to its completion, except that the term of service of Mr. Chambers expiring March 1, 1882, H. A. Richardson was appointed in his place on the committee.

"The site selected for the well was on a point of land owned by Mr. E. O. Eccles, just across the bridge on the east side of St. Jones' Creek, on the road leading to Smyrna. The advantages of this site were deemed to be, that it was separated from the town by the creek, and there was no probability of the town extending in that direction, and so contaminating the water; there were abundant springs of delicious water along the whole hill side east of the creek; the earth had been excavated and hauled away by the county, thus leaving a low level spot where not much digging would be required, and though outside the limits of the town, it was only about 2100 feet from State Street, making a comparatively short line for the largest pipe. The lot was purchased at a cost of \$300, being $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, including some land on the top of the hill.

"An experimental well was bored, 16 inches in diameter, at a cost of \$8.40, and hard bottom was reached at a depth of 21 feet, and the water stood at 2 feet from the surface of the ground, giving a depth of water of 19 feet.

"We therefore invited a proposal from the Holly Company, and on the 18th of August, 1881, made a contract with them for the following complete system of works, viz:

"2200 feet of 8-inch iron pipe, 540 pounds per length of 12 feet.

"4700 feet of 6-inch iron pipe, 360 pounds per length of 12 feet.

"6125 feet of 4-inch iron pipe, 240 pounds per length of 12 feet.

"27 double discharge Holly fire-hydrants, seven stop gates, viz: one 8-inch, four 6-inch and two 4-inch.

"Engine and boiler-house to be built of brick, 39 feet long by 20 feet wide; roof to be of slate of best quality of roofing tin. An iron smoke-stack 60 feet high and 2 feet in diameter; a pump well 15 feet in diameter and 21 feet deep, the walls to be 18 inches thick, of brick laid in cement; 2 high pressure steam-pumps of Gaskill's patent, with capacity to throw four $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch streams 90 feet high, or three one-inch fire streams 100 feet high; two tubular boilers of sufficient capacity; the pipes to be covered 3 feet 4 inches deep, and capable of sustaining a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, and the whole to be completed for \$10,500.

"The last section of the pipe was laid on Tuesday, September 5, 1882. At a test given under direction of C. G. Hildreth, a continuous stream was thrown over the court-house. Since the works came into the possession of the town, a coal-shed has been built, a cover put over the well and various improvements made in and about the engine-house for the better management and working of the boilers and pumps. The suction pipe was placed at about three feet from the bottom of the well, to avoid all danger of pumping sand or mud into the mains, giving an average depth of 13 or 14 feet of water from the surface to the bottom of the suction pipe. The character of the water equals our highest expectations, being delicious to drink and so soft as to be adapted to all domestic uses.

"Mr. T. F. Cooke was elected by Council, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Patrick Lyons, assistant.

"Through the liberality of the citizens, the banks, Kent County Mutual Insurance Company and the Levy Court, about \$1400 was collected, with which two hose-carriages and 1000 feet of hose have been purchased and committed to the custody of the Robbins' Hose Company. In case of fire two lines of hose can be attached to any one fire hydrant, and instantaneously fire pressure can be applied, which need never exceed 70 pounds, unless it is desired to reach the most elevated part of three or four of the tallest buildings."

In 1886 a contract was made with W. D. Wells to dig a well on the west side of the road, between the works and creek twenty feet in diameter and thirty feet deep. The well to be of brick eighteen inches thick and laid in cement. After going twenty-one

feet and one inch deep plenty of water being found it was decided to sink it no deeper. With the two wells and two engines and suction line with St. Jones' Creek in case of fire, the town is amply provided with water.

THE ROBBINS HOSE COMPANY was organized soon after the water-works were completed, and the next year the present hose house was erected with a council chamber in the second story. The company have two hose carriages and about one thousand two hundred feet of hose.

DOVER GAS WORKS.—In 1859 Daniel Trump, of Philadelphia, came to Dover and established a gas works, buying on October 11th twelve thousand square feet of land (the present site) of John C. Pennewill, and built thereon a building for the manufacture of gas from resin, which at that time was \$1.50 a barrel. Mains were laid from the works down North Street to Main, thence to the public square and to Water Street and north from North Street to Reed Street. The civil war breaking out resin advanced to sixty dollars a barrel and the manufacture by that process was abandoned, and coal oil and wood was substituted. In February 1867, the plant was purchased by Richardson and Robbins who fitted up the works for the use of resin and run it for two years when they changed to coal gas. They laid about five thousand feet of main which from time to time have been increased. About six million feet of gas is manufactured annually.

In 1881 a company was incorporated with six directors. The present officers are A. B. Richardson, president; W. S. Wilson, secretary and treasurer; George V. Massey, C. S. Pennewill, H. A. Richardson and A. B. Richardson, directors.

THE DOVER GLASS WORKS COMPANY was incorporated April 9, 1883. Five acres of land lying on Williams Street was bought of David Harrington and Thomas O. Culbreth, and in 1884 six buildings were erected to conduct an eight-pot furnace. Fifty-two men are employed, and a capital of \$60,000 is invested.

The sand in use is obtained from Morris River, New Jersey. The products (window glass) are shipped to all parts of the country.

The officers of the company are John Bockman, president and manager; and William Fisher, secretary and treasurer.

DOVER NURSERIES.—About 1863 Joseph W. Chambers began a nursery on twenty acres of the farm of Judge S. M. Harrington on the south border of the town. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand peach trees were annually raised and sold for twelve or fifteen years, when it was abandoned. Mr. Chambers has since become interested in business in Dover.

CANNED GOODS. RICHARDSON & ROBBINS. — In 1853 A. B. Richardson and Jas. W. Robbins were conducting a tin and stove store on Lookerman Street, Dover, where Geo. Baker's agricultural warehouse

now stands. In this building they began canning goods in a small way, and in 1856 put six hundred cans on the market. The results were favorable, and they moved to a larger building on Pryor Street, increasing their capacity from time to time to meet the demand. In 1862 they put out forty thousand cans, and in the next year purchased the large building known as the Reporter building, corner of State and King Streets, which they fitted up with all the improvements then known to the business. Mr. Robbins died in the summer of 1876, but the name of the firm was retained, and Harry A. Richardson, son of the senior partner, became a member of the firm and still continues. In 1876 the manufacture of plum pudding and canning of meats of all kind became a leading feature. The greatly increased business necessitated another change, and in the spring of 1881 nine acres of land were purchased on King Street, where a large and commodious brick factory was erected, fitted up with every improvement necessary to carry on a successful business.

J. M. CHAMBERS PACKING COMPANY.—Joseph M. Chambers in 1871 erected the present works on Loockerman Street (at the depot) for the packing of hermetically sealed goods. In 1881 a charter was granted as the "J. M. Chambers Packing Company." Many specialties are manufactured, such as plum puddings, potted meats, "peaches for cream," etc. The buildings have a capacity of turning out ten thousand cans of fruit and vegetables daily during the canning season.

Hazel & Pennewill.—In 1868 William G. Hazel and Caleb S. Pennewill established a sash, blind and door factory and a planing-mill, and opened a well-stocked lumber-yard at the corner of Loockerman and Queen Streets. The firm also manufacture a large number of peach baskets.

E. H. Sellers' Evaporating Works.—The works were leased of John H. Dana in the summer of 1887, and are used in evaporating pears and peaches, and have, when in full operation, an average of seventy-five employees.

The business was begun in 1875 by the Dover Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Company, which was incorporated in 1873 and erected evaporating works on Railroad Avenue. The business was conducted in 1875-76-77 by Dr. Isaac Register. In 1883 the property was sold to John H. Dana, of Belpre, Ohio, who continued the business until 1886, when it ceased.

Besides the State and County Buildings, Dover contains two banks, a Government post-office building, and nine churches, an academy, a graded public school building, gas and water works, four newspaper and a job printing-office, and is liberally provided with stores, shops, manufacturing establishments and artisans for a town of its importance.

UNION LODGE, No. 7, A. F. A. M.¹—The earliest record we have of a lodge of Free Masons existing at Dover is the meagre and scanty details that have

come down to us from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It appears that a warrant from that sovereign body was granted August 26, 1775, for the constituting of a lodge of "Ancient York Masons" at Dover, it being No. 18 on the roster of that body. It appears from the records that but two other lodges were constituted in Delaware prior thereto.

Who were the charter members who constituted the officers of the lodge, what names were borne upon its roster, how long it continued in existence, we have no means of knowing, owing to the destruction of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, in the year 1819, in which conflagration the archives pertaining to the Grand Lodge and her subordinates were totally destroyed.

The next lodge at Dover, of which we have official cognizance, is "Union Lodge, No. 7, of Ancient York Masons," whose charter, dated June 27, 1809, was warranted by the Grand Lodge of Delaware, which was organized in 1806.

The charter members in the year 1809, as they appear upon the register of members, were Wm. Hall, M. M.; Joseph Harper, M. M.; Robert Graham, M. M.; John B. Wooten, M. M.; Cesar Rodney Wilson, F. C.; James Harper, F. C.; Joseph H. Raymond, F. C.; Richard Harrington, F. C.; Presley Allee, E. A.; Samuel Truitt, E. A.

This lodge continued at work down to the year 1832, when it ceased to labor. The record-book of the lodge was in possession of the lodge as late as 1883, about which time it was either lost, misplaced or stolen. Owing to this fact, we have not the means at hand to enable us to tell who were the successive officers of the lodge, nor what was the history of its proceedings.

The names of the members during the period from 1809 to 1832, in addition to those of the charter members, are preserved and number forty-four.

Of the list, the Hon. Willard Hall, United States district judge for the district of Delaware, who died about 1883, was Grand Master in 1817-18; Joshua G. Brinkle, Grand Master in 1824; and Arnold Naudain, in 1825-26-27.

The list during this period comprised the most eminent men of their day, in the various walks of life. Owing to the anti-Masonic excitement in 1827-28, the lodge membership fell off, and in 1832 ceased to work.

In 1857, James P. Wild, William Sharp, John A. Nicholson, Saxe Gotha Laws, George W. S. Nicholson, Myers C. Couwell, Henry Stout, John W. Smith, Robert B. Jump and John P. Hickey petitioned the Grand Lodge of Delaware for a revival of the charter of 1809, which was granted by the Grand Lodge at Wilmington, June 27, 1857.

Upon page one of the records of the lodge, under the caption of "by-laws," occurs this section:

"Section 2. "The warrant of this lodge is a charter granted on the 27th day of June, A.D., 1857, A.L. 5857, by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Dela-

¹ Contributed by John C. Gooden.

ware, (by which was revived Union Lodge, No. 7, which had ceased to work A.D., 1832, A.L., 5832, and had been first constituted A.D., 1809, A.L. 5809), to whose constitutional rules and edicts the most implicit respect and obedience shall ever be paid by its members."

Under the revived charter, the lodge met January 29, 1858, "according to appointment and summons of the Right Worthy Grand Master, A. P. Robinson," and was regularly constituted by the election and installation of the following officers: James P. Wild, W. M.; William Sharp, S. W.; John A. Nicholson, J. W.; Saxe Gotha Laws, Treasurer; George W. S. Nicholson, Secretary; Myers C. Conwell, S. D.; Henry Stout, J. D.; John W. Smith, Tyler.

The lodge met in the Odd Fellows' lodge-room, in the old brick academy. On February 5th, "a committee was appointed to procure a suitable room for the communications of this lodge." On February 16th, committee made a report, which was accepted, and on February 19th, the committee was authorized to procure the rooms in the third story of Dunning's new building, "on a lease of ten years."

This lodge-room was in the building at the southwest corner of State and North Streets, of which the lodge took possession May 4, 1858, and where it continued to meet down to the evening of June 24, 1885 (St. John's day), at which time the W. M. John C. Gooden convened the lodge in its new lodge-room at No. 27 Loockerman Street, to receive the M. W. Grand Lodge of Delaware, which dedicated the new hall in *ample form* to Free Masonry, to virtue and to universal benevolence.

In the fitting up of the hall, in 1858, the lodge received material aid from W. H. Carryl, of Philadelphia, and at its first meeting in the new hall, May 4th, the lodge adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, unanimsously, That the hearty thanks of the officers and members of Union Lodge, No. 7, A. Y. M., Dover, Del., be and are hereby returned to Brother W. H. Carryl, of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, Phila., for the valuable offering he has laid upon the altar of our Lodge as a testimony of his fraternal regard; and may he receive the reward due to all those who truly appreciate and practice the principles of Free Masonry."

Upon the revival of the lodge, in 1857, the paraphernalia necessary to the proper organization of the lodge involved it in a debt of three hundred dollars, which amount Henry Stout discharged, and the lodge, at its communication of January 7, 1862, in recognition of his generosity, passed resolutions thanking him for his munificence.

In 1864 the lodge was called upon to mourn the death of Colonel David L. Stricker, brevet brigadier-general Second Delaware Regiment Volunteers, who fell fighting in the battle of the Wilderness, May 12, 1864, and was buried in the Methodist Episcopal Church burying-ground, at Dover, May 18th, with imposing Masonic honors.

On the 25th of September of this same year the lodge was called the second time to mourn the death of Brother Dr. William M. Bonwill, of Camden, Delaware, who was a noted physician in his day and was

identified with almost every movement in the first half of the present century having a tendency to advance scientific knowledge and to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-men. He was buried in the Episcopal Church-yard, at Dover, with Masonic honors in due form.

On the 3d and 4th of August, 1874, the lodge was favored on both evenings by a lecture by Brother Robert Morris, P. G. M., of Kentucky, who is one of the brightest lights in the firmament of Free Masonry and an undoubted authority in Masonic jurisprudence. The first lecture was before the lodge and the second before the general public in the body of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been kindly tendered to the Masonic fraternity.

The only other event calling for special notice in the history of the lodge is the leasing of the new hall on Loockerman Street, and its dedication by the craft on June 24, 1885, to which reference is made in connection with the history of the old hall in 1858.

The following list contains the names of the Past Masters from the revival of the lodge in 1857 to the present time: Edward Ridgely, Thomas C. Frame, William C. Jump, Dr. Ezekiel W. Cooper, Edwin O. Shakespeare, Beniah Watson, Severn Taylor, Dr. Edwin S. Anderson and John C. Gooden. Brothers John A. Nicholson and John F. Saulsbury have served as Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of the State of Delaware.

The lodge now numbers fifty-four members. Of the charter members there are only three now living, namely, John A. Nicholson, George W. S. Nicholson and Robert B. Jump. Brother Jump is presumably the oldest Master Mason in the State, having been a Mason in a Free Mason's Lodge at Greensboro, Caroline County, Maryland, in 1826.

PHILODEMIC LODGE, No. 7, I. O. O. F. of Dover, Del., was instituted July 5, 1845, with J. H. Stevenson, Henry Cole, James L. Smith, William Wilkinson and George Stevenson charter members, under the administration of John Fairfax Smith, G. M. The lodge was organized in the north room of the second story of the building known as the "Old Academy," situated at the southern extremity of the town, on the east side of State Street, in which room the meetings were held until some time in the year 1862, when they removed to Dr. Saulsbury's building in the northwest corner of the Public Square, where they held their meetings until December, 1870, when they removed to the third floor of Dyer's building on Loockerman Street, which room the lodge occupies at the present time.

The officers at the present time are as follows: William H. Powell, P. G.; Thomas C. Dehority, N. G.; George W. Benn, V. G.; Samuel H. Barker, P. S.; William Riggs, R. S.; William Fisher, Treasurer; Clayton Wetherby, Warden; James Coady, Conductor; James E. Wales, O. S. G.; R. Danney Clow, I. S. G.; Hiram Reedy, Grand Representative to the Supreme Lodge.

There are at the present time in good standing twenty-seven members in the lodge.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 10, K. of P.—This lodge was chartered January 27, 1869, with thirteen charter members. Meetings were held for two or three years in the old Academy until rooms were fitted up in the third story of Dyer's building, corner of Loockerman Street and Governor's Avenue. This lodge has at present fifty-seven members. The present officers are: Chancellor-Commander, R. D. Clow; Vice Chancellor, John McMichael; Prelate, Thomas C. Dehority; Keeper of Records and Seals, Edward T. White; Financial Secretary, William B. Hammond; Master of Exchequer, D. W. Morgan; I. G., Wm. R. Geiser; O. G., James Powell.

DIAMOND LODGE, No. 9, A. O. U. W.—This lodge was chartered December 23, 1882, with the following charter members: J. W. Anderson, W. D. Walls, E. S. Anderson, W. R. Cahoon, Jr., Wm. Swartswelder, C. C. Handsberry, Wm. J. Adkins, Judge J. Green, D. W. Corry, B. A. Bennett, W. F. Page, W. T. Christopher, J. E. Carroll, E. P. Taylor, P. Burnett. Meetings were held in Odd Fellows' Hall until July 1, 1887, when the place of meeting was changed to the hall of the Grand Army. The lodge has a membership of twenty-five. The present officers are: Past Master Workman, W. D. Wall; Master Workman, W. L. Pritchett; Foreman, S. H. Barker; Overseer, J. A. Forbes; Recorder, J. C. Carroll; Financial Secretary, C. B. Prettyman; Receiver, J. T. Hofecker.

DELAWARE LODGE, No. 102, ORDER of TONTI, was chartered March 15, 1877. John A. Forbes, President; John A. Wright, V. G.; J. E. Carroll, Secretary; Chas. C. Prettyman, Treasurer; seventeen members.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—*General A. T. A. Torbet Post, No. 3.*—This post was chartered September 9, 1880, with twelve charter members.

Meetings were held in Odd Fellows' Hall until July, 1885, when rooms were fitted for their use in the third story of the Dunn building, on Loockerman Street.

The post has fifty-six members.

The officers are John S. Rowan, commander; A. B. Moore, adjutant; A. B. Connor, quartermaster.

CHAPTER LVI.

EAST DOVER HUNDRED.

THE territory now comprising East and West Dover Hundreds, prior to January 28, 1823, was embraced in Murderkill and St. Jones' Hundreds. The latter was one of the original hundreds, and extended along the bay and between St. Jones' Creek and Little Creek. In 1823 the Legislature passed an act providing that Murderkill Hundred should be divided as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the branch, upon which the mill and mill-seat of the late Henry Mollenston, deceased; the mill and mill-seat late held by Samuel Howell, deceased; the mill and mill-seat late held by William Warner, deceased; and the mill and mill-seat of William Allaband, all of which are situated on Isaac's branch, where said branch empties into St. Jones' creek, and running thence up said branch through the mill-ponds of said mills by and with the water-courses to the mouth of a prong or stream emptying into said branch, from the southward near Allaband's mill-pond, and which stream crosses the state road running from the line of Maryland near the River Bridges by Thomas Chapel, through Camden to the Forest Landing, between the poor-house and the house formerly of William Kirkley; and running from the mouth of the said stream last mentioned, up the same, by and with the water-courses to the State road, and thence toward the State of Maryland, called the Stow line; and all that part of Murderkill hundred, lying northerly of said division line, beginning at the mouth of the first-mentioned branch and running as aforesaid to the line of the state of Maryland, be and the same is hereby detached and set off from the said hundred and united to St. Jones' hundred; and that the said part of Murderkill hundred lying northerly of said division line and St. Jones' hundred shall form and be one hundred and shall be called Dover Hundred."

It was designated as the Third Election District, with election place at the court-house in Dover. January 28, 1831, a narrow strip of Murderkill, now lying in West Dover, was attached to Dover Hundred. The hundred of Dover was divided into East and West Election Districts by act of General Assembly, February 18, 1859, by a line beginning at Allaband's mill-stream, and running thence with the road leading from Dover to Hazlettsville, near Nathan Slaughter's gate; thence with the public road until it is intersected by the road near Dinah's Corners, leading to Casson's Corners; thence with the last named till it intersects the road from Casson's Corners to Dinah's Corner; thence with the road leading to Isaac Buckingham's, till it is intersected by the road leading to the Seven Hickories; thence with the last-named road by George Parris' farm, to the branch dividing Dover and Little Creek Hundred; the east part to be East Dover Election District, and the west part to be West Dover Election District. These election districts became East and West Dover Hundreds, by act of February 7, 1877.

East Dover Hundred is bounded north by Little Creek Hundred, east by Delaware Bay, south by North Murderkill and west by West Dover. It is drained by St. Jones' Creek on the south and Little Creek on the north. The land is mostly level or slightly rolling, having a loamy gravelly soil capable of a high state of cultivation. Peaches and pears are grown in great quantities, some of the peach orchards being very large and fine; wheat and corn are also grown successfully, while melons, sweet potatoes and white potatoes are raised in abundance. The town of Dover is within the bounds of East Dover, and all the farming lands in the vicinity are very productive.

Among the most prominent of the early settlements was "Towne Point," a tract of one hundred and forty acres lying on the north side of St. Jones' Creek, a short distance above its mouth. Though not the earliest, it became the most prominent point in St. Jones', now Kent County. It is mentioned in an early deed as "heretofore the first seat on said creek." This point was surveyed by Cornelius Verhoofe, surveyor of Whorekill County, to Edward Pack and John Briggs,

on September 29, 1679. Pack resided on Towne Point, and Briggs on "Kingston upon Hull," adjoining Edward Pack, who was one of the signers of the petition for a new county in 1679-80, and was chosen the following May as one of the justices of the peace for St. Jones' County.

The first court for St. Jones' County (now Kent County) was held in Edward Pack's house on "Towne Point." On March 10, 1681, Pack and Briggs sold this property to William Darvall. The conveyance locates the property as follows: "Whereas there is a certain house and land commonly called by the name of Towne Point, lying and being on the mouth of Jones' Creek to the southwest, and to Delaware Bay to the east, and to the land of John Briggs to the north and northwest, now in possession of Edward Pack, containing one hundred and fifty acres." It is further mentioned that in consideration of one thousand two hundred pounds of tobacco, "all the land, dwelling-house and tobacco-house" were conveyed to William Darvall, also a magistrate, who sold it September 23, 1686, to William Hill, from whom it passed to his son Samuel, and daughter Elizabeth, wife of Robert Jadwin. They remained in possession of the property until November 12, 1724, when it was sold to Charles Thomson, by whom it was conveyed, August 26, 1727, to Benjamin Shurmer, who, on May 5, 1730, sold it to Caleb Hunn as "Towne Point," containing one hundred and forty acres. Later, Nathaniel Hunn came into possession of the property, which he left by will to his daughter Mary, the wife of Waitman Sipple, Jr., who, August 11, 1749, conveyed it to John Hunn. Later still, Samuel Dickinson came into possession of this tract, and it is now owned by his great-grandson, Algernon Sidney Logan. It appears from the following that Wm. Darvall still continued in occupation at the Point in 1688, and kept at the place a tavern and also ran a ferry:

"ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Dec. 14, 1688.

"DOVER RIVER, in Prov. of Pa.

"William Darvall and John Barnes:

"John Barnes obliges himself to live, and keepe ordinarye, on the now dwellings plantation or the Court house where the said William Darvall shall appointe, and also to sell and dispose of all manner of trade whatsoever, and sells all liquors by retails, &c.

"For his care, trouble and service, the sum of forty pounds, in current money of Pennsylvania.

"The said William Darvall is to have two men or boys servants, and if any men or women's servants shall be wanting, to look after horses and ferry, &c., the said Darvall is to furnish them."

A tract called "Poplar Neck," containing four hundred acres, was granted to Thomas Young, June 16, 1671, by Gov. Francis Lovelace. This was before courts were held at Whorekill (now Lewes), and is the earliest date of warrant in the county. The property is described as being about two miles above St. Jones' Creek, bounded south by a swamp running westerly from the bay side. It passed from Thomas Young to his son Benjamin, and was sold by him to Ralph Hutchinson, of New Castle.

"Mulberry Swamp," containing four hundred acres adjoining the foregoing tract on the north, was granted to Thomas Merritt July 16, 1671, and in 1680

passed to Walter Dickinson. July 5, 1679, this land was granted to Barnard Hodges, who had then occupied it for eighteen months, and it became known as "Hodges' Desert," and "Jones his Valley." Walter Dickinson began suit against Hodges for Mulberry Swamp, formerly surveyed to Thomas Merritt, and the jury found for Dickinson. This tract came into possession of Samuel Dickinson before 1725, who, September 28, 1743, sold it to Griffiths Gordon. Samuel Dickinson also came into possession of sixty acres of Young's land, a part of Poplar Neck, which he sold to John Pleasonton in 1725.

Jehu Curtis, January 5, 1738, took up a small tract of fast land and some marsh containing twenty acres, named "Kitt's Hammock," and which he very soon after assigned to John Pleasonton, who owned part of Poplar Neck adjoining. The survey gives "Kitt's Hammock" as containing thirty-one acres. "Brinkloe Range," a tract of marsh land, lay adjoining Kitt's Hammock to the southwest; one hundred acres of it also passed to John Pleasonton. These Pleasonton lands passed to David Pleasonton, and by a survey in Book B, it is shown that in 1818 Nathaniel Pleasonton's tavern was on the site or near the present Kitt's Hammock Hotel, and the Pleasonton farmhouse was located west of it. The old tavern entirely disappeared long years ago.

After the tavern went down the place was used very much as a tenting-ground and for basket picnics, until about 1846, when William Hutchinson and Henry W. McIlvaine built a hotel at Kitt's Hammock, and about the same time planted oysters in Delaware Bay at an expense of one hundred and five dollars each, thinking that it would be a benefit to the hotel which is located on the beach. McIlvaine failed, the property changed hands, and no further attention was given to the oysters planted by Hutchinson and McIlvaine until about twenty years afterwards, when New York boats began to find an abundance of oysters on this ground. Mr. Hutchinson consulted counsel and found there was no law to protect his oyster-beds. Subsequently a bill was drawn up by Joseph P. Comegys, now chief justice, and a law was enacted protecting Delaware fisheries, which has resulted in great benefit to the State. While McIlvaine and Hutchinson gained nothing for themselves in their oyster-planting, they claim to have first demonstrated the feasibility of that culture in Delaware Bay. Kitt's Hammock is on the bay where it is about thirty miles wide, and consists of one hotel and about twenty summer cottages, principally owned by people in Dover, nine miles distant. The hotel and grocery are now (1887) kept by John G. Melvin.

St. Jones' Landing is at the mouth of St. Jones' Creek, three miles south from Kitt's Hammock. Vessels bound for Cape May occasionally stop here to take on passengers.

John Burton, November 24, 1679, received a warrant for six hundred acres of land, adjoining that of Walter Dickinson, which was known as "Burton's

Delight." John Brinckloe received a warrant January 21, 1681, for a tract called "Poplar Ridge," above Poplar Neck, containing two hundred and fifty-eight acres. All the tracts thus far mentioned are in St. Jones' Neck, including "Kingston upon Hull," which lay inland. "Kingston upon Hull," containing four hundred and fifty acres and lying northwest of Town Point, was taken up by John Briggs and Mary Philips March 12, 1677-78. John Briggs was a member of the Assembly from 1682 to 1685, and in 1689 sold "Kingston upon Hull" to Richard Bassnett and moved to Cape May. This tract is also mentioned as having been surveyed to Elizabeth Frampton in 1687. It was sold April 27, 1700, to Stephen Nowell, who sold fifty acres of it to Robert French, July 19, 1701. The balance remained in the family and passed to George Nowell, who died about 1740, when it was divided among the heirs, and part of it now belongs to the Dickinson estate. It was upon this tract and in the house of John Briggs that Samuel Dickinson resided until he built the mansion-house known as the Dickinson farther west, and up the creek.

A tract called "Uptown," containing one thousand acres, lying east of the Pipe Elm tracts, was surveyed for John Richardson September 9, 1686. "Little Pipe Elm" tract, of two hundred and thirty-four acres, was granted to Wm. Winsmore in 1680. It lies on the northwest side of Pipe Elm Branch, and in time came into possession of Charles Marim and John Nickerson, who obtained a warrant May 10, 1733, when it was surveyed and found to contain three hundred and eighty-nine acres. "Great Pipe Elm," on the southeast side of the same branch, was granted to William Winsmore, and in 1738-39 was re-surveyed to George Robinson. In 1767 it was surveyed to the heirs of George Robinson, Charles Marim, John Marim and John Nickerson. Charles Marim resided on the northwest side of Little Pipe Elm Creek, on Little Pipe Elm tract, then called "Cherbourg." He died about 1781, and by will left this property to his daughter, Elizabeth, and sons, John and Charles. In 1802 Charles sold his interest to John, who, in 1807, conveyed one hundred and twenty acres to Ruhamah, wife of Cornelius P. Comegys, and the same day sold Mr. Comegys two hundred and twenty-four acres of land adjoining. On this place is the old mansion-house, still standing, a well-preserved monument of the architecture of the early times, and here Joseph P. Comegys, present chief justice, Dr. George C. Comegys, a leading physician of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Henry M. Ridgely were born. Cornelius P. Comegys in 1818 removed to Dover, where he remained eleven years as cashier of the Farmers' Bank, after which he returned to the farm, which is now in possession of his son, Dr. George C. Comegys. A tract called "Shoulder of Mutton" lay south of "Little Pipe Elm," on Pipe Elm Branch, and in 1773 was in possession of Stephen Parradee.

Samuel Dickinson, a merchant of Talbot County,

Md., began the purchase of lands along St. Jones Creek and its vicinity about 1715, including "Town Point," "Kingston upon Hull," "Burton's Delight," "Mulberry Swamp" and part of "Poplar Neck. On December 3, 1733, he received a deed embracing one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight acres, which he named "Dickinson Manor" and which included all of the lands mentioned above and some others, but not "Kitt's Hammock." He built a residence on the site of John Briggs' house, upon "Kingston upon Hull," as is shown by surveys, where he resided for several years after he removed to this county, about 1734. In 1738 he became one of the magistrates of the court of Kent County and continued many years. Later in life he erected a brick mansion-house, which is still used and is known as the Dickinson house, a fine example of colonial architecture. He died at his residence and is buried in a family graveyard adjacent. John Dickinson, his son, was born in Maryland and was two years of age when his father moved to the manor. It was in the mansion-house, in 1767, that he wrote the famous "Farmer's Letters," which aroused public attention at home and abroad. In a few years he was called to take a more active part in life, and moved to Wilmington and Philadelphia. He died at the latter city in 1801, aged seventy-five years. He left no male descendants, and two daughters—Sally N. and Maria. The property passed to Sally N., who died a few years ago, when it passed to her nephews and nieces. At the time of her death she was the largest land-owner in the county and was assessed on over three thousand acres of highland and marsh. Maria, the other daughter, married Albanus Logan, a descendant of James Logan, who was a man of influence under Penn's administration. They had four children,—Dr. John Dickinson Logan, Gustavus G., Mary N. and Mrs. Betton. The property was divided between them. Samuel Betton received the north part as his mother's share, Gustavus G. the home property and Dr. John D. the lower part and Mary other lands adjoining. Albanus C. Logan, son of Gustavus, now owns the old Town Point tract; Algernon Sydney Logan, the "Kingston upon Hull" tract and the old first residence. The only piece of land separated from the Dickinson estate since 1743 was sold by Miss Sally N. Dickinson, in 1823, to Levick Palmer and he was favored because he was a Quaker.

Joseph Barker, Caesar Knight and George Laws were adjoining neighbors. Levick Palmer married Elizabeth Clymer and had a family of six children. John, their son, died in Germantown. Gen. William Palmer, of Denver, Colorado, became a noted railroad contractor. Samuel died in Philadelphia. Hannah became the wife of William Hutchinson. Mary, wife of Chas. Cowgill, reared a family of five children. Levick P. resides in Camden, Delaware. Lizzie married Robert Nickerson. William resides in Washington. Jacob retains the homestead, and Effie resides at Duck Creek. Sarah Palmer is the wife of

Frederick Cline, and Anne E. the wife of Bulitha Wharton, of Philadelphia.

Robert Wilson, who came from Maryland, resides on a portion of the Dickinson land, called the "Cherry Tree." J. P. Wilson, one of his sons, is a merchant in Philadelphia. Robert H. resides on the homestead. Lena is the wife of Geo. W. Collins, who resides on the farm adjoining the homestead, and Anna is the wife of J. Frank Denney, of Duck Creek.

A tract containing six hundred and fifty acres, called "Tynhead Court," lay west of Pipe Elm Branch and "Little Pipe Elm" tract, and was taken up prior to 1680 by Griffith Jones and John Glover. The following is recorded among the early court records:

"Received then, of John Glover, the sum of two thousand pounds of tobacco, being his part and proportionable share for the joyant purchase of a certain tract of land in St. Jones's Creeke, pursuant to certaine articles of agreement between us drawen and six hundred pounds of tobacco being for the purchase of his share of a certain parcell and stoke upon the said plantation, I say in full satisfaction of the premises mee.
(Signed) "GRIFF JONES."

Griffith Jones was a member of Penn's Council from 1687 for ten years or more. Before 1780 "Tynhead Court" was owned by John Maxwell, whose widow, Ann, in 1787, sold a part of it to James Sykes, who soon afterwards moved to Dover and held office for many years. Part of the tract came to Major John Patten, son of Ann Maxwell, and to John Wethered, an heir of John Maxwell. The part the latter received was known as "Wethered Court." John Patten was a brave soldier during the Revolution, a delegate to the Continental Congress, in 1785-86, and a member of the House of Representatives from Delaware in 1793-94. He died in 1800, aged fifty-four.

"Tynhead Court" is on Little Creek and is now a part of the Ridgely farm. Dover Landing was on the Patten land, at the head of navigation on Little Creek. About 1830 John Reed and Sipple and Pennewill built a wharf there, and Elijah McDowell built a store and dealt largely in grain, brought in from the surrounding country and shipped by vessels to Philadelphia and elsewhere. After the railroad was built the place lost its shipping trade and went down. About 1800 a Mr. Sherwood built a store at Little Creek Landing, on the south side of the river, and was succeeded in business about 1824, by Joseph Kimmey, who was followed by Chas. Emory about 1828. September 1, 1837, James L. Heverin began business there as a merchant, buying, selling and shipping grain and country produce. In 1851 when Chas. H. Heverin and W. H. Hobson succeeded him and continued until February, 1838, when C. H. Heverin died, and Jas. L. Heverin took his interest, and the business was continued at that point until 1865, when it was moved across the river. A store was continued at the old stand, however, by Peter Laughlin, J. McGonigal and others. Since 1880 Wm. S. Heverin has conducted the business, which is now owned by J. L. Heverin, Joshua McGonigal, Jacob Cowgill and others.

A large tract called "Aberdeen," on the road from "Kitt's Hammock" to Dover, was taken up by John Briggs, and afterwards came into possession of Thomas Clifford, who, in 1729, sold one hundred acres to Richard Hill. Hill sold the one hundred acres to John Houseman, recorder of Kent County, who, on January 10th of that year, divided his purchase by sale to John Gruwell and John Smith. Smith's portion passed to his son Morris, who devised it to his son Solomon, who sold to Jonathan Sturges. Robert Porter had several tracts of land in Dover Hundred, and among them "Porter's Lodge," next west of "Aberdeen," and adjoining the south end of "Berry's Range," and Tynhead Court on the northeast. It was surveyed November 8, 1680, and contained four hundred acres. A portion passed to Robert French, who sold one hundred and ten acres to the Society of the Church of England, and the first house of worship of the present Christ's Church of Dover was erected on this glebe about 1708, and was used until the society built the present church in Dover about 1740. "Porter's Lodge" is now owned by Daniel Cowgill, E. P. Seimser and J. M. Comegys. "Troy," a tract of three hundred acres lying east of "Aberdeen," was surveyed 1679-80 to Thomas Tarrant, who sold it to Captain John Briggs, who obtained a patent in 1684-65. John Lewis was a later owner, and in 1807 "Troy" was sold to Manlove Hayes. It is now owned by William Dyer, who also owns a part of "Aberdeen." The balance of "Aberdeen" belongs to the heirs of Charles Kimmey.

"Lisburne" property of six hundred acres, was granted by the Whorekill County Court, in 1679-80, to John Brinckloe, who received a patent March 26, 1684. The ground-rents were to be paid every year "att the town of Dover," which was not laid out until many years afterwards. "Lisburne" adjoins "Troy," and the lands of Griffiths Jones and Christopher Jackson. A part of it is in possession of the heirs of Charles M. Wharton, who are descendants of John Brinckloe. Robert French purchased three hundred and seventy acres of the tract, and by will in 1712 left it to his daughter Elizabeth, who married John Finney. Their son David in 1760 sold it to Griffith Gordon. In 1800 it was owned by the Pleasontons, and May 15, 1809, was conveyed by Gilbert Coombe and Stephen Pleasonton to Manlove Hayes. "Lisburne" is now owned by Daniel Rockwell.

Many officials of the State of Delaware and county of Kent had residences in Dover during their terms of office and some of them much longer. Others preferred to live a short distance from town. Among the later was Wm. Rodney, grandfather of Caesar Rodney, the signer. He was a merchant of Bristol, England, born in 1652, and married a daughter of Sir Thomas Caesar, of London. He emigrated to America in 1682 with William Penn. He located first at Lewes and became sheriff of Sussex County. It is not known whether his first wife died before he came to this country, but within two years after his

arrival he married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Jones, who, December 2, 1683, took out a warrant for seven hundred and ninety acres of land called "Denbigh," on the west side of St. Jones' Creek, which later passed to William Rodney, who, September 14, 1695, sold three hundred and ninety-four acres of it to William Brinckloe. William Rodney was a member of the Assembly, and was said to have been the best speaker in that body. After his retirement from the office of sheriff of Sussex County he removed to Kent County, on "Denbigh," and was an official of the county until his death, April 8, 1708. He left several children, of whom William, the eldest, was born in 1689 and died in 1752. William married Ruth, a daughter of Jehu Curtis, of New Castle, and was sheriff of Kent County at one time. Daniel resided on a farm, went to Dover; was sheriff of Kent County in 1735, was married, but died without issue. The youngest son of William the emigrant was Caesar, born in 1707, and died in 1745. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Thomas Crawford, the missionary, who came to these parts in 1708. Caesar Rodney and Elizabeth had three sons—Caesar (the signer), Thomas A. and William. The former died unmarried. Thomas A. was the father of Caesar Augustus Rodney, of whom a sketch will be found in the Bench and Bar.

"Denbigh" came in possession of Caesar Rodney, who, on April 10, 1765, sold it to Benjamin Chew. It lay north of and adjoining "Morgan's Calf Pasture," opposite "Berry's Range" and the Shakespeare saw-mill. It was in possession of Vincent Lookerman in 1767, and was held by his descendants until sold by Mr. Bradford, after 1852, and is now occupied by Hon. Eli Saulsbury, the Agricultural Society and other owners. "Byefield," a tract of nine hundred and eighty-four acres, was taken up on warrant dated January 26, 1680, by Daniel Jones, Sr., Ezekiel Jones and Daniel Jones, Jr., and was surveyed February 25, 1686, and then contained eight hundred and fifty acres. It passed to Daniel Jones' son-in-law, William Rodney, and eventually to Caesar Rodney, the signer. A part of the tract had been sold to John Vining, and in 1791 the remaining five hundred and eighty-three acres were sold by the sheriff to Joseph Barker, after whose death they passed to his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Stevenson. "Byefield" lies between Boggetree Branch and Lewis's Ditch.

An account of the "Brother's Portion" will be found in the history of Dover. It contained eight hundred acres, and was patented to John Walker and sold to William Southerbee, who, in 1694, sold two hundred acres to the county for the location of a court-house. In 1699 he sold four hundred acres lying south of the town-tract to Richard Wilson. William Wilson, his son, in 1754 sold a part of this tract to Nicholas Ridgely. Daniel Rodney and John Clayton then owned lands adjoining. "Peggy's Old Field" was also adjoining. The fine residence and well-kept grounds of Manlove Hayes adorn a por-

tion of the Wilson tract. Edward Starkey purchased two hundred acres of the "Brother's Portion" lying on Puncheon's Run, now owned by Wm. W. Morris and the heirs of Perrin Cooper. "Berry's Range," containing one thousand acres, lies along the east side of St. Jones' Creek, opposite the town of Dover, and was taken up by William Berry. In 1691 he sold one hundred acres to James Maxwell, who kept an "ordinary" or inn near where the water-works of Dover now stand. The courts were held at this house in 1693-94. Prior to 1688 Maxwell resided on an estate called "New Design," which he sold in 1688 to Arthur Meston, who, during his career, was recorder and sheriff of the county. Meston sold it to John Courtney, who sold to Simon Irons. The widow, Naomi Berry, sold two hundred and fifty acres of "Berry's Range" to James Maxwell, July 16, 1695, and two hundred and seventy-four acres of the same tract passed to Nathaniel Luff, who, June 5, 1741, sold it to Samuel Chew. Nathaniel Luff, a physician, afterwards wrote an account of his life, which was published in 1848, and gives the following account of the Luff family:

"Hugh Luff came from England the latter part of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century and took up lands on the western shores of Delaware Bay. His son Nathaniel settled in Mississippi, and his son Caleb in St. Jones' Hundred. Caleb was a member of the State Legislature during the Revolution, and warmly supported the cause. He had two sons, Nathaniel and John. Nathaniel, the doctor, was born in 1756, and in 1797; he commenced practicing medicine in Kent County. He speaks of attending his first patient in the lower counties, Henry Mollenstons' son, as follows: 'The way was very intricate, through bushes and swampy grounds; the bushes whipped me in the face and almost discouraged me; however, after a short space, the distance being about four or five miles, we soon galloped there, and my mode of treatment proving successful, it established me in practice. I was provided with two good horses; they generally cantered and I seldom rode any other gate.'"

Samuel Chew, who purchased the Lufflands in 1741, was the father of Benjamin Chew, and his daughter was the wife of Edward Tilghman, who became a large land-holder in Pennsylvania. Samuel Chew was also prothonotary of Kent County. January 4, 1770, Benjamin Chew, later prominent in Germantown, came into possession of the property, sold it to Charles Hillyard, reserving only the Chew family burial-ground, now on the property of Edwin O. Eccles, who also owns the old Chew-Hilliard mansion-house.

The tract long known as the Nathaniel Drew lands was originally warranted to Simon Irons, August 6, 1686, as "The Range," and is described as lying on St. Jones' Creek joining the northwest part of "Berry's Range" containing six hundred acres. This land was sold to Benjamin Shurmer, who transferred it to Andrew Caldwell, who, March 12, 1723, conveyed it to Nicholas Lookerman, who made this his first purchase of land in Kent County. He built a large brick house forty by fifty feet, two stories high, with an attic. The doors and windows were capped with stone, the cornice was elaborate, the hall-way was large and ran through the centre of the house, and the interior was divided into ample and convenient rooms, while the slaves' quarters were a short distance away. Here Mr. Lookerman lived in the easy style of the old-time

Southern gentleman, and here he died and is buried. He built a dam and saw-mill at the head of St. Jones' Creek, northeast of the house, which is mentioned in the same year, 1723. The dam is still there at the head of Alexander Law's mill-pond, and the road that runs between the present farms of Walker & McDaniels and the old homestead (now the Covell farm) passes over the dam. Nicholas Loockerman bought other lands in the vicinity of his first purchase. The "Brinckloe Range," which was warranted September 6, 1688, to John Brinckloe, was purchased by Loockerman. It lay opposite "The Range" on the south side of the creek. This land passed to Vincent Emmerson, whose daughter Loockerman married. Emmerson sold three hundred and fifty acres in 1710, which afterwards came into possession of Nicholas Loockerman, and was in possession of his descendants until the new part of Dover was laid out. The descendants of Emmerson purchased land in South Murderkill about 1795, and are very numerous in the county. Nicholas Loockerman married Susan Emmerson in 1721, and in 1722 Vincent Loockerman was born. Mrs. Loockerman soon after died, and Nicholas married Esther, daughter of Benjamin Shurmer. The Loockerman burial-ground is to the rear of the old mansion-house, surrounded by an iron fence and well-shaded. The four marble slabs are dedicated to Nicholas Loockerman, who died March 6, 1769, aged seventy-three; Susannah Loockerman, wife of Vincent Loockerman, died November 7, 1773, aged sixty-three; Vincent Loockerman died August 26, 1785, aged sixty-three; and Vincent Loockerman, who died April 5, 1790, aged forty-three.

The original tract and other lands adjoining, amounting to seven hundred and fifty-two acres, were owned by Nathaniel Drew, who was proprietor so long that it became known as the Drew place. It is now divided into several farms, and is owned by Messrs. Walker & McDaniels, — Covell, H. B. Leonard, Wilson L. Cannon, Robert H. Raughley and others. Emanuel Stout, in 1756, transferred a part of "The Range" to Lewis Gano, who became quite an extensive landholder. Rev. John Miller purchased, May 10, 1750, of Hon. William Killen, a tract of land containing 104 acres, a part of "The Range," on which he resided until his death. On this estate his children were born, and from here they went forth to do good. Rev. John Miller was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dover from 1749 to 1791. His children were John; Elizabeth, wife of Col. Samuel McLane; Mary, wife of Vincent Loockerman, Jr., who died in 1790, and in 1795 she married Major John Patten; Joseph married Elizabeth Loockerman; Samuel (1769-1850) became famous as Professor of Theology in Princeton Seminary, where his son now is.

Samuel Everett purchased of William Walker two hundred and six acres of "The Range," and made extensive improvements on it. He recently sold a portion that borders on Shakspeare Pond to William H. Curtis, of Philadelphia. Mr. McDaniel owns on

the opposite side of the pond. D. Mifflin Wilson owns east of the pond, and Joseph R. Whitaker bought in 1878 the farm on the east side of the State road. Mr. Whitaker's farm consists of two hundred and forty-five acres. He has made great improvements, and has brought the land into a high state of cultivation.

"Maidstone" tract, consisting of eight hundred and seventy-seven acres, was taken up April 19, 1681, by John Albertson and John Mumford, and was assigned to William Darvall, whose grandson, Thomas Willet, sold it to Thomas Nixon November 3, 1736. Nixon sold it to John Miller August 15, 1742. This John Miller evidently became a settler, and must not be mistaken for Rev. John Miller. After John Miller's death, about 1760, his property was divided among his sons—Henry, Killen, John, Conrad, Adam and Peter. John sold his portion September 18, 1762, to John Barrett. Adam sold one hundred and nine acres of land on the west side of Maidstone Branch to Abram Barber May 12, 1762. Peter Miller erected a little tub grist-mill, and Peter Miller, Jr., sold this tract to John Reed, of Dover, who erected a bark-mill and saw-mill thereon. After Mr. Reed's death the mill property was sold to Charles I. Du Pont, of Wilmington, and hence the name, Dupont's Mills, for the little railroad station near the site of these old mills. W. F. McKee has resided on a portion of these Reed lands for the last twenty years.

"Canterbury" tract, consisting of two hundred and thirty-six acres, in the forks of St. Jones, was surveyed to Thomas Lucas in 1738, and passed from him to Hugh Durborrow, and to his son Daniel in 1753, who, February 24, 1768, sold to Thomas Keefe, who, in 1773 sold to John Barber. This John Barber was a son of Abram Barber, who in 1729 purchased all that land called "Earls town," being a part of "Lisburne," lying on the north side of Dover River, in the bend of the creek, containing two hundred acres. He had two wives, and John Barber was the eldest of the first wife's children. John followed the bay trade a number of years, but finally married Peter Miller's daughter, and purchased the Keith tract before mentioned. He had nine children, of whom Abram, Joseph and John owned the homestead. The latter married Catharine Cornelius and had one son, James, who grew to manhood, and several daughters. James, after a business life at Dover Landing and Little Creek for forty-nine years, has returned to the homestead a bachelor of eighty years, the last of his race.

In 1763 Thomas Stratton deeded to John Miller one hundred and fifty-three acres of land near Hugh Durborrow's, which was part of a tract called "Lucas' Adventure." This land afterwards became the property of Alexander McCoy. Abram Moore moved into East Dover about 1810, and his son Joseph bought the Alexander McCoy place, then owned by John McCoy, whose daughter Joseph Moore married. Another son, Abram Moore, bought the Ed-

ward Ford place. McCoy owned upwards of three hundred acres, and made the first improvements in the neighborhood. Alexander McCoy was a carpenter, and helped build the State-House at Dover.

Jacob Rensch owned three hundred acres adjoining Joseph Moore, which he purchased of Andrew Nau-dain, of Leipsic. It is now owned by Noble T. Jer-man. The old farm below Central Church is now owned by Charles Brown's heirs. Thomas Clayton owned it many years and rented it to a favorite negro, John Wiley. There were never many slaves held in this part of East Dover. The Gano lands, part of "The Range," were purchased by John and James Denney, who came from Talbot County, Md., about 1829. They bought some five hundred acres of land and prosecuted farming with slaves. These tracts are now principally owned by John P. M. Denney and Joseph Moore, Jr., who married Denney's daughter. Thomas Denney, a son of John, owned a farm near Dover. Robert, another son, resides at Duck Creek Mill. Charles Denney married J. L. Heverin's daughter, and resides at Little Creek. Benjamin Simpson, succeeded by his son John, owned the farm adjoining, now owned by James Emerson.

"Shoemaker Hall" tract was taken up by Isaac Webb, and lies north of Isaac's Branch, a creek that was named for him. It was owned in 1765 by Thomas Nixon. A portion of it came to John Vining, who sold to John Pennell, who built a "tumbling dam," mill-pond and saw-mill on Isaac Webb's Branch, which was in operation in 1772. At this time Cæsar Rodney owned "North Smyrna," a tract of six hundred acres adjoining "Shoemaker's Hall," from Isaac's Branch to Walker's Branch or Puncheon Run. Col. John Vining owned it in 1765. "Mill Square" was a tract of two hundred and sixty acres lying west of Smyrna, now owned in part by Judge George P. Fisher. "Long Reach," a tract of one thousand one hundred acres, was warranted February 21, 1681-82, by Thomas, Henry and Robert J. Bedwell and Adam Fisher. It lies on the north side of Isaac's Branch. About one hundred acres was sold to John Robinson, and July 29, 1774, it was surveyed to Andrew Butler. Part of it also came to William Alleband. Adjoining "Long Reach," on the north, was a tract of one thousand acres named "Greenwich," warranted February 22, 1681-82, to Norton Claypoole, who was then a resident of Lewes. It was mentioned in the laying out of the county-seat. It was bounded northwest by Maidstone Branch of St. Jones' Creek or the Beaver dams of Dover River. May 2, 1688, Claypoole bought the Indian right to the land of Saramashe, an Indian, for three match-coats. He died in 1689, and Nehemiah Field, his administrator, on April 7, 1693, sold it to Francis Cook, administrator of the estate of his father, James Claypoole. In 1776 the tract was owned by Matthew Manlove, Nicholas Loockerman, Cæsar Rodney and Dr. Charles Ridgely.

"Rochester," a tract of five hundred acres, lies between the forks formed by the Maidstone and St.

Jones' Creeks. It was granted by warrant to William Allen, August 15, 1682. "Poplar Ridge," containing three hundred and eighty acres, was taken up in 1681-82 by Jane Bartlett, wife of John Love, on the upper waters of Maidstone Branch. The "Triangle," a tract in the same vicinity, containing three hundred acres, was granted to Charles Murray, December 21, 1680, and surveyed to John Burton, March 20, 1685. "Skyp-ton" lies adjoining "Long Reach" and "Greenwich," and was taken up by Thomas Clifford, and in 1776 it was owned by Dr. Charles Ridgely. The "Virgin's Choice," adjoining "Greenwich," was taken up April 21, 1681, by Jane Bartlett, and in 1776 it was owned by Charles Ridgely. It is also known as "Fox Hall."

OLD MILLS.—Charles Hillyard in 1787 built a grist-mill on the St. Jones' Creek, which was used many years, and was known as Sipple's Mill and Cowgill's Mill. In 1854 William M. Shakspeare purchased the Dover Mills, as they were then called, and manufactured large quantities of oak lumber in the saw-mill. The present grist-mill was built by him about 1870, and is now owned by Alexander Law, and has been refitted. Three sets of rollers have been put in, giving the mill a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day, besides a feed-store and meal-store.

William McIntire Shakespear, Sr., born 1819, in White Clay Creek Hundred, died 1881, a resident of Dover, was the oldest son of Benjamin Shakespear,¹ a landed proprietor of the same hundred, and Mary McIntire, daughter of William McIntire,² also of

¹ From his father, Wm. M. Shakespear, Sr., inherited purely English blood. His grandfather, Samuel Shakespear, with his three brothers, Thomas, David and Stephen, emigrated from Coventry, Warwickshire, England, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1769. Against the rational inference from the fact that the armorial coats and mural monuments of earlier generations of the family to which these Shakespears belonged occupy prominent positions upon the walls of churches of some of the parishes adjoining Coventry, and the fact that this Samuel Shakespear was married, 1765, in St. Michael (Episcopal) Church, Coventry, to Susanna Mester, of a family whose members had frequently been mayors of the city and magistrates, the emigrant brothers, and the generation immediately pressing theirs, were undoubtedly Dissenters and active members of the Baptist Society of that city, and their religious affiliations in America were with the same sect. Arrived in Pennsylvania at about the beginning of the political agitations which culminated in the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and, therefore, naturally not yet fully in sympathy with them, these brothers remained loyal to the crown. Upon the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783, two of them sailed, with other Loyalists, for Nova Scotia, where they received large grants of land as indemnity in part for the losses which they had suffered during the Revolution. Soon after the declaration of peace Samuel Shakespear came to Delaware, and settled in White Clay Creek Hundred, where he raised a numerous family, of which his son Benjamin was the youngest.

² His father, Alexander McAntler, and grandfather, Samuel McAn Tier, "Scotch-Irish" Presbyterian immigrants from the north of Ireland, purchased and settled upon extensive tracts of land in White Clay Creek Hundred in 1742. A portion of this land, following the regular course of entailed estates, descended to the above-mentioned Mary McIntire. William McIntire's mother, Jane, the daughter of Adam Barr, of White Clay Creek Hundred, was also of a family of Presbyterian immigrants from the north of Ireland, most of whose members settled in Cecil County, Md. Becoming a widow while her son was yet a child, she married one of the most active and substantial founders of Methodism in that part of Delaware, Isaac Hersey, of Mill Creek Hundred, and of this second marriage was born the well-known late Rev. Father John Hersey. William McIntire therefore grew up surrounded by the influences and associations of the early Methodists of Delaware; and when he came to his inheritance, urged by Bishop Asbury, who was not infrequently his guest, as he had been also in former years the guest of his step-father, he led to the movement to found Old Salem Meth-

White Clay Creek Hundred, by his wife, Sarah Hersey.¹

The blood of the French Huguenots, of the German zealots, of the Scotch Covenanters and of the English Dissenters flowed in the veins of the subject of our sketch, and he therefore naturally inherited something of the tendencies which characterize the sturdy stock whence he sprung. After receiving a public-school education, finished by a term or two at the Newark Academy, he married (1843) Catharine, oldest daughter of Edward Haman,² a successful farmer and land-owner of White Clay Creek Hundred, by his wife, Rebecca Smith.³

A little before his marriage Mr. Shakespear had purchased a property in Pencader Hundred, consisting of a farm, grist and saw-mills, and was already prosecuting a successful and increasing business. In 1854 the water-power of these mills being no longer equal to the constantly-growing demand on the part of his purchasers for larger production, he sold this property, purchased the Dover Mills and removed to the town, where he spent the rest of his life, prosecuting his affairs with such energy and success that he soon became one of the largest and widest-known ship-timber manufacturers of the Atlantic seaboard. Besides other large customers, he constantly supplied the navy-yards of the Atlantic coast, and during the War of the Rebellion his annual output amounted to several millions of feet of the heaviest ship-timber. The profits of his business were usually invested in farms in the near vicinity of Dover; and these he took great pride in bringing up to a high standard of productiveness and attractiveness. He also now became one of the largest peach-growers of the county.

Great as they were, the activity in business and the numerous claims upon the time of Mr. Shakespear did not prevent him from taking a prominent part in matters of religion, charity and public interests.

Before removing from New Castle County in 1854,

odist Church, giving the land for that purpose in 1867, playing a prominent part in many other ways, and finally becoming an earnest and effective "exhorter and local preacher."

¹ William McIntire married a niece of his step-father, Sarah Hersey, daughter of Solomon Hersey, of Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, who, like his brother in Delaware, was a zealous pioneer Methodist, in whose house the first Methodist Society on the Eastern Shore of Maryland was organized in 1771. The father of these two brothers, Isaac Hersey, a French Huguenot exile, married Elizabeth Snyter, a daughter of Rachel Cresson (whose grandfather, Pierre Cresson, a Picard Huguenot, fled to Holland about 1638, immigrated with his family to America, 1657, and settled in Harlem, New York), by her first husband, Henry Snyter, a "tenant in common" with his brother-in-law, Samuel Bayard, who had married his sister Elizabeth, of a large part of the "Labsadie tract," on Bohemia Manor, and a nephew of the Labadie Bishop, Dr. Petrus Snyter, who, with his brothers, natives of Wesel, in Germany, and educated at Leyden for the church, immigrated and settled on Bohemia Manor, 1684.

² Edward Haman was the oldest son of William Haman, a descendant of an old English family of Yorkshire, who came to America at the age of seventeen years, settled in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem County, N. J.; married Catharine Katz, of the neighborhood of White Marsh, near Philadelphia, and later removed to New Castle County, where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer.

³ She was a daughter of James Smith (of Irish Presbyterian ancestry, a large landed proprietor near New Castle, and an active member and deacon of the Presbyterian Church in that town) by his first wife, Rebecca Morton, of a family descended from one of the early Swedish settlers on the Delaware.

he had united in active membership with the Old Salem Methodist Church, which his maternal grandfather had founded, and to which his parents belonged. Immediately after this removal his membership was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Dover, in whose official boards he, in turn, filled the position of steward and trustee, and for many years before his death he continuously presided over the latter board. Among other important positions of trust and confidence he was called upon to fill was that of trustee of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., and of the Wilmington Conference Academy, at Dover.

It was his habit to give with a free hand to all public charities worthy of support, and his private benefactions, of which few but the recipients ever knew, were numerous, for a more tender-hearted, sympathetic man, or one who more keenly felt and responded to the promptings of human kindness, never lived.

The latter trait in Mr. Shakespear's character, together with others equally prominent, namely, his sterling integrity, judicious fair-mindedness, the courage of strong convictions, caused him to be widely esteemed and respected, and not infrequently to be named for important public trusts. Although highly appreciative of such tokens of the regard of his fellow-citizens, he never would consent to allow his name to go before the people for their suffrages until he accepted the nomination to represent his county in the State Senate from 1873 to 1877.

His political sentiments were those of an uncompromising Jeffersonian Democrat; yet, although his convictions were strong, neither his opinions nor his course concerning matters of public policy were those of an unreasoning partisan.

He was elected, and on the organization of that body received at the last session of his term nearly a majority of the votes cast for president of the Senate. During both sessions he was chairman of the most important of the standing committees, viz., that on corporations, and after the adjournment of his last session he filled the responsible position of president of the commission appointed by the Legislature to reconstruct and furnish throughout the Capitol building. In these positions, as in others, he was conspicuous for the zeal and ability with which he watched over the interests of his constituents and of the public at large.

The paralysis of maritime interests after the war and the failure of many of the ship-builders who were the customers and heavy debtors of Mr. Shakespear, together with the shrinkage in values of real estate, in which he was greatly interested about the same period, caused his financial failure. This misfortune did not, however, break his spirit or paralyze his energy or indomitable courage. He started again in a brave struggle to retrieve his lost fortune. But the physical frame which had stood the wear and tear of near three-score years of restless energetic life





1. The first part of the image shows a person wearing a dark, wide-brimmed hat and a dark jacket. The person is standing in front of a background with horizontal stripes in blue, orange, and white. The image is heavily pixelated and has a low resolution.

was unequal to the strain and broke down under the heavy weight put upon it. In the death of William McIntire Shakespear, Sr., May 1, 1881, it was felt and expressed that the commonwealth had lost one of her most esteemed and valued citizens.

Mr. Shakespear left, as his survivors, his widow and six sons, in the order of their birth as follows:

1. Dr. Edward Oram Shakespear, a physician of Philadelphia, born in Pencader Hundred 1846, prepared for college at the Dover Classical Institute, entered the sophomore class at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., 1864, graduated A.B. 1867 and received the degree of A.M. 1870. During his last year at college he commenced the study of medicine, and later in the same year entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which celebrated medical school he received his diploma of Doctor of Medicine 1869. He at once began the successful practice of his profession at Dover. During the session of 1873 he was secretary of the Senate of Delaware. The next year he removed to Philadelphia and immediately became connected with the Eye Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and gradually drifted into the exclusive practice of Ophthalmic Surgery as a specialty. His first publication was the announcement and description of a new and ingenious instrument for the accurate measurement during life of the interior and exterior of the eye. It attracted wide notice, letters of inquiry and congratulation concerning it being received from distinguished eye surgeons in London and Paris as well as from distant parts of his own country, and won for him the honor of mention in the late Professor Gross' centennial history of "A Century of American Medicine and Surgery," as having made the last notable contribution of the century. The early limitation of his professional services exclusively to the specialty of Ophthalmic Surgery allowed Dr. Shakespear considerable time for other work. He chose as a pastime and recreation the study of pathology and medical microscopy. The publication of the results of his first studies in this line in 1877 secured for him the Warren Triennial Prize of four hundred dollars in a competition open to the world, the subject of his researches having been "The Nature of Reparatory Inflammation in Arteries." Among the most important of his labors in this line has been the translation and annotation of a large French work on Pathological Histology, which became the text-book of many of the medical colleges of America. His acquirements in this department of science had become such that in 1865 many of the prominent physicians of the country so strongly recommended his selection by the Government to investigate the plague then ravaging Spain that in the autumn of that year he was commissioned by the President to visit Europe and India for the purpose of studying and reporting upon the causes, mode of spread and means of prevention of Asiatic cholera. This investigation occupied one year and the discharge of his duties led him to England, Germany, France, Spain, Morocco, Italy, Egypt, Arabia and Hindustan. His official report, comprising some eight hundred octavo pages, is now going through the government press at Washington. Although Dr. Shakespear has continued to practice his specialty with profit and success, it is in the field of original research into the cause and prevention of disease that he has achieved his widest reputation. Since his return home he has experimented on hydrophobia and tetanus (lockjaw), and has communicated the results in a paper read before the International Medical Congress of 1887, which, besides attracting much attention in America, has appeared in many of the foreign journals between London and Calcutta.

2. Benjamin Franklin Shakespear, born in Pencader Hundred 1848, prepared for college at the Dover Classical Institute, entered the elective or scientific course at Dickinson College 1864, but went into business before taking a degree. He is now engaged in the manufacture and sale of petroleum lubricating oil at Chester, Pa. He married, 1870, Emma Laws, daughter of James L. and Priscilla (Styten) Heverin, of Dover, and has four children, viz.: 1, Catharine Haman; 2, Frank Heverin; 3, William McIntire; 4, Annie Heverin.

3. James Haman Shakespear, an attorney-at-law, of Philadelphia, born 1856, prepared for college at the Dover Classical Institute, entered Dickinson College 1865, took the degree of A.B. in 1869, and of A.M. in 1872, entered as a student at law in the office of James H. Heverin, of Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in that city in 1875, and has been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession, first as the assistant, afterwards as the partner, of his former preceptor. As a staunch Democrat he actively engaged in the political contest for the Presidency between Horace Greeley and General Grant, and made many effective speeches, both in Pennsylvania and Delaware; but since that time has taken no active part in politics. His constant work has been such that no member of the Philadelphia bar of his age has had more experience or greater success, and his genial bearing and honorable course have gained him the regard and respect of his associates of the bench and the bar. In 1881 he married Annie Priscilla, daughter of James L. and Priscilla (Styten) Heverin, of Dover. His wife died in 1885, without having had issue.

4. William McIntire Shakespear, Jr., born 1852, educated at the Dover Classical Institute, married, 1874, Eliza Walker, daughter of James L. and Priscilla (Styten) Heverin, of Dover. He resides at Dover, having no living children.

5. George Oscar Shakespear, born 1856, prepared for college at the Dover Classical Institute, entered Dickinson College, but remained there only two years; he returned home, and entered as a student of law in the office of Hon. Joseph P. Comegys. He abandoned the study of law for more active pursuits, and is now engaged in the business of fire, life and accident insurance in Philadelphia.

6. Louis Shakespear, born 1858, educated at the Dover Classical Institute and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Philadelphia, is now connected with the Diamond State Iron Manufacturing Company.

7. Victor Arden Shakespear was born 1865 and died 1869.

A saw-mill was built on Tumbling Dam on Isaac's Branch as early as 1772 by John Pennell, and subsequently a grist-mill was erected at this point. John Tucker remembers that Henry Molleston had a grist-mill here in 1805, shingled with cedar shingles, as it is now, with two or three run of stone. Henry Molleston was one of the signers of the Constitution of Delaware, sheriff in 1787, and quite an extensive land-owner. He was a tall, fine-looking man, and was elected Governor, but died before inauguration, in 1819. He was a descendant of Alexander Mollestine, who was one of the magistrates of the Whorekill (now Sussex County) in 1673. Nathaniel Coombe, Molleston's brother-in-law, administered the estate and rented the mill to Jonathan Elliott, who added a carding-machine. Sipple & Pennewill, of Dover, purchased the mills, and sold them to David D. Lewis, who operated them many years. In 1859 Henry Moore, of Montgomery County, Pa., purchased the property, and immediately began to make improvements. He introduced the new process into the grist-mill, and subsequently put in rollers and steam-power. The mill now has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. The saw-mill and carding-machine are no longer in operation.

There was a saw-mill many years ago on Punccheon Run, owned by Judge Richard Cooper. It was abandoned about 1820. Judge Cooper lived on that part of "Brothers' portion" purchased in 1699 by Richard Wilson from Wm. Southebee. The Cooper mansion is an old brick building, now occupied by J. C. Tumblison. Richard Cooper, the father of the judge, came from England and settled in Maryland. His children were Hon. Richard Cooper, before mentioned; Dr. Ezekiel Cooper, who lived in Camden; and Dr. Ignatius T. Cooper, whose children are Richard G., a cashier at New Castle; Dr. Ezekiel W., of Camden; Dr. William H., State Senator, of Kenton; Ignatius T., lawyer and planter in Alabama; Alexander B., lawyer at Wilmington. Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, a brother of Judge Cooper, was a celebrated Methodist preacher.

The Howell Mill is next above the Mt. Vernon Mill on Isaac's Branch, and has been owned by the Howells many years. Thomas Howell was a deaf-and-dumb man, and was succeeded in the ownership of the mill by his son Hanson, who has put in steam and the full roller process. The Camden Mill was next above, and was owned by Judge Wm. Warner, who had a grist-mill there contemporaneously with the Mt. Vernon Mill about 1800. Dr. Isaac Jump

owned this mill subsequently, and it is now owned by William Lindale, who has improved the property.

The Allaband Mill was above Camden, and was fed by the stream in its upper course, where it receives the small streams and ditches from what was once known as the forest, but which has long since disappeared. December 1, 1785, Richard Mason sold part of "Long Reach" tract, lying on the north side of Isaac's Branch, to William Allaband. Wharton's mill-pond was there then. April 2, 1767, Hillary Herbert sold three hundred and seven acres more of "Long Reach" to William Allaband. A grist-mill, fulling-mill and distillery appear to have been operated by Mr. Allaband about 1800, and the grist-mill for many years thereafter. This mill property descended to Martin Allaband, who in 1868 sold it to Henry Todd, who operated it until 1880, when a great flood swept the mill and dam away, since when it has not been re-built.

The following were the persons assessed in 1785 in St. Jones' Hundred and that part of East Dover Hundred lying east of St. Jones' River. All west of the river were assessed in Murderkill Hundred. The names marked with a star (*) are assessed from ten pounds upwards, the Hon. John Dickinson being the highest, and rated at two hundred and seventy-five pounds, out of a total of fifteen hundred and twenty-one pounds :

Wm. Abbet.
Andrew Bowman.
Daniel Billator.
Ezekiel Bedwell.
John Brown.
John Barber.
Jonathan Brown.
John Brady.
Nathan Bradshaw.
Joshua Baker.
Thomas Buther.
Benj. Brown.
Jonathan Clark.
Joseph Cleft.*
James Carline.
Mancel Clarke.
Ezekiel Clarke.*
James Clarke.
Margt. Coldwell.*
James Clarke.
Thomas Carline.
James Coleman.
Isaac Caveler.
John Dickinson, Esq.*
John Dickinson, Jr.
Joseph Dieuley.
Daniel Durham.
Henry Downs.
Benj. Durham.
Rebecca Durburrow.
James Eyler.
Thomas Emrey.*
Peter Edmonson.
Thomas Emmory, Jr.
Wm. Egate.
Wm. Fields.
Joseph Fields.
John Faris.
James Garlner.*
John Gordon, Esq.*
Joshua Gordon.*

James Gordon.
James Grimes.
Lewis Grange.
Robert Grimes.
John Grimes, Jr.
Charles Hillard.*
Samuel Harison.*
Zadock Harmon.
Nehemiah Hanson.
John Hagena.
James Johns.
Thomas Jackson.*
Ebenezer Jackson.
Robert Irons.
John Irons.
Daniel Jones.
John James.
John Ingram.
Cesar Knight.
Robert Kerkley.
Vincent Lockerman.*
Parnel Loftley.*
Mason Lucas.
Joseph Lanthron.
John Marim.*
John Mause.*
Carmon Mason.
Mark Maxfield.
Benj. Maizer.
Ann Manlove.
Widow Marim.
Ann Maxwell.
James Marten.
Jonathan Needham.*
John Nickerson.*
Daniel Newnham.*
John Newmand.
George Pennocks.
Jonathan Pleasanton.
John Pleasanton.*
Thomas Parker.

Jonathan Pollins.
Caleb Perdee.
John Patton.*
David Pell.
Nathaniel Pleasanton.*
John Quitten.
Wm. Rodney.*
John Ross.
Matthew Ruth.
George Rowan.
John Roberson.*
Thos. Roberts, schoolmaster.
James Sykes, Esq.*
John Stevens.
Daniel Slaughter.
Donnem Shay.
Eliza Start.
Zadock Start.

Richard Smith, Esq.*
Thomas Smith.
John Torbert.
Joseph Taylor.
Joseph Van Pelt.
William Warton.
David Ware.*
William Ware.*
Ann Ware.*
Nathan Wilkinson.
Caleb Williams.
Benj. Wallace.
Wm. White.*
Nathan Wright.
Edward Wright.
Solomon Wright.
Charles Marim,* minor.
Francis McMullen, minor.

William S. Heverin has a store at Little Creek Landing, which was successfully conducted by James L. Heverin for a number of years, and is elsewhere noticed. William started a store on Morgan's Corners, afterwards owned by James Barcus, on property now owned by Abram Moore. Charles Wharton had a store where Charles Pardee now resides, and became wealthy through merchandising at that point. He commenced carrying eggs in a basket, and retired worth \$80,000. He had a store when it was customary to keep whiskey along with groceries, and oftentimes the former drew more customers than the latter. William G. Postles married one of Wharton's daughters, and now owns the old place. Another daughter is Mrs. Evans, of Dover. Joshua, a brother of Charles Wharton, resides on the Dover Road. Samuel Wharton resides in Dover, and Elijah resides in Philadelphia. William Hutchinson was engaged in storekeeping for ten years succeeding the war, and now his son-in-law, Jacob S. Cowgill, has charge of the business.

CAPITAL GRANGE No. 18, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, was organized in 1875 with H. D. Learned, Master; W. F. McKee, Overseer; Edward Young, Lecturer; John H. Berry, Steward; Henry Dager, Assistant Steward; Edward Haman, Chaplain; Wm. Dyer, Treasurer; Thomas Wilson, Secretary.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.—Dover is the central point for schools and churches in this hundred, and the history of the churches and schools of that town is to a certain extent, a part of the history of East Dover Hundred. The first schools were pay-schools, and not until the public-school system was adopted did education become thoroughly organized. In 1829 St. Jones' Neck District, No. 14, had eighty children from five to twenty-one years of age, but no school-house. District No. 15 contained Jones' school-house, but no school in operation, and eighty children of school age. No. 16, or Forest of Dover, was estimated to have seventy children, with no school in operation. No. 17, Forest of Dover, northwest of Dover, had eighty children of school age, with no school in operation. District No. 18, which included the town of Dover, had two schools in operation, with twenty-five and thirty pupils respectively, out of one hundred and ten pupils of school age. District No. 19, partly in Dover

and partly in Murderkill, had a school-house known as Irons', now Kersey's school-house, with twelve pupils attending in a district estimated to contain ninety-six pupils of school age. There are now ten school districts in the hundred exclusive of Dover. St. Jones' Neck school was started about 1836. Bolival J. Howe taught here many years, and was so successful that his patrons doubled his salary without any solicitation on his part. Each district elects a clerk and two commissioners to manage the school. There are two schools for colored children in the hundred. Robert Massey taught the first school in the vicinity of Du Pont's mills about 1840. There was a log school-house near Moorton about 1830, and James Hook was the first teacher. Subsequently the school-house was removed to its present location, and is known as District No. 10. There is a colored school and church near Du Pont Station.

THE METHODIST CHURCH has a house of worship near Cowgill's called the St. Jones' Neck M. E. Church. It was dedicated by Rev. Enoch Stubbs, of Milford, January 29, 1871. There has been a class and preaching point here for many years. There was a great revival under Enos R. Williams' preaching about fifty years ago, and some seventy members joined the church. Prominent members here have been Charles Wharton, George Knight, Martin Knight and Robert Wilson. James L. Heverin was the first Sunday-school superintendent about 1845. Rev. Silas W. Murray, of Smyrna Circuit, organized a class at Little Union, Du Pont Mills, about 1850, with eleven members, having Robert Kearney as class-leader. They started in a slab shanty and afterwards built a log house, and established a Sunday-school. In 1883 the present chapel was built, and there is a membership of sixty-two persons. Central Methodist Episcopal Church was started at Moore's Cross-Roads in 1860, by Joseph Moore, who began with a class-meeting in the school-house. The class began to work in earnest, assisted by some local preachers, and as a result received additions until it numbered sixty members. A Sunday-school was organized about the same time, with Joseph Moore as superintendent. He continued in that capacity for thirteen years and was class-leader many years. Central Church was built largely through the influence of Joseph Moore, who was the first leader. The house was dedicated November 18, 1863, by the Rev. Charles Cook, and the society belongs to Smyrna Circuit.

CHAPTER LVII.

WEST DOVER HUNDRED.

WEST DOVER HUNDRED was erected February 7, 1877, and is bounded on the north by Gravelly Run, a branch of the Choptank River, and the head-waters of the northern branch of St. Jones' Creek, and Ken-

ton Hundred; on the east by East Dover Hundred, from which it is divided by the road that runs from Seven Hickories southeasterly, crossing the northern branch of the St. Jones' Creek at the Buckingham farm, through Cassonia to the Allaband Mill Pond; on the south by North Murderkill and Culbreth Ditch, and west by Maryland. The western part of the hundred, as well as of the State adjacent to the Maryland line, is elevated fifty-five to sixty feet above tide-water and is the highest plane in the State, forming a water-shed between the eastern and western slope.

All the ditches on the western slope are branches of the Choptank and flow into the Chesapeake, and the eastern slope drains eastward into Delaware Bay. The western part of the hundred was for over a hundred years in dispute and uncertainty, and most of the lands were granted under Maryland warrants and patents, and were settled by Marylanders. Early warrants had been granted by Delaware for many of the tracts included within what is now known as West Dover Hundred, but the titles lapsed and they were warranted and resurveyed under Maryland titles. The boundary line between Maryland and Delaware was run in 1763, and fully confirmed in 1775, which brought into the jurisdiction of Delaware the greater part of the disputed west half of the hundred, which had been claimed by Maryland.

Among the lands patented by Maryland were "Scotten's Outlet," which was surveyed for Richard Scotten December 7, 1737. A portion of this tract was sold in parts to Arthur Farman and others. The original home tract (sixty acres) is owned by Thomas H. Milbourn.

Part of the original tract adjoining the homestead contains one hundred and thirty acres, and is owned by Sarah, the wife of Spencer Scotten, deceased, who was the son of — Merritt, to whom the land was left by his father, Richard Scotten. Philemon Scotten, who was born December 23, 1823, is the owner of another tract which adjoins that of Spencer. He was a member of the Legislature in the session of 1886, and is the father of twenty-four children.

The first home of the Scottens was an old log house built by William Scotten, and is still standing on the farm of Thomas H. Milbourn. "Smith's Outlet," a tract of one hundred and two acres, situated in the western part of the hundred, near the Maryland line, was taken up April 2, 1746, by Samuel Robinson on a Maryland warrant. It was resurveyed in July, 1770, for Richard Smith.

Within the six years following, Richard Smith had purchased "Holly Island," "Smith's Advantage" and "Long Ridge," which names were merged into that of the original tract. On February 5, 1745, Richard Smith had taken up several other tracts on and near the Maryland line, part of which is now owned by Thomas Culbreth, of Dover. These lands, at his death, were left to Richard Smith, Elizabeth, later the wife of William Culbreth, and to Mary, the

wife of Moses Boon. By leases and releases under date of November 12, 1767, William Culbreth and his wife obtained part of the lands which are now in part owned by the family. Culbreth's marsh adjoining was drained in 1800. A tract of two hundred and twenty-four acres, called "Penelope's Advantage," was taken up February 14, 1745, by Penelope Freeman. In 1779 the wife of Martin Irons transferred one-half acre to Rev. Wm. Thomas, which is now the site of Thomas' Chapel.

Martin Irons, whose body is buried in the Presbyterian Church-yard at Dover, was a descendant of Simon Irons, who located large tracts of land in Duck Creek, and Little Creek Hundreds, and lived on or near Simon's Creek or Dona before 1700.

The original tract of Martin Irons is owned by John Jarrell, who lives on the old homestead, Edward Hubbard, E. M. Booach, Thomas Rash, Emory Scotten, Margaret Nicholls, George T. Voshall and John D. Voshall, sons of Obadiah. The latter married Elizabeth Williams, who died in February, 1887. William D. Voshall was a justice of the peace and postmaster of Hazletville.

"Proctor's Purchase" was the name of a tract taken up by John Durborrow on a warrant dated December 3, 1734, adjoining "Sipple's Adventure." By his request it was transferred to Thomas Proctor, who sold it to Henry Forman August 6, 1779. Heron Point, a tract within the "Purchase," on which Hartley is situated, was surveyed for Richard Mannering.

On June 23, 1748, a tract of land was taken up on the north side of the Furness Branch (now called Powell's Branch or Culbreth's Ditch), on Choptank River, by Peter Lowber, which passed to Michael Furbee, who sold it to William Price, to whom it was surveyed May 23, 1767. Hugh Durborrow on August 19, 1737, took up "Springfield," containing one hundred and forty acres on the north side of Culbreth's Ditch. Morris Freeman and Owen Cains then owned land adjoining.

"Tappahanna" was a large tract of five or six hundred acres on Tappahanna Creek, from which it took its name. In 1763 Waitman Sipple was the owner of it and from him it passed to Henry Elbert, William Brown and George Syburn respectively.

The Tappahanna Ditch Company was incorporated in 1800 and the ditch was soon after opened.

"Burrowfield" a tract of two hundred and twenty-seven acres, which was taken up at a very early day, in 1790 was granted to John Day, who bought another large tract on the north side of Tappahanna, called the "Home Tract." Burrowfield and the Home Tract adjoined each other and are adjoining the Tappahanna tract.

Burrowfield and the Home Tract were left to Matthias Day (who in 1817 was the owner of both tracts). At his death it was left to C. H. B. Day, of Dover, and Rebecca Day (later Mrs. Thomas Clements), and now (1888) belongs to Dr. Thomas O. Clements, of Dover. The Home Tract passed to the three younger

children and is now owned by James Hutchins and the heirs of John Cleaver. The old Day House, built in 1775, is standing on this place, being occupied by Mrs. John Cleaver.

A tract of land called Beaver Swamp, lying on a branch of Choptank River called Tanner's Branch or Culbreth's Swamp Branch, was warranted in 1747 by Waitman Sipple and re-surveyed to Henry Wells in 1757, who also in that year took up two other tracts adjoining Tanner's Branch. These lands were a short distance southwest of Hazletville. On February 13, 1765, Wells sold the lands, then containing five hundred and fifty one acres, to Charles Lyons, Thomas Bond and William Morton, and on March 9, 1779, Lyon and Bond sold to Joseph Burchenal. The latter came from Maryland where his father, Jeremiah Burchenal, had lived for many years. The land of Joseph Burchenal remained in the family many years, but about 1817 it passed to John Slay, who still owns part of it.

A tract of land called the "Hour Glass," from its peculiar shape, years ago came into the possession of the Virdins, who still own it.

Of the tracts in the eastern part of the hundred, Canterbury and Hopewell join Proctor's Purchase, and extend a considerable distance in East Dover Hundred. The former was taken by Benjamin Shurmer, who was prominent in the county from 1700 to his death in 1736. It contained five hundred acres and passed to his children. The greater part of the "Long Reach" tract, containing one thousand acres, situated on Isaac's Branch, is in East Dover, and embraces the old Allaband property.

CHURCHES.—*Thomas' Chapel.*—The first church or chapel built by the people of West Dover, who later became Methodists, is known as Thomas' Chapel. Penelope Freeman (later the wife of Owen Irons) donated the land for the use of the people from the tract "Penelope's Adventure," to the Rev. William Thomas, who, on December 24th, 1779, conveyed it to Stephen Black, Thomas Seward, Daniel Wheeler, Nathan Harrington, Richard Shaw, Thomas Scotten, Nathan Bailey, Edward Callahan and Stephen Black, Jr. The first chapel was built of logs, and was known as the "Log Chapel."

It had been erected upon the half-acre of land before the title was conveyed, as in the deed mention is made of the half-acre, "together with a preaching-house or chapel erected thereon." The logs were dove-tailed together, and tradition holds that it "had not a nail in it."

In this old chapel, Francis Asbury (later Bishop), Freeborn Garrettson and others preached many times. It is related in an old newspaper that on the 13th of May, 1781, after Asbury had preached in the old chapel, "Harry, a negro, preached upon the 'Barren Fig-Tree.'" Asbury says: "The circumstance was entirely new, and the white people looked on with attention." This was probably the first instance a negro had preached to whites.

It is held in the neighborhood, among the old citizens, that the pulpit was a large stump sawed square upon the top, and set up evenly upon its roots. The Log Chapel was removed about 1798, and a frame building erected in its place. The latter was dedicated by the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, then traveling through this part of the country. The present chapel was built of brick, in 1825, and rebuilt in 1877.¹

The dedication sermon of the first brick church was preached by the Rev. Solomon Higgins. It is situated on the Dover road, about a half-mile west of Chapeltown (Westville). Among those who preached in this church previous to 1850 are James Bateman, Eliphalet Reid, Joseph Mason, Joshua Humphries, Samuel S. Hare, Ignatius T. Cooper, William L. Gray, Enoch R. Williams, Goldsmith D. Connell and Charles S. Thompson. It has now about sixty members, and is in Marydel Circuit.

The burial-ground attached to the chapel covers three-fourths of an acre of ground. It was once open to both bond and free, and, were it not for a few recently-erected head-stones, would be almost unrecognizable.

Union M. E. Church.—There are no early records which can lead to an authentic history of this church, nor does the recollection of its members serve to throw any light on it. The first house of worship erected by its members was a frame building, which was bought in 1859 by William Slay, who moved it to its present position on his farm, where it is now used as a barn. The earliest board of trustees of which there is any account was composed of seven members, viz.: George Jones, William Slay, William Lewis, John Aarons, John Seward, Nathan Jones, Powell Aarons. The present building is also frame, having been dedicated December 25, 1859, by Rev. John B. Mann. The membership numbers about fifty. The society originally belonged to the Dover Circuit, but it is now embraced in Wyoming. In the burial plot attached to the chapel is the grave of "John Seward, the first placed in this yard, and who died February 23rd, 1847."

McElwee's Chapel (Methodist), now called Asbury Chapel, was built before 1829. On the 10th of October in that year Joseph Rash sold one hundred and twenty square perches to Myers Carson, Joseph Clark, John Jones, John Townend and Robert Hargadine, as trustees of McElwee's Chapel. It is on the Smyrna Circuit and is served by the ministers of the charge. Its name McElwee was derived from a minister of that name, who was on the circuit at the time it was built.

Bethesda Church (Methodist Protestant) was built in 1864 and rebuilt in 1883. Before the erection of the chapel the members met and worshipped in the Tappahanna Marsh School-house. The ground was given the congregation by Mrs. Annie J. Cox, daughter of

Judge Joseph J. Rowland. William Virdin, J. D. Voshell, P. D. Marvel and William Slaughter were the first trustees. Dr. Daniel Ewell preached the dedicatory sermon. It has now a membership of seventy.

Wesley Chapel (Parker's) was founded in 1880. This is one of the two churches supported by the colored people of this hundred, the other being the Lockwood. Joshua Parker contributed the land, with the provision that they use it also for school purposes. This was done, and the school is now taught by colored teachers.

Hawkins M. E. Church, Hartley, was founded in 1840. It is the outgrowth of a series of meetings held at the house of Thomas Landman. A rapid increase of the members necessitated more commodious quarters than were found in Jones' School-house, where they held services every Wednesday. In 1840 they built and occupied a new chapel, in which services were held until September 18, 1886, when it was sold to Frederick Mask, who now has a blacksmith and wheelwright shop in it. The present chapel stands about fifty yards east of the old one. The ground for the former was donated by Walter Clark. The society belongs to the Marydel Circuit, and has a membership numbering sixty.

Southern M. E. Church, Marydel, is embraced in Beaver Dam Circuit. The congregation at the organization, in 1868, worshipped in the Marydel School-house, with twenty-five members. The members separated and the church soon declined. The trustees at its organization were Joshua Downs, W. H. Whitely, David R. Heather and W. H. Colscott. Since its dissolution the surviving members have identified themselves with the Old-Side Church of Maryland.

HAZLETTVILLE is a promising hamlet, situated about nine miles west of Dover. It has had three names, respectively—Sewardville, Georgetown and the present, which was conferred by the Legislature in 1854 in honor of Governor Hazlett, who died in 1823. Nothing authentic concerning its first settlement can be learned, except that its site is part of a tract once owned by John Kersey. His son, who was sheriff in 1851 and 1852, is still a resident of the place. The first store was opened in 1806 by James Bedwell, being followed two years later by another, kept by John Lord, both of which were abandoned in a short time. Others were started in succession and failed in a like manner.

Dr. Thomas Hubbard in 1850 built a house and store, in which was also kept his office. He was a practicing physician in this place for thirty years, moving away in 1880, since which time William George has continued the store. Dr. John M. Towns shortly after the war opened the store in which is located the post-office. He is the present postmaster, having been appointed in 1872.

Dr. Downs is the only physician in this locality. During the war he served as surgeon in the army,

¹ Part of this information was obtained from Miss Charlotte Voshell, great-granddaughter of Penelope Irons.

and was stationed a short time at Port Deposit, Maryland.

MANUFACTURES.—In 1843, the plant of an iron foundry was erected by Thomas Lockwood and John Slay, but ceased operation a year later. Its estimated capacity was ten plowshares per week. The means of heat was furnished by a large blast-furnace, into which the air was forced by large bellows, the motive-power being supplied with the aid of horses. The thick woodland thereabouts was utilized for fuel.

A packing-house was inclosed and operated in 1835 by Isaac Lockwood, who was succeeded by Henry Scott and Joseph Green.

Kersey's wagon-works were established in 1848 by John S. Kersey, who, upon being elected sheriff in 1850, sold them to his brother Jonathan. The latter operated the works until his death in 1886, when they passed to his nephew, Powell Green. This is the largest works of its kind outside of Wilmington.

There is also a saw-mill at Hazlettsville which was erected in 1884 by William George. It has a manufacturing capacity of two thousand feet of lumber a day.

MARYDEL (HALLTOWN) is situated in the southwest part of the hundred. It is wholly within the jurisdiction of Queen Anne County, Md., there being but six dwellings, a school-house and a fruit and vegetable canning establishment on the Delaware side. The first settler on this site was a colored man named Williams, who built a log-house and worked out by the day. William Hall, a shoemaker, moved here about 1850, and, buying between two and three hundred acres of ground, improved it for farming purposes. After the completion of the railroad, in 1865, through the town, he disposed of his property. At that time William Clarke built a hotel, which was burnt down five years later.

The "Canning House," for the packing of fruits and vegetables, was built in 1872 by a stock company, of which Wesley Temple was president. It was operated but one season, after which it remained idle until 1879, when it was rented to William Knowles, who operated it one year. In 1881 it was occupied by F. Slemmer, who is the present proprietor.

The capacity of the establishment is fifteen thousand cans of goods per day.

Westville and Pierson's Cross-Roads are hamlets in the hundred.

HARTLEY (ARTHURVILLE or BUTTERPAT) is located three miles north of Marydel on the Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad. The land was originally part of "Proctor's Purchase," taken up by John Durborrow December 3, 1734, and subsequently transferred by his representative to Thomas Proctor. The earliest habitation directly on the site, of which we have any knowledge, was a log-house, built by James Foraker. William Arthurs, moving here from Murderkill, took up a tract of land and erected a house, which is now in use as a stable, owned by Walter Clark. William Mallalieu then built a sec-

ond frame-house, in which he started a store, which is now (1888) kept by Charles Purcell. In 1882 there were but two houses in the village. Since the establishment of the railroad station, in that year, Hartley has expanded to its present proportions.

The Hartley Hotel was built in 1883. It will accommodate twenty-five guests.

The post-office was established in the same year, when Richard Grant was appointed postmaster, he being succeeded by the present incumbent, S. C. Jones. It has now a population of about one hundred and five persons.

SLAUGHTER'S STATION was established in 1866. In the fall of 1873 it was burnt down, but was replaced with the present building the same year. Since the establishment of the passenger station at Hartley it has been used exclusively for freight. The store at this place was built by William Slaughter in 1866, and is at present kept by R. A. Davis. "Dodd's Saw-mill," having a capacity of two thousand feet of lumber per day, is located to the right of the station. It originally stood on the farm of William Slaughter, by whom it was built in 1860. After its sale to the present proprietor, William A. Dodd, the latter moved it to its present site.

Post-Offices and Postmasters.—Hazlettsville post-office was established in 1836. The postmasters have been William Slay, Henry Pratt, William D. Voshall, Dr. J. M. Downs (fifteen years). Pierson's Cross-Roads post-office was established in 1861. The postmasters have been Jonathan Thomas, Joseph H. Thomas and John H. Lord. Slaughter's Station post-office was established in 1868, with William Slaughter, Joseph Poore, James Messick, H. C. Coffman and Robert A. Davis postmasters. Hartley post-office was established in 1883, with Richard Grant and S. C. Jones postmasters.

SCHOOLS.—William Dickey, who came from Ireland early in the eighteenth century, was undoubtedly the first teacher in this part of the State. There being no school-houses established, he taught as many as were in approachable distance of his house. His body was also the first placed in the burial-ground of Thomas' Chapel. In 1825 a log school-house was erected on the Kersey tract (embraced now in Hazlettsville) by Thomas Lockwood and John Stant. Sessions were held in the old log school-house until 1836, when, the districts being created, they were held in Pratt's school-house. Its next use was for lumber storage, being taken away shortly after to make room for other improvements. The names of a few teachers within the recollection of old citizens were Dr. Thomas Hubbard, John Slay, William Slay, John Lockwood and James Wolcott. The Day School was erected by Matthias Day in 1828, on the Burrowsfield tract. Shortly after the free districts were created it was moved about a quarter of a mile below its original site. Among the early teachers were Hon. Eli Saulsbury, ex-Governor Gove Saulsbury, William Rome, James Temple, John Whitta-

ker, John Hopkins, Caleb Burchner, Dr. Cahill, John Powell, John Streets, Isaac Owens, Alexander Jackson and Martha Clarke. In 1830, under the established school system, the Tappahanna School (46) was opened. The list of teachers contains the names of Dennis Emery, P. K. Meredith, Louisa Slaughter, Lydia Sharpless, Emma Sharpless, Ellen Virdin, William Virdin, Alexander Virdin, Mary Voshall, William Johns, Thomas Johns, Powell Johns, Powell Melerson, John Hawkins, George Hawkins, Dr. T. O. Clements, Oliver Rowe, Richard Allee and James Griffith.

Rose Valley (79).—On April 14, 1859, the voters of this district met at the house of Dennis Connor and decided that "there being 36 scholars, the lawful number, in that vicinity, the establishment of a separate District is made necessary."

In that year a school-house was erected and sessions were held there until 1880, when it was destroyed by fire. In the fall of that year the present house was built at a cost of seven hundred and ninety-five dollars. James R. Powell, the present clerk, has held the office continuously since 1859. The following is a complete list of teachers: Garrett Louis, Miss H. A. Casson, F. M. Hawkins, Martha F. Powell, Martha Janvier, George B. Reynolds, Babcock F. Sharp, Susan Jump (five years), M. A. Clarke, W. T. Moore, J. H. Babbitt, A. M. Cabbage, E. Cooper, W. H. Willis, A. M. Gooden, T. K. Jones, Flora A. Webb, Ella Putnam, E. B. Slaughter, William P. Taylor, Flora B. Cahoon, William L. Gooding and Maggie Kersey. The highest number of pupils at one session was forty.

Hawkins' School (96).—This district is composed of parts taken from 15, 16, and 46, and was surveyed by John Slay and John M. Foraker, who were appointed by the Levy Court in 1864. That year a school-house was erected, fifty pupils attending the sessions. This was used until 1886, when, by an act of the Legislature, an appropriation of one thousand dollars was granted for a new one. The latter was finished in July, 1887, and the sessions were held there in the following term.

CHAPTER LVIII.

DUCK CREEK HUNDRED.

THE term "Hundred of Duck Creek" is found on record in 1685, and is given as embracing the land lying between Duck Creek and its southwest branch, called Little Duck Creek, and extending westward to the Maryland line; but the region was not finally settled until many years later. This division left Bombay Hook Island in New Castle County. Old Duck Creek was a very crooked stream, and made a sharp turn about a mile from the bay, and then ran thirteen miles to the point where it joined Dona Riv-

er and entered the bay. Some time previous to 1740 the route to the bay from the landing was shortened by cutting a thoroughfare at the turn, and Hon. Jacob Stout, in 1820, cut the Leipsic or Little Duck Creek through. In 1841 this thoroughfare was made a part of the northern boundary of Kent County, thus placing Bombay Hook Island in Duck Creek Hundred.

The hundred is well watered by Duck Creek and Little Duck Creek and the branches of those two streams—Sheeney's Branch, Irons' Branch, Dawson's Branch, Mill Creek and several other smaller streams. These branches drain nearly every farm in the hundred, making the land exceedingly fertile. Wheat and corn are the principal cereals produced. Great crops of wheat are grown, and in Raymond's and White Hall Necks, near the town of Leipsic, the wheat average is equal to any section in the United States. A large portion of the land near the bay and creeks was formerly marsh, of which much has been drained and reclaimed.

Peaches are raised in large quantities in the western section, the planting of the trees and shipments having been commenced about the same time as in Kenton Hundred. Other vegetable products are grown in large quantities. The Delaware Railroad runs down the western side, and forms the only rail communication. The creeks have been the main arteries for the wheat products of Upper Kent for years. Duck Creek is navigable to Smyrna Landing, and before the railroad was built as many as twenty vessels were employed in the wheat trade. Little Duck Creek, or Leipsic Creek, as it is now called, is navigable to the town of Leipsic, the northern part of that town being in this hundred.

From the marshes near Leipsic in early days large numbers of muskrats were caught, and as many as one hundred thousand skins in one year have been shipped from there. The population of Duck Creek Hundred, exclusive of Smyrna is, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—The causes of the settlement of this section are fully shown in the general history. One of the earliest tracts of land to be located was Bombay Hook, which was granted by patent from Governor Edward Andros, December 15, 1675, as follows:

"Whereas, there is a certain parcel of land called Bombay's Hook, lying and being on the west side of the Delaware Bay, the which by virtue of a warrant hath been layd out for Peter Bayard, the s'd land lying on the mouth of a certain creek in the Bay called Ducke Creek."

It was surveyed by Captain Edward Cantwell, and returned as containing six hundred acres.

Peter Byard or Bayard was the ancestor of the Bayard family in this county and a son of Nicholas Bayard, who married Anneke, a sister of Peter Stuyvesant, and emigrated to New Amsterdam. Peter Byard removed to "Bohemia Manor" with the

Labadists, and resided there four years after the warrant was granted. He purchased the Indian right, and the transaction is thus recorded:

"Be it known unto all men by these presents that I, Mechacksit, chief sachem of Cohonsink, an old Indian owner and Proprietor of all that tract of land commonly called by the Christians Bompels Hook, and by the Indians Novsink, for and in consideration of one Gunn, four handfulls of powder, three motts coats, one anchor of liquor and one Kettle before the signing. . . .

"The tract remained in the possession of the family many years."

A great part of the island was marsh land and has been reclaimed. There are now about eleven thousand acres of marsh and good land in the island. The present owners are William Reybold, Jane Smith, William D. Hayes, Lucius P. Campbell and Lydia A. W. Pyle. From the earliest times the island was a pleasure resort. Parties would organize from the surrounding country and either tent out or form excursions for the day. The first hotel was built in 1848 by John R. Brick, who managed it until 1859, when it was sold to Eli Logan, who sold the property to William Reybold. This hotel still stands but has not been used for ten years.

In 1868 James W. Spruance, of Smyrna, built the present hotel near Pearson's Cove. He also built a number of tents for the accommodation of families, a dance hall and a pier. In 1870 the steamer "Pilot Boy" made regular trips between the Hook and Philadelphia, the "Ariel" and "Thomas Clyde" succeeding. At present the hotel is conducted by Lucius P. Campbell and is the most popular resort on the bay. In 1870 Enoch Spruance erected a hotel and pier two miles below, and gave the place the name of Freeland. This property was destroyed by fire in 1876 and never rebuilt.

The Bombay Hook Light House, at Bombay Hook Landing, was erected in 1829 and its keeper was Duncan Stuart, an old soldier of the revolution, who died in 1859. During the war of 1812, British soldiers frequently landed on the island and robbed the farmers. In 1813 a company was organized at Smyrna to defend the island with Denney Stevenson as captain.

Francis Whitwell in 1668 was elected one of the justices of Whorekill County, then embracing the territory of Kent County. He purchased several tracts of land on each side of Little Duck Creek near its mouth. The land on the north side is now known as White Hall Neck, Dutch Neck and Raymond's Neck. The tract called White Hall Neck was the first fast land on the north side of Little Duck Creek up from the mouth and contained four hundred acres. It was warranted in 1675. "Whitwell's Chance," lying on Little Duck Creek adjoining White Hall on the west, was warranted August 14, 1675, and contained one thousand acres. These tracts passed to William Frampton, whose daughter Elizabeth sold five hundred acres to Joseph Growden and five hundred acres to Griffith Jones, 10th of June, 1686. William Frampton and Francis Whitwell died in 1686 and their large properties passed to other families. White Hall Neck still bears the name given by

Francis Whitwell to the place that probably was his home, for in the early days it was very desirable to be near a navigable stream.

Francis Whitwell and John Richardson (who took up large tracts in the western section of Duck Creek) on December 27, 1680, petitioned the court of St. Jones for two thousand acres of land "in some convenient place so that they could clear for the building of a mill, the aforesaid promising to perform as soon as the workmen and necessities could be provided." Land was granted and surveyed on the north side of Duck Creek in Kent County west of the King's Road in the western part of the hundred. "White Hall" came into the possession of Andrew Hamilton, who sold it to Samuel Chew, January 28, 1742. Chew died in 1744 and in the settlement of the estate in 1748 it passed to Elizabeth, his daughter, the wife of Edward Tilghman. Parts of this land are now owned by Mrs. Mary Hoffecker, Samuel Harrington, Alexander G. Cummins, J. Frank Denney, James Starling and Dr. Henry Stout. On the property held by Dr. Henry Stout, Governor Jacob Stout lived in a house erected by Thomas McElroy in 1756. In one corner of the yard is an old tree used at one time as a whipping-post.

Adjoining White Hall on the north was a large tract of land called "Petty France," which in 1678 was warranted to Nicholas Bartlet, who also owned other large tracts. Jacob Allee July 7, 1741, took up a tract of land in Tadpole Neck, through which Taylor's Gut ran, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and March 26, 1757, four hundred and fifteen acres adjoining the smaller tract. He also about 1743, by a resurvey, took up two hundred and forty acres in Little Creek Hundred.

"Westmoreland" a tract of two hundred acres and "Coventry," a tract of four hundred and twenty-five acres, west of the tracts mentioned, were in 1680 surveyed to John Hillyard. "The Mother Plantation" of two hundred acres was also taken up by him in 1675 and was adjoining "Petty France" and "White Hall."

Francis Whitwell purchased several other pieces of land besides those mentioned. A large tract of two thousand acres lying on the south side of the main branch of Duck Creek, warranted December 15, 1681, was assigned to William Frampton, April 22, 1686, and surveyed to his daughter Elizabeth, April 24, 1687, as the "Bear Garden." Hay Point Landing is on George Short's land west of Fleming's wharf, where the iron bridge now is. These lands were sold as the property of Isaac Short. A road built by Hon. Jacob Stout ran through Smyrna to Bombay Hook Light House. There is a brick hotel there which has been standing since 1812. This was all in the "Bear Garden," which is now owned by William C. Mitchell, Jerry Goldsborough, Joseph Bewley and others. "The Watering Point" has been a stopping place for vessels since 1760.

John Hillyard, one of the first Justices of the Peace

of Kent County, upon its organization, and a member of the Council in 1683-84, probably resided at first upon the property that he called "The Mother Plantation" adjoining "Petty France," and "White Hall." He also took up other tracts, one of which was "Hillyard's Adventure," containing six hundred acres. It was surveyed to him November 26, 1677, and lay between Iron's Branch and Hillyard's Branch, west of the fast land of Bombay Hook about three miles. Hillyard sold to Simon Irons March 1, 1684; and February 12, 1705, the property was sold by Francis Irons to John Brinekloe, and the greater part is now owned by John M. Voshell. A tract of five hundred acres called "Roberts Chance" situated on the south side of Duck Creek and west of the Jay land was surveyed to Robert Palmatry November 6, 1679, by a grant from the Court of Sussex County, conditioned upon payment of one bushel of wheat for every hundred acres. This grant was confirmed by William Penn, January 26, 1684, and sixty acres are now owned by Daniel Palmatry (a direct descendant of the original patentee); one hundred and fifty-four acres by Samuel Catts; one hundred and thirty-five acres by the heirs of Dr. William Cummins; ninety-five acres by John Hartman and fifty-six acres by the heirs of Robert Robinson; about the same time a tract called "Golden Grove" was granted to Robert Palmatry. It next came into the possession of David Fury, who sold it to John Jay, November 16, 1773. John Jay also received several other grants of land between "Golden Grove" and Smyrna, which are now owned by Matthew Ford, William H. Ford and George W. Cummins. At the intersection of Green's Branch with Duck Creek, a short distance above Smyrna and on the southwest side of the branch, at the mouth, William Green had laid out for him on a warrant November 17, 1680, one thousand acres of land called "Gravesend," formerly laid out for William Shurmer, of which he sold one-half February 15, 1687, to Frances Barney. The remainder he retained, and it passed by gift March 6, 1723, to his three sons, George, John and Thomas. George inherited the old plantation and also purchased of Christopher Stoutry "Belle's Endeavor," November 12, 1716. This tract lay in Little Creek Hundred on Little Duck Creek. The sons John and Thomas became possessed of large landed estates, and were leading men in the vicinity. James, the son of Thomas Green, inherited the land at the Cross Roads and sold it in small quantities to settlers who built up Smyrna. Thomas, also a son of Thomas and brother of James, owned the old landing property, which he sold August 13, 1772, to William Jordan. This old landing which was such an important point in days past, is nothing now but a few ancient houses and a store kept by Captain Alexander Scout. The population is now not over thirty persons. At one time it was a great grain centre. In 1812 grain was shipped in large quantities, and the British would chase boats up the creek. In 1837 a steamboat, the "Oscar Thompson," afterward the "Kent," ran between there and

Philadelphia. About 1851 the wharves were covered with bark, wood, coal, lime, lumber, ship timber, etc. Grain was brought not only from the surrounding country but from Kent, Queen Annes and Caroline Counties, Maryland. It was sold to Smyrna merchants, the largest buyer being John Cummins, and deposited in the granaries, of which there were seven at one time. As many as seven vessels a day loaded with grain at the wharves, sloops, schooners and packets were constantly plying up and down the creek carrying away the products of the surrounding country to New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and bringing back lime, stone, grain, coal and merchandise of every description. The price of grain for the surrounding country was regulated by the price here. The granaries still stand, but are rapidly going to ruin. Two ship-yards gave constant employment to a large number of working-men. Among the boats that ran to Philadelphia were the "Swan," "Star," "Wilson Small" and "H. S. Bright." The large boat owners were Robert Patterson, John Cummins and John Darragh. These boats were built by John Mustard. In 1854 Sutton & Cloud launched two vessels, the "Amanda" and "Cathay," for McCracken & Kennedy. From 1866 to 1874, nineteen boats were built by R. F. Hastings, with a tonnage of five thousand five hundred and forty-five tons, and valued at \$314,100. The largest vessel ever built here was the "A. H. Howe," launched August 26, 1871. It was of six hundred tons, one hundred and twenty feet long, thirty-two and one-half feet beam, and eleven and one-half feet depth of hold. Rothwell's Landing, two miles below, is now the landing place for Smyrna. The bridge at the old landing was built in 1833, the Levy Court of New Castle County paying \$250 and the court of Kent county \$250.

A part of Gravesend lying in the forks of Dutch Creek and Green's Branch, at the mouth of the latter, passed to Benjamin Shurmer, who in August 19, 1716, sold eight acres to William Down, who on March 23, 1767, conveyed to Thomas Woodward thirteen hundred and sixty-one square feet adjoining a burying ground belonging to the Quakers. This is recorded as being in the place laid out for a town called Salisbury. This town is now known as Duck Creek, so-called because it is near the head of Duck Creek, and was the first town in this vicinity. It was laid out by Benjamin Shurmer before 1718, as in that year Abraham Cuff, who was one of the first purchasers of lots in the then new town of Dover, is mentioned as being of the town of Salisbury, Kent County. Samuel Taylor sold a lot in Salisbury, February 19, 1776, which he had bought of Benjamin Shurmer. Shurmer sold it on August 10, 1732, to William Hammon, who on August 9, 1749, sold it to Ellinor Wooten.

Silas Spearman was one of the first to build a store in Salisbury. He was father of the Spearman who first planted peaches for the market in Kenton Hundred. The old Spearman store is still in existence, and is a brick building on the southwest corner of

the roads. It is now occupied by W. Glanden, and is the only store there. In 1832 there were three stores in the town, kept by James Legg, John Anderson and Robert Bailey. A free negro kept a blacksmith-shop, and near by was a saw, and grist and bolting-mill, kept by Robert Holden. There are now two blacksmith-shops and sixteen dwelling-houses, with a population of eighty.

Between Smyrna and the Landing is an old place called Wapping, so named after a suburb of London. It is now chiefly occupied by negroes, but in the flourishing times of Smyrna Landing was a stopping place to water horses. A Dr. Lovegrove kept a drug-store there in 1830.

The Bristol Naval Store Company, through Benjamin Shurmer, took up twenty-five acres of land, which he, in 1720, sold to the Pennsylvania Land Company, which had obtained about five thousand acres of land in Milford Hundred. These lands were all kept under lease until July 5, 1762, and August, 1765, when they were sold at auction in Philadelphia along with one hundred and fifty acres of the manor of Freith, which had been bought of Shurmer. On August 20, 1765, Michael Offley bought four acres along Green's Branch, including the new mill house and mill property. He had purchased of Roger Pugh (Miller) ninety-five acres, Henry Troxson, October 27, 1770, three and three-quarter acres and of Samuel Morris eight acres. Denny's Mill is located on this property.

"Pearman's Choice" was granted by William Penn, March 26, 1684, to Henry Pearman. It was on the south side of the branch of Duck Creek, afterwards called Pearman's Branch, and contained six hundred acres. Two hundred acres of it was sold to Andrew Love, June 10, 1691. He died intestate and the land escheated. William Strickland petitioned for the tract November 16, 1743. He came in possession May 28, 1752, and shortly after sold to John Cook. It is now owned by Mrs. C. E. Peterson and the heirs of A. E. Mitchell. Another tract of two hundred acres Pearman conveyed in 1686 to William Edwards, from whom it passed to Philip Denny, who, on the 12th of August, 1741, by deed of gift, conveyed it to his sons, John and Christopher Denny, who divided it equally, May 8, 1765. A part of this tract is now owned by George W. Cummins, who married a granddaughter of Philip Denny. Another portion is owned by J. V. Hoffecker. Henry Pearman's daughter survived him and afterward sold to William Cahoon, who sold to John Jay. This land is also owned by George W. Cummins at present.

Belmont Hall is on the Pearman tract and is now the home of Mrs. C. E. Peterson. It was formerly owned by Governor Thomas Collins, who purchased it May 24, 1771, from John Moore. It descended, at his death, to his son, Dr. Wm. Collins, and was by him sold, January 3, 1827, to John Clark, who left it to his granddaughter, Mrs. Carrie E. Peterson, into whose possession it came in 1867. The house is one

of the oldest in the county and was built in 1753. When Governor Collins moved into it he improved it. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and it is probably the finest home in the county.

Thomas Collins was high sheriff of Kent County in 1767, governor in 1787, '88, '89, four years a member of the council, and brigadier-general of the militia from 1776 to 1783, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He organized and maintained at his own expense a brigade during the Revolution, and died March 29, 1789. During the war a sentinel was posted on the observatory and was shot by a British scout. In the fire-place of the old house, Ebenezer Cloak's wife and the wife of Governor Collins moulded bullets for the American soldiers. Ebenezer Cloak was a great-grandfather of the present proprietor. In 1776 he fitted out a privateer, the boat was chased aground by a British Man-of-War, and Cloak captured and confined in an English prison, where he died. The story is current that during the life-time of Governor Collins the Delaware Legislature met at the hall. This is an error, for the reason that it was not until May 4, 1792, three years after the death of Governor Collins, that the Legislature met in Smyrna. It was on that date that, owing to a difficulty with the county authorities, the Legislature adjourned to meet at the house of Thomas Hale, who kept the hotel now known as the Smyrna House.

Thomas Collins, on April 1, 1767, took out a warrant for four hundred and seventy acres of land called "Gloster," where he then lived, on the south side of Dawson's Branch. The property was originally warranted December 13, 1677, to George Morton. He also purchased "Elk Horne" and "Coventry" tracts adjoining, the latter having been originally granted to John Hillyard, March 15, 1680. Collins was sheriff at the time of the purchase of "Gloster." The old house in which he lived stood until 1881, when it was replaced by a large frame structure. In the rear of the house about two hundred yards is the cemetery of the Collins family, where the Governor is buried. These tracts are now owned by Miss Julia Ann Collins and Mrs. Dr. B. S. Goatee (great-granddaughters of Governor Collins), Mrs. Carrie Cavender, Thomas Denny and the Alexander Peterson heirs.

"Sheerness," a tract east and northeast of "Gloster," lying between Dawson's and Sheerness' branches of old Duck Creek, contained two hundred and twenty acres and was warranted to Peter Baucom November 9, 1680, and by George Morton as his administrator, was sold to Robert French, who left it by will to his wife, Elizabeth, who married Dr. John Finney, of New Castle. Their son, David, October 18, 1760, conveyed it to Thomas Collins, and it is now owned by John Mustard, of Smyrna.

North of "Sheerness" and between Dawson's and Iron's branch, was a tract of three hundred acres called "Islington," granted to Tompase Batha September 22, 1681, and assigned soon after to Francis Whitwell. It was sold by Wm. Berry, his adminis-

trator, to Francis Richardson, February 22, 1688. It is now owned in part by John A. Nicholson and the heirs of A. Peterson.

"Benefield," a tract of one thousand acres, is described as being on the north side of the southwest branch of Duck Creek (Little Duck Creek) and was between Banister's branch and Frenchman's branch. Evan Jones, by will, March 21, 1721, gave his dwelling and plantation, a part of "Benefield," to George Martin and Philip Denney, for thirty years in partnership and for ninety years to their heirs. George Martin died leaving his son, George, who, with Philip Denney, son of Philip, Sr., possessed the land. George Martin died without issue and Philip Denney left seven children, of whom Francis and Philip Denney were administrators. These lands are in the possession of Wm. Denney, of Dover, one of the heirs.

On the 14th of January, 1712, Evan Jones sold to Isaac and Elisha Snow a tract on the north side of Little Duck Creek, containing one hundred and ninety-nine acres, between "Whitwell's Chance" and "Benefield," and south of "Coventry."

Elisha Snow lived on this plantation, and on the 9th of May, 1741, Isaac conveyed his interest to him. The house which stands on the tract is occupied by James Snow, a direct descendant, and was built by Elisha. His son, Captain James Snow, was a soldier in the War of 1812. A number of British soldiers attacked the house in 1813 and carried the Captain away. He died on an English ship. Elisha, Joshua, Isaac and Israel Snow, all owned large tracts of lands on the north side of Little Duck Creek, west of Snow's branch to the railroad. This property has all passed out of the Snows' hands, and is held by J. Truax, J. W. Denney, Mrs. Dr. Fidler and others. The following are the names of persons assessed in Duck Creek Hundred in the year 1785 :

Benj. Anderson.	Gilbert Barran.
Joshua Albany.	John Cole.
John Ackroyd's est.	John Craford.
Phillip Anderson.	Clayton Caldwell.
Leonard Adkinson.	Mark Condratt.
Thos. Benn.	John Carver.
Wm. Boots.	Patrick Crain.
John Bacon.	James Cain (Cooper).
Edward Boram.	William Cahoon, Esq.
Widow Baker.	Thomas Collins, Esq.,
Abraham Booth.	John Cook, Esq.
Jos. Bartana.	Isaac Carty, Esq.
Wm. Balla.	James Cockwell.
Benj. Basmatt.	Charles Cahoon.
John Bornot.	James Cook.
George Barena.	Christr. Colea.
John Brown.	William Colea.
James Berry.	William Collins.
Solo. Bennett.	Thomas Cutler.
William Barena.	William Chester.
Anthony Banning.	James Cluffins.
Nicholas Brooks.	Darby Conner.
Alex. Beard.	John Conner.
Stephen Bevans.	Patrick Conner.
Robert Boyer.	Abraham Conner.
Francis Barber.	William Cluffins.
Joseph Barena.	Charles Conner.
Jersey Barlow.	John Clucken.
James Barnett.	Thomas Cross.

Benj. Curry.
John Comegys.
Michael Cook.
Thomas Cumberland.
Walter Conner.
John Corbert.
Edward Carney.
John Cole.
Isaac Caveller.
Thomas Clayton.
Thomas Chattan.
Arthur Dilling.
Benj. Downing.
John Denny.
Joseph Denny.
Frances Denny.
John Dreighton.
William Daniel.
Benj. Dawson.
Charles David.
Daniel David, Jr.
John Darrah.
James Dickinson.
James Doney.
Richard Derrick.
William Dians.
Evan Denney.
James Darling.
Philip Denney.
James David.
William Dailey.
William Dalley.
William Dawson.
William Denney.
James Davis.
Charles Doney.
Philemon Dickinson.
William Dwire.
James Donoho.
Christian Denny.
Thomas Dickson.
Matthew Donoho.
John David.
John Edward.
Hej'sy England.
Carty Ellais.
Joshua Edwards.
James England.
Carty Ellais.
Joshua Edwards.
Jno. England.
Charles Everett.
Isaac Freeman.
John Ford.
Fenwick Fisher.
John Ferguson.
James Ford.
John Fitzchew.
William Ford.
Jemie Ford.
David Foreman.
Wm. Ford.
Robert Ford.
Thomas Ford.
Thomas Foster.
Benj. Farrow.
Sylvester Finton.
John Greenwood.
Elijah Green.
Charles Green.
James Garland.
Samuel Greenly.
Jacob Gibbs.
John Goldsmith.
Thomas Greenwood.
Richard Gibbs.
Charles Girard.
John Gilbert.

Stephen Garrel.
Abraham Garland.
John Green.
Wm. Greenwood.
John Hobson.
Wm. Hobson.
Noah Hickman.
Mary Heath.
Joseph Hill, Jr.
Joseph Holliday.
Robert Holliday.
Wm. Hawkins, Sr.
Wm. Hinton.
Wm. Hawkins.
Joseph Hill.
Thomas Hawkins.
Thomas Hyatt.
John Hyland.
Charles Hilton.
Thomas Howell.
Christian Hylland.
Henry Hoffercker.
Charles Hillyard.
Thomas Harwood.
John Holliday.
Wm. Hammond.
Amos Hartshorn.
John Hugana.
Arnold Hawkins.
John Hoffercker.
Joseph Harwood.
Thomas Hale.
James Holliday.
Abram Haynes.
John Hawkins.
Thomas Leathran.
Jonas Longfellow.
William Long.
James Leathran.
Caleb Levick.
James Morris.
John McKine.
John Mout.
James Morris, Sr.
James Morris, Jr.
Samuel Murphy.
John Macy.
Daniel Morris.
James Maxwell.
Edward McKilroy.
Thomas Morris.
John Morris.
John Marco.
Tredwell Manlove.
Daniel McDowell.
Ellend. Madden.
Daniel Morris, Jr.
John Macey.
Dr. Morris.
Arachabel McLane.
James McDowell.
John McVey.
Allen McLane.
Sarah McDaniel.
Dennis McVay.
William Miller.
John Macy, Jr.
Elezzer McKimsey.
Hugh McTear.
Moses Morris.
Richard Morgan.
Ezekiel Needham.
John Offey.
Ismael Owens.
William Poke.
Wheeler Pennington.
Thomas Parke.
James Pearson.

John Pearce.
Israel Peterson.
James Pearce.
Nathaniel Pearce.
Samuel Patterson.
Robert Palmetry.
Charles Pearson.
Peter Peterson.
Henry Peterson.
William Paradise.
Abraham Pearce.
Moses Pearson.
Imac Rose.
Richard Russell.
James Raymond, Esq.
William Reed.
Widow Raymond.
Joseph Robinson.
Wm. Reynolds.
Wm. Rydge.
Robert Robertson.
Cesar Roe.
John Reed.
James Robinson.
John Slaught.
Imac Snow.
Wm. Seern.
John Stuart, Jr.
John Spruance.
Ezekiel Smith.
James Stevenson.
Joshua Swallow.
Samuel Starr.
James Stanton.
Thomas Shain.
Wm. Smith.
Philip Smith.
Solomon Smith.
Wm. Savin.
Lambert Sinderhill.
James Severson.
Hugh Spear.
Joseph Smith.
Anthony Snow.
James Steel.
John Stuart.
Charles Stuart.
Stephen Stanton.

Silas Snow.
Thomas Simmonds.
James Smith.
Thomas Skillington.
Robert Solloway.
James Souce.
Andrew Tybont.
Thomas Tilton.
Wm. Traux.
Francis Taylor.
Samuel Tippitt.
Jehu Townsend.
George Turner.
John Thomson.
Joseph Toy.
James Tigner.
John Traux.
Simon Van Viukle.
James Van Luden.
Jonas Van Viukle.
Nichlos Van Gaskin.
James Vandegrift.
Matthew Weeks.
Alexander Worknot.
John Woods.
Joseph Woods.
Wm. Wallace.
Thomas Watkins.
Robert Walkers.
Samuel West, Esq.
John Wallington.
Wm. Whiteal.
Kind Wroths.
David Wilson.
Thomas White.
Abraham Whaley.
John Ward.
James Welden.
John Wells.
Hugh Watson.
John Weldon.
Daniel Whealey.
Elias Wood.
John Watts.
Nicholas Wood.
Wm. Wood.
Charles White.

for the establishing and helping up the Gospel of Truth and to monthly henceforward the 3d fourth day of the week in each month until further order."

No business was accomplished at the meeting except the election of Absalom Cuff as clerk. The next meeting was on the 16th of ye 11th month (January) 1705, when it was reported that "none appeared for George's Creek, neither any from the lower parts." It was "agreed upon that the meeting-house must be floored, and the grave-yard made, but the time not prefixed, but referred to next monthly meeting."

It would appear from this action that a meeting-house had been begun but was not yet completed. Further action was deferred from time to time, and finally dropped, as far as record of it is concerned. No record of deed is made prior to 1769, but a meeting-house was built and the grave-yard used on the present site before that date, as mention is made of them in the deeds. On June 17, 1769, Thomas Woodward conveyed to Richard Holliday and Jeremiah Fisher, Trustees of the Quakers, a lot on which to build a meeting-house. They were then in possession of the site, and had been before the purchase of surrounding property by Woodward. On December 5, 1801, Robert Holliday, of Duck Creek Hundred, sold to Solomon David, David West and Charles Green, belonging to the Preparative meeting of Duck Creek, eighty perches of ground. It appears by this deed that the Friends had by mistake placed a portion of their meeting-house on property which did not belong to them, and made the second purchase in order to become owners of all the ground which it covered.

At the meeting in January, 1705, the following names were recorded; Benjamin Gumley, John Gumley, Phillip England, Robert Ashton, John Hales, Alexander Adams, John Whee, John Ashton, Joseph England, Absalom Cuff, Thomas Shaw, Caleb Offley, Hasadiah Offley, Ralph Prime, John Wood, Margaret Cohane. The old meeting-house went rapidly into decay after 1800, until, in 1830, nothing but its ruins stood. It was of stone and about thirty by twenty-five feet in dimensions. At present not a vestige appears except a shallow cavity in the earth to show where its foundations were laid.

A school-house was built of frame and was probably the first free school-building in the hundred. It also has disappeared. The old grave-yard is the sole remaining evidence of what was formerly the most prosperous religious denomination in this hundred. There is not a known Friend in the hundred at the present day. The grave-yard is still used by their descendants. The oldest tomb with an inscription on it is that of Sarah Joyce, who died September 20, 1787. Ebenezer Blackiston, who was a large land owner in Kenton, was buried here, December 11, 1829, and the ground contains the graves of the Holdens, an old and influential family of past days.

The Old Duck Creek Presbyterian Church, in 1773, stood in the grave-yard now used by that denomina-

ROADS.—The state road, an account of which will be found in the general history, passes through about four miles in the hundred, entering at Smyrna, and leaving near the farm-house of J. W. Denny. The road from Smyrna to Bombay Hook Light House was planned by Hon. Jacob Stout in 1830, and a few years earlier, about 1824, he in connection with Hon. Thomas Clayton laid out the road from Leipsic to Severson's Methodist Episcopal church. The road upon which Seversons is located, was laid out much earlier. Previous to Governor Stout laying out the Light House road, there had existed as far back as 1760, a road to what is now Rothwell's landing.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.—The first religious organization to hold services in Duck Creek Hundred, was the society of Friends. It was also the earliest official meeting of Friends in Kent County, and was held at Duck Creek (now Salisbury, or Old Duck Creek) on the 19th of December, 1705. The record is as follows:

"This day was held the monthly meeting of Friends at Duck Creek, it being a monthly meeting by approbation and order of the quarterly of the people called Quakers at Chester County, Pennsylvania, continue

tion. The land was a part of "Pearman's Choice" and was granted by deed in 1740. A sketch of the church will be found in the chapter upon Smyrna. The old cemetery is one of the prettiest spots in the county. It is beautifully shaded and is kept in excellent condition. It covers about two acres of ground.

One of the oldest graves is that of David Kennedy. The inscription reads: "He was born March 17, 1741, in Antrim, Ireland, landed at New Castle, Delaware, May 8, 1760, and took an active and decisive, though humble, part with the patriots of the Revolution and died December 26, 1802. Diligent and successful in business, serving the Lord."

David Kennedy, who is buried here, was one of Smyrna's old merchants and sailed grain vessels from Smyrna Landing to Philadelphia.

Another Revolutionary officer is buried here, Captain John Matthews, who died March 3, 1854, in the eighty-first year of his age.

John Clark, at one time Governor, is buried in the northeast corner, the date of his death being August 14, 1821. At the age of sixty years and six months.

Here is also the grave of United States Senator Presley Spruance, who died February 13, 1863, aged eighty-eight years.

Among the other old graves are those of Annie Jamison, died February 4, 1785; Anna S. Jamison, died March 31, 1785; John Caldwell, died December 26, 1782; John Clark, died February 23, 1767; James Allen McLane, died April 14, 1773 and James Peterson, died November 11, 1782.

Severson's Methodist Episcopal Church is a mile and a half from Rothwell's Landing. The deed conveying the church property and grave-yard bears date May 13, 1783, and is from James Severson to James Hull, Moses Thomson, Elijah Bartlett, John Jarrell, Benjamin Truax, John Conner and John David May. The first church was erected in 1784, and was described as one of the first frame churches in the county.

The old structure was twenty-five by twenty-eight, feet. The church was at one time called Carrolton, but upon the re-building, in 1874, the first name was revived. The new edifice is of brick, thirty-two by fifty feet and cost \$2668.18. It was built through the efforts of the Rev. William B. Gregg. The church is connected with the Smyrna Circuit and a list of its ministers will be found in the article upon that church.

Raymond's Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1825, upon ground donated by James Snow. The bricks were burnt upon the ground and most of the work was done by members of the congregation. It is a substantial and neat building and has been kept in such excellent repair that it looks like a more modern structure.

The church was annexed to Smyrna Circuit. In 1863 Leipsic Church was separated from Camden Circuit and Raymond's from Smyrna and the two

churches made a separate circuit with the station at Leipsic. The names of early ministers of Raymond's will be in the article on Smyrna Circuit.

The ministers since the organization of the separate circuit, have been: E. B. Newnan, 1868; C. M. Pegg, 1870; C. W. Prettyman, 1871; J. A. B. Wilson, 1873; W. T. Tull, 1875; T. E. Terry, 1876; I. N. Foreman, 1878; I. N. Cockran, 1880; T. O. Ayers, 1881; E. C. Atkins, 1882; James Carrol, 1884; D. F. McFaul, 1886; James Conner, 1887.

The Methodists of Smyrna Landing, built a frame church in 1861, and it was dedicated August 25, 1861, by Rev. William H. Brisbane. It has never had a regular minister, nor is it on a circuit. It is rather an independent affair, local ministers from Smyrna and vicinity preaching there.

The old Episcopal cemetery near Duck Creek, was originally established on an acre of land granted by Thomas Green to Nicholas Ridgely, for that purpose, May 17, 1840, the time of the erection of Duck Creek Episcopal Church, the parent of St Peter's, Smyrna. The church stood on the cemetery grounds until 1857, when it was moved into Smyrna.¹ Now the cemetery covers two acres beautifully situated. In the centre is the lot of the Cummins' family, surrounded by a brick wall four feet high. One of the oldest inscriptions in the yard is that of Daniel Cummins, Jr., a brother of John Cummins, Esq., the Smyrna merchant, who was also buried here, July 29, 1833. The date of the inscription upon Daniel Cummins, Jr., tomb is February 3, 1788. The father, Daniel Cummins, Sr., was buried here June 10, 1797. Francis Cummins' stone bears date of his death, November 11, 1784. George Cummins, Esq., a father of Bishop Cummins of Kentucky, was buried September 22, 1827. Sarah, the wife of Governor Clark, was here interred December 12, 1790. Governor William Temple, who died June, 1863, is buried here, but no stone marks his resting-place. Major James Chambers, an officer of the Mexican war was buried June 15, 1848, as was also Surgeon George S. Culbreth, lost on the United States ship "Huron," off the coast of North Carolina, May 24, 1877.

Between the Episcopal cemetery and Salisbury, and next to that town is an abandoned grave-yard, of which no record whatever exists. It is now used as a corn-field in the centre of which are two marble head-stones, one with the inscription "in memory of Capt. Samuel Lloyd, who departed this life the 26th day of August, 1757, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Behold, he is dead! O! yes he is gone. Lamented Here, but welcomed home. Let us content ourselves and seek to meet him at Emanuel's Feet. There with the Heavenly Hosts to sing Eternal Praise to our King." The other inscription: "In memory of Esther, wife of Samuel Lloyd, of Duck Creek Hundred-on-Kent upon Delewy. who died Oct. the 5, 1746, aged thirty years." The county has condemned the land

¹ See St. Peter's Church, Smyrna.

for a sand-pit, and large quantities of human bones have been taken out of the ground and re-interred.

On the south side of Mill Creek, just out of Smyrna is the Odd Fellows cemetery. The tract was purchased January 22, 1884, of John E. Peterson, May E. Peterson, Sarah E. Peterson, of Philadelphia, and John C. Corbit, of Odessa, by Morning Star Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., and McDonald Encampment of Patriarchs No. 2, I. O. O. F., for three thousand dollars. The ground was graded, and three hundred lots, thirty by thirty-two feet laid. The site is one of the prettiest in the State, and the Odd Fellows have spared no means to improve it. A tract sixty-four by seventy-five was reserved by the grantors of the property, for the reason that it had for years been the burial ground of the Peterson family.

SCHOOLS.—District No. 4 school-house is one of the original school-houses in the hundred, and is about two miles from Smyrna. It was erected in 1827. In 1829 there were nineteen scholars. The land is part of the old Snow estate. The first building was of logs, and was replaced about 1840 by the structure which still stands. At the session of the Legislature of 1887 the school committee of the district, together with Gamaliel Garrison, William M. Boyer, John H. Short and Isaac Traux were authorized to sell the old building and erect a new one. In 1886 twenty-nine pupils attended the school.

In 1829 there was one school in District No. 6, with twenty-five scholars. The original house was in Dutch Neck, and built of logs in 1810. In 1838 it was moved to its present location near Severson's Church. The building is rather inadequate, it having seen almost fifty years of service. Among the early teachers were John Dailey, Wm. Wetherby and George Bray. In 1886 there were fifty scholars in attendance.

District No. 7 is another of the old districts, and in 1810 the first building was erected near Raymond's Church upon lands belonging to Joseph Snow. When District 88 was created the school building was moved to its present location at the cross-roads, three-quarters of a mile from the church. The present building was put up at that time. In 1886 thirty-seven scholars attended. Among the early teachers were George McClement, Simon Sweatman, James Wallace, Albert Webster, John Moore and Abram Ware. District No. 88 was carved out of No. 7 in 1853, Nos. 6 and 7 at that time comprising almost the entire western end of Duck Creek Hundred. This school was built the year the district was created, and is still standing on a plot of ground donated by Jacob Raymond, about two miles from Leipsic. In 1886 there were forty-six scholars in attendance.

In 1860 District 95 was created out of No. 6, and a school-house erected, in which sessions were held until 1877, when it was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. The district is small, and so sparsely settled that it cannot well support a school. Most of the children attend District No. 6.

In 1829 District 3, west of Smyrna, but part of the town, contained one school, with twelve scholars, and No. 5, east of it, had one school and thirty scholars. These two districts have been consolidated with Districts 77 and 107 and form Smyrna public schools.

INDUSTRIES.—Denney's mill located on Green's Branch at Salisbury, is one of the oldest in the county. It is on the Gravesend tract, and as early as 1717, a piece of land called the Grasses was owned by Richard Empson, upon which was according to the records, "a water-grist mill, bolting-mill and other improvements." These mills were located below Salisbury a short distance above the mouth of Green's Branch. In 1753, they were owned by William Holliday, and in 1797, by A. Redgraves. About 1820, they came into possession of Richard Holden, who reconstructed the buildings and abandoned the saw-mill and the manufacture of woollens. After his death the industry was continued by his sons Abraham, Samuel and William at different times. In 1865, it came into the possession of the present owner Robert H. Denney, who has almost entirely rebuilt the old mill. It has a capacity for twenty bushels of wheat and one hundred bushels of corn a day.

In early times there were more industries in Duck Creek Hundred than at present. In old Duck Creek, a tan-yard, was operated by Peter and Daniel Lowber, and another run by Israel Peterson, near the Mill pond at Smyrna. The old ship-yards at Smyrna Landing, are mentioned in the early part of this chapter. At Rothwell's Landing, Warden and Evans had a ship-yard in 1873. Alven Allen, had a tile-yard at the landing in 1865, and was succeeded by Nickerson and Jerman.

In March 1884, William M. Lewis and Lewis M. Price, formed a co-partnership and built a phosphate factory, costing seven thousand dollars, at Smyrna Landing. The firm employ twelve hands and produce four thousand pounds of fertilizer a week.

THE PENINSULA BONE FERTILIZER COMPANY, was organized in 1883, with J. E. Tygert, H. D. Tygert, W. C. Pierce and W. F. Brown as the incorporators. The works were founded by J. E. Tygert & Company, in 1873, and by them sold to the present proprietors, who organized by electing John E. Tygert, president, and W. G. Pierce secretary and treasurer. These officers have continued until the present. The works are located at Rothwell's Landing, two miles from Smyrna, and represent a capital of forty thousand dollars. Fifty hands are given constant employment, and one hundred tons of phosphate manufactured daily.

To carry the products of Duck Creek Hundred, numerous boats had been running as far back as 1800. The first regular line of steamers was put on by J. E. Tygert & Company, composed of Jno. E. Tygert and Herman S. Tygert. The first steamer owned and run in their interests was the "W. E. Pierpont," in 1875. In July 1879, the steamer "John E. Tygert," built of iron expressly for navigating these waters,

was put on in place of the "Pierpont." The boat was built by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, and is complete in every respect having state-rooms and berths, air-tight compartments and every convenience for handling freight and passengers. In February 1883, the line was sold to a company called the Philadelphia and Smyrna Transportation Company, of which the original incorporators were John E. Tygert, Herman S. Tygert and John H. Hoffecker. This Company was incorporated April 13, 1883, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. The first officers were John E. Tygert president and W. G. Pierce, secretary and treasurer. A. E. Jardine, is the secretary and treasurer now. Owing to want of proper depth of water the boat is unable to come nearer than two and one-half miles of the town of Smyrna, and all freights, passengers and some two thousand tons of coal have to be hauled this distance. A complete survey of the creek was made last spring (1887), and it is expected that an appropriation will be granted sufficient to bring the boat to the old head of navigation. The annual commerce of this body of water is over three million dollars in value.

SMYRNA.—The greater part of Smyrna lies in the old tract "Gravesend," taken up by William Green in 1680. By his will bearing date 1708 he devised it to his sons—John, Thomas and George. Thomas left his portion to his sons, Thomas and James. The latter owned the land through which the King's Road passed at a point where another road, leading from the old landing on Duck Creek to Maryland, intersected it. Salisbury, a little settlement northwest on the King's Road, was laid out many years before. The old landing also had been in use many years. In 1768 James Green began the sale of lands at and near Duck Creek Cross-Roads, and sold at the dates given below. To Samuel Ball, merchant of Philadelphia, March 14, 1768, fifteen acres; and November 5th following to Samuel and William Ball, sixty acres. On August 19th of the same year to William Creighton, five acres on the southwest side of the King's Road towards Salisbury. On the same day to Molleston Curry, one acre adjoining the cross-roads. On January 5, 1769, to William Jordan, one acre adjoining lots of Ball and Creighton. On January 25th of the same year Fenwick Fisher, four acres on King's Road adjoining Curry's. On March 10, 1770, a lot to William Hazel. To William Hazel, May 15, 1770, sixteen acres near the burying-ground adjoining Holliday and Curry's land. This was above Smyrna towards Salisbury, and the burying-ground mentioned was the Friends' burial-place. On July 26th of the same year to Benjamin Dawson, thirty perches on the south side of the main road, adjoining lots of Colonel John Vining, James McMullen and James Morris. On the same date to William Rees, five and one-half acres adjoining Potter's lot. To Allen McLane (leather breeches maker), January 4, 1772, four acres on the west side of the main road and one acre on the east side. To Thomas Skillington, tavern keeper,

February 7, 1772, nineteen acres on the north side of the King's Road. On February 1st of same year to Joseph Shown, twenty-eight acres.

Thomas Ross had purchased one-fourth of an acre lying near the cross-roads on the road leading to Dover, and this he sold February 21, 1770, to Robert Wilds, inn-holder.

During the Revolutionary War Capt. Allen McLane and a company of thirty men from this neighborhood formed a part of the second battalion. Hon. Thomas Collins, one of the six revolutionary Presidents of the State, lived near Smyrna, and commanded a brigade of Delaware militia against that portion of Howe's army that was in New Castle *en route* for Brandywine.

In 1789 George Kennard & Co. were the principal merchants in the village, and the *Delaware Gazette* and *General Advertiser* of October 28th of that year contains the following advertisement:

"JUST imported in the ships 'Levant,' Captain Ward, from Liverpool, and 'Pigeon,' Captain Sutton, from London, a very large assortment of European goods immediately from the different manufactories, and will be sold very low by the piece or less quantity, at the store of
"GEORGE KENNARD & Co.

"Duck Creek, Oct. 10th."

The village went by the name of Duck Creek Cross-Roads till 1806. In 1792 the Legislature met here, and at that time thought of making it the capital of the State. On January 16th of that year the name was changed to Smyrna by an act of the Assembly. The village increased slowly in population, and in 1815 contained about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. On January 29, 1817, the town was incorporated, and Henry M. Ridgely, William Hall, Jacob Stout, Jonathan Jenkins and Alexander McClyment appointed commissioners to survey, lay out and regulate the streets of Smyrna. They selected Nehemiah Clark as surveyor, and proceeded with their task June 20th of the same year.

The valuation of the real estate in 1818 as returned by the assessor was one hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

The growth of the town was steady, and for many years large quantities of grain were purchased by the merchants of the town and stored in the granaries at the landing for shipment. The construction of the railroad, however, reduced the grain purchases in this vicinity.

In 1857 the town limits were extended one-fourth of a mile in every direction, making Smyrna one mile square instead of a half-mile as heretofore.

In 1857 the town contained 12 dry-goods and grocery stores, 4 clothing stores, 1 china store, 2 jewelry stores, 3 foundries, 3 coach-shops, 2 machine-shops, 6 blacksmith-shops, 2 harness-shops, 4 wheelwright-shops, 4 boot and shoe-shops, 2 basket factories, 1 tannery with a capital of eighty thousand dollars, 2 hotels, 3 churches, 2 stove and tinware manufactories, 1 marble-yard, 1 gun and locksmith-shop, 1 select and several district schools, 3 ale and oyster saloons, 6 physicians, a barber shop and about

eighteen hundred inhabitants. On December 6, 1860, the town was first illumined by gas, and since that time has been well lighted.

In 1861 a branch road was built to connect Smyrna with the main division of the Delaware Railroad. On Sunday morning, September 11, 1876, a fire broke out at the factory of Mitchell & Woddell, and before it was extinguished consumed five buildings, proving the most extensive fire ever in the town.

Smyrna is situated on a branch of Duck Creek, eight and a half miles from Delaware Bay and midway between Wilmington and Milford. It is surrounded by farms in a good state of cultivation and large quantities of grain are brought here for shipment. Its business interests are more extensive than those of any other town in Kent County. The population of the town, according to the census of 1880, was two thousand four hundred and twenty-three inhabitants. According to statistics carefully gathered in 1883 by E. H. Beck, the business transactions of the two banks amounted to five hundred thousand dollars. The goods, wares, etc., sold per annum amounted to \$844,600, and the goods manufactured, \$495,000, making the total business interests of the town \$1,339,600. There were 500,000 baskets of peaches grown in the vicinity of Smyrna in 1882, and of these 275,000 were shipped by rail, 125,000 by boat and 100,000 canned.

At the present time Smyrna contains 4 churches, a graded school of 8 departments, a post-office, 2 banks, 1 foundry and machine-shop, 3 carriage factories, 10 general stores, 9 grocery stores, 2 jewelry stores, 1 dry-goods store, 3 drug stores, 4 clothing stores, 3 flour and feed stores, 2 shoe stores, 4 millinery and trimming stores, 4 stove stores, 2 hardware stores, 3 confectionery stores, 2 furniture stores, 2 paper stores, 2 tobacco stores, 2 saddleries, 2 newspapers, 2 insurance agents, 2 real estate agents, 7 physicians, 2 dentists, an alderman, a justice of the peace, 3 barbers, 4 butchers, 2 bakers, 2 tailors, 7 phosphate agencies, 2 plumbers, 2 hotels, 1 saloon, 3 coal-yards, 2 lumber yards, 2 basket factories, 1 canning establishment, 1 evaporator, 5 shoe-shops and 3 wheelwright and blacksmith-shops.

By the act of January 29, 1817, James McDowell, Thomas Maberry and Henry Draper were appointed commissioners to hold an election at Smyrna for three commissioners, a treasurer and an assessor. They attended to their duties at the house of Mrs. Comfort Lockwood on Monday, June 2, 1817.

The following are the commissioners who have been elected at the different dates:

1817-25. James McDowell, Robert Patterson, William Kennedy.
1825. James McDowell, Abraham Pierce, George Woodla.
1826. Thomas Mayberry, Jacob Raymond, George Woodla.
1827-28. James McDowell, George Woodla, Enoch Spruance.
1829. Enoch Spruance, Piner Mansfield, Benjamin Benson.
1830. Enoch Spruance, Piner Mansfield, Thomas Mayberry.
1831. Benjamin Coombe, Enoch Spruance, Daniel C. Lockwood.
1832-33. Benjamin Coombe, Daniel C. Lockwood, Piner Mansfield.
1834. Joseph Hill, Benjamin Benson, Enoch Spruance.
No record until 1842.
1842. Joseph Hill, Benjamin L. Collins, George W. Cummins.

An omission of the records until 1845.

1845. William Temple, Pres., James R. Clements, Daniel Cummins, Joseph Faries, John D. Pitman.
1846. William Temple, Pres., Benjamin Enos, Daniel Cummins, James R. Clements, John D. Pitman.
1847. William Temple, Pres., Benjamin L. Collins, Benjamin Enos, Thomas Lockwood, J. D. Pitman.
1848. William Temple, Daniel Cummins, Robert Palmatary, Samuel Catta, John G. Black.
1850. Wm. B. Collins, James Millaway, Geo. W. Cummins, John M. Denning, Joseph Stayton.
1851. James R. Clements, George W. Cummins, James Millaway, Thomas P. Bryan, Samuel P. Wright.
1853. John A. Cavander, Joseph Faries, Presley Spruance, Benjamin Donoho, Thomas E. Jefferson.
1855. Dr. S. M. Fidler, Pres., Samuel Catta, John Mustard, Samuel P. Wright, R. Denny, Jas. Carrow, Jas. R. Clements.
1856. Dr. S. M. Fidler, Pres., Wm. Denny, Peter Carr, James R. Clements, Wm. C. Eliason, Enoch Spruance, Wm. Cummins.
1857. William Denny, Pres., John Eaton, Jas. R. Clements, Dr. Wm. Cummins, Wm. C. Eliason, Robert Denny, Enoch Spruance.
1858. Dr. S. M. Fidler, Pres., William Denny, Wm. C. Eliason, Walter McMullen, John M. Voshell, Presley Spruance, Jr., Wm. Cummins.
1859. William Denny, Pres., Wm. C. Eliason, Wm. Cummins, Jno. M. Voshell, Wm. Mitchell, Samuel Reynolds, Henry Shermer.
1860. Ayres Stockly, Pres., Wm. C. Eliason, Jas. R. Clements, Jno. M. Voshell, Edward Ward, Geo. H. Raymond, Wm. Cummins.
1861. John Mustard, Ayres Stockly, William Denny, Jno. M. Voshell, Edward Ward, John E. Collins, Wm. C. Eliason.
1862-63. Ayres Stockly, John Mustard, Wm. B. Collins, John Millaway, John E. Collins, John M. Voshell, Wm. M. Bell.
1864. E. J. Golt, Pres., John H. Bewley, J. A. Severson, W. C. Mitchell, George H. Raymond, W. McMullen, P. Carr.
1865. N. T. Jerman, Pres., Robert Hill, James Taylor, B. B. Allen, E. J. Golt, Wm. E. Spruance, John E. Collins.
1866. Wm. E. Collins, Pres., E. J. Golt, Peter Carr, John C. Bailey, John Millaway, George H. Raymond, Moses Price.
1867. Wm. B. Collins, Pres., B. Deakyno, E. J. Golt, W. E. Hall, Moses Price, Geo. H. Raymond, W. D. Savin.
1868. John M. Voshell, Pres., Wm. B. Collins, John Van Gasken, Powell F. Nickerson, Geo. W. Taylor, E. J. Golt.
1869. Hyland B. Penington, Pres., John C. Bailey, Wm. B. Collins, G. W. Cummins, Jr., Moses Price, Geo. H. Raymond, Geo. W. Taylor.
1870. H. C. Douglass, Jno. C. Bailey, Wm. B. Collins, Pres., Geo. W. Cummins, Jr., Moses Price, Geo. H. Raymond, Geo. W. Taylor.
1871-72. Jno. M. Voshell, Pres., Ezekiel V. Cooper, John Van Gasken, Thomas E. Jefferson, John W. Flick, N. F. Wilds, Wm. Sharp.
1873. Jno. H. Hoffecker, Pres., Thos. E. Jefferson, Saul Taylor, Jno. A. Cavender, C. C. Foxwell, N. F. Wilds, William Worden.
1874. Jno. H. Hoffecker, Pres., Samuel Taylor, N. F. Wilds, T. E. Jefferson, Jno. B. Cooper, Jno. Van Gasken, C. C. Foxwell.
1875. Jno. H. Hoffecker, Pres., Jno. B. Cooper, N. F. Wilds, T. E. Jefferson, — Douglass, Jno. Van Gasken, C. C. Foxwell.
1876. Jno. H. Hoffecker, Pres., Sam'l Taylor, T. E. Jefferson, J. W. Denney, N. F. Wilds, Sam'l Catta, John Cosden.
1877. Jno. H. Hoffecker, Pres., Robert Hill, J. W. Denney, John Cosden, Samuel Catta, Geo. W. Taylor, T. E. Jefferson.
1878-79. Jno. H. Hoffecker, Pres., Geo. W. Taylor, J. W. Denney, John Cosden, Jno. M. Voshell, Jno. Van Gasken, W. A. Faries.
1880. Jno. M. Voshell, Pres., John Cosden, John Van Gasken, Jno. E. Collins, Jno. B. Cooper, Samuel Taylor, Jno. Mustard.
1881-82. Jno. E. Collins, Pres., Jno. B. Cooper, Samuel Taylor, W. A. Faries, John H. Hoffecker, J. Wesley Jones, E. Morris Cloak.
1883. Jno. E. Collins, Pres., Jno. H. Hoffecker, John Cosden, Samuel Taylor, E. M. Cloak, W. Faries, John B. Cooper.
1884. Jno. H. Hoffecker, Pres., James H. Groves, R. S. W. Hirona, Wm. A. Faries, Geo. W. Taylor, Sam'l Taylor, Jno. B. Cooper.
1885-86. Jno. H. Hoffecker, Pres., G. W. Taylor, Sam'l Taylor, W. A. Faries, Jno. B. Cooper, J. T. Jerman, John Van Gasken.
1887. Jno. H. Hoffecker, Pres., Wm. E. Hall, Jno. B. Cooper, O. B. Voshell, W. A. Faries, Jno. C. Bailey (resigned), Sam'l Taylor, E. V. Cooper.

The following persons have served as treasurers since the incorporation of the town:

1817-26. George Walker.	1850. John H. Bewley.
1826. Ephraim Jefferson.	1851-59. William Cummins.
1827-28. John F. Hale.	1855. Joseph C. Griffith.
1829-30. George Woodla.	1856-70. Thomas E. Jefferson.
1831-34. Thomas Mayberry.	1870. Henry Beatne.
1835-41. No records.	1871-72. John E. Collins.
1842. Dr. William Cummins.	1873-76. J. Wesley Denney.
An omission until 1845.	1876-78. John E. Collins.
1845. Piner Mansfield.	1878-79. W. W. Tachudy.
1846-47. Anderson Melvin.	1880. James P. Hoffecker.
1848. Benjamin L. Collins.	

The following were the assessors of Smyrna, with the dates of service:

1817-26. Presley Spruance.
 1826. Enoch Spruance.
 1827-30. Timothy C. Raymond.
 1830. Jacob Raymond.
 1831-34. Simon Spearman.
 1835-41. No records.
 1842. John M. Denning.
 An omission until 1843.
 1845-48. John M. Denning.
 1848. Thomas E. Jefferson.
 1850. Benjamin L. Collins.
 1851-55. Wm. R. Cahoon.
 1855. John M. Denning.
 1856-57. Thomas L. Sutton.
 1858-61. William Wilde.
 1861. Robert Hill.

1862. Joseph W. Mariner.
 1863. Henry Eubanks.
 1864. Joseph W. Mariner.
 1865-66. Henry Eubanks.
 1867. J. W. Mariner.
 1868. William Wilde.
 1869-70. E. J. Golt.
 1871-72. John A. Cavender.
 1873-76. E. J. Golt.
 1876. B. V. Weldon.
 1879-80. James Doughton.
 1881-82. Joshua T. Jerman.
 1883. J. B. Faries.
 1885. G. D. Stevenson.
 1886. Geo. M. Stevenson.
 1887. J. T. Jerman.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—*St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Smyrna.*¹—In 1704 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in England, sent out the Rev. Thomas Crawford, the first missionary to Kent County. Mr. Crawford was succeeded, in 1711, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, and in 1733 the Rev. George Frazer was in charge of Kent County. The first regular effort to put the Episcopal Church on a permanent basis at Old Duck Creek was made in 1740, and to aid the effort Thomas Green, May 17th in this year, conveyed to Nicholas Ridgely and Thomas Tarrant, wardens of St. Jones' Church at Dover, "one whole and compleat square acre of land to be laid out on the most convenient part of a tract called Graves End." A chapel was built, and the ground was used as a burying-ground. In 1744 the Rev. Arthur Usher, then the rector in charge, reports that there were "two wooden chapels begun, which I hope to see finished before spring." One of them was at Duck Creek, and the other at Mispillion. The deed for the glebe on which the chapel was built, dated August 17, 1744, was from Abraham Jacob and Ruth James to David Marshall and William Strickland, all of Kent County, and Alexander Chance, of New Castle County, for a tract of land in Duck Creek Hundred, laid out for forty acres in consideration of twenty pounds. An extract from the deed is as follows:

"Considering the necessity of having some place appointed for the worship of Almighty God according to the Rubric of the Church of England, established by law, David Marshall, William Strickland and Alex^r Chance have agreed with the aforesaid Abr^m James, Jacob James and Ruth James for the aforementioned tract of land for the further improvement of the Established Church, and for the better entertainment of a minister of the Established Church that shall be sent for that purpose by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

The Rev. Arthur Usher reported at this time that a brick church had been begun and finished at Dover, and this Duck Creek congregation came under the charge of the Dover Parish, and under the rectorate of the Rev. Hugh Neil, Charles Inglis and other ministers. In 1762, under the rectorate of Rev. Charles Inglis, a new brick church was erected. In his letter of date June 15, 1762, the Rev. Mr. Inglis says "the church at Duck Creek, in the upper end of the county, being too small also, and being old besides and decaying, the people unanimously agreed to build a new brick church of larger dimensions, and after a sermon I preached on the occasion, they

subscribed very liberally, according to the circumstances. The church is now a building, and I expect to preach in it before next winter." On November 20, 1764, he writes, "the congregation declared that they would lay aside all thoughts of finishing their church if I removed, tho' the windows are now glazed." Dr. Inglis removed to New York in 1765, became rector of Trinity Church, and subsequently bishop of Nova Scotia. The building committee consisted of Daniel Cummins, Thomas Collins and John Cook. The Rev. Samuel Magaw was the last minister sent over in 1767 by the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He ministered from 1767 to 1775.

The Rev. Mr. Magaw records the completion of Duck Creek Church and its opening on Trinity Sunday, 1764,—a large congregation present. The church had then ninety-four communicants. Rev. Mr. Magaw afterwards became rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. From the War of the Revolution the church suffered, and we find the records silent till 1786, when, on Thursday, June 23d, the vestry of Christ Church, Dover, met and received the report of the committee appointed to meet and confer with a committee appointed by the vestry of St. Peter's Church, at Duck Creek, on the propriety of inviting the Rev. Samuel Roe to officiate in their churches; and the committee reported that it would be greatly advantageous to the said united churches of Dover and Duck Creek, and to religion in general, that the Rev. Mr. Roe should settle among them. The committee from Dover consisted of Messrs. Rodney, Taylor and Truitt; that from Duck Creek of Thomas Collins, Daniel Cummins, John Cook and Risdon Bishop. The same joint committee was reappointed to report on the subject of salary. They agreed that the sum of three hundred pounds be raised and given to the Rev. Mr. Roe for one year's service in said churches, and to be paid half-yearly in manner following, that is to say, the sum of two hundred pounds by the congregation of Christ Church and one hundred pounds by the congregation of St. Peter's. "It is also further resolved that the Rev. Mr. Roe attend the said churches alternately, on festal days altogether at Dover." Signed James Sykes, Thomas Rodney, John Baring, Joshua Clayton, Thomas Collins, John Cook, Daniel Cummins, Risdon Bishop. The Duck Creek committee also reported that St. Peter's had a glebe, which yielded twenty pounds rental annually. The glebe now forms the cemetery of the parish. The Rev. Mr. Roe continued and died in service here February 8, 1791. From this on till 1827 the parish languished and we have no records; but in 1827 the old brick church at Duck Creek was torn down and a new church was erected in Smyrna, on the lot of ground donated by John Cummins, son of the above-mentioned Daniel Cummins. The building committee consisted of John Cummins, Ebenezer Blackiston, Jacob Raymond and John and Eben Clark. In 1828 the Rev. John P. Robinson was called to the charge

¹ By Rev. Alexander G. Cummins.

of the parish, and he was succeeded in 1831 by the Rev. Robert S. Piggott, who was a learned and faithful pastor and a remarkable man in many ways. He was descended from Piggott, Baron of Boorne in Normandy, one of the knights who accompanied William the Conqueror into England. He was ordained deacon by Bishop White in 1823. He died July 24, 1887, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, and was actively engaged in the work of the minstry until compelled to retire by the infirmities of age, three or four years before his death. Through a long and faithful service to the church he occupied many positions as rector and professor in colleges with great credit and ability. He was a prominent Mason. In art he was said to be an engraver of no mean order. His engravings have been pronounced by adepts as among the very best. He left one of General Washington, one of Colonel Thomas Pickering, one of Dr. Chapman, another of A. J. Dallas, others of Patrick Henry, Bishop South, Dr. Muhlenburg and Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut. During his ministrations at Smyrna he left a painted portrait of John Cummins, the chief founder of St. Peter's, which is highly prized by his family. The successors to Dr. Piggott were in order, Revs. John P. Bausman, John Woolward, Willis Peck, Daniel Higbee, Thomas D. Ozanne, James Tyng, Andrew Freeman, Samuel F. Carpenter. In 1857 the congregation enlarged and remodeled the church through a building committee consisting of George W. Cummins, Dr. William Cummins and George Henry Raymond, by the addition of twenty feet to its length and two wings, making the edifice cruciform and giving largely increased sitting capacity, but with the objectionable feature of an organ-loft, back of and over the pulpit. In July, 1858, the Rev. Dr. Julius E. Grammer, now of Baltimore, was called to St. Peter's, and remained until January, 1861. His successors were Revs. Henry S. Getz, Dr. Morsell, Jos. T. Wright, John G. Bawn, Arthur S. Johns. The lot of ground adjoining the church was bought for a chapel, and the corner-stone laid by Bishop Lee, August 21, 1872. A beautiful frame chapel in Gothic style, twenty-eight by sixty feet, was erected at the cost of four thousand dollars, the gift of Mrs. Susan H. Fisler, daughter of John and Susan H. Cummins, with stained-glass windows memorial of Dr. Fisler, her husband, and her father and mother. On August 23, 1878, the present rector, Rev. Wm. B. Gordon, took charge of the parish. In 1885 the congregation, through the building committee, consisting of Rev. Mr. Gordon, G. W. Cummins and E. A. Evans, made great improvements in the church edifice, tearing out the organ-loft and making an open chancel and putting in the large memorial window, the gift of A. G. Cummins, in memory of his father and mother, John and Susan H. Cummins. The whole inside was renovated and painted, as also the exterior, at a cost of about three thousand dollars. In 1883 a fine rectory was built, costing three thousand five

hundred dollars, on lot of ground donated by Mrs. Susan H. Fisler.

Methodist Church.—The first Methodist services held in Smyrna were conducted by Rev. Philip Cox in the residence of James L. Stevenson. It was a little log building, adjoining the present church-site, and was destroyed by fire in 1850. In 1780 Rev. Francis Asbury visited this place (then known as "Duck Creek Cross-Roads"), and preached his first sermon to the "three hundred people" in an orchard between Smyrna and Duck Creek village.

In 1786 the "old frame church" was erected in the "old burying-ground," which was land donated to the church by Allen McLane. It was a building thirty feet square, and in Asbury's notes is mentioned as a "comfortable house." In this building the Quarterly Conference was held for a number of years. In 1782 Dover Circuit was formed, and Asbury Church formed a portion of it until 1804, when Duck Creek Circuit was created from a part of Dover Circuit. Edward Martin, Israel Petersen, Thomas Wilds and John Lockwood were the stewards in 1790. On February 22, 1799, notice was given to the society that a meeting would be held on March 4th of that year for the purpose of electing seven trustees. At that meeting there were present John Cole, James McDowell, Israel Peterson, George Kennard, Simon Van Winkle, Peter Lowber, James Stevenson, James Henry, Messer Beaston, Philip Denny, Daniel McDowell, Benjamin Farrow, Noah Hickman, William Spearman, John Palmatary, Major Taylor, Benjamin Bassett, Robert Patterson, Thomas Hall and Molliston Curry. They proceeded to an election with the following result:

James McDowell.....	20	James Stevenson.....	20
John Cole.....	19	George Kennard.....	19
Israel Peterson.....	19	Peter Lowber.....	11
Simon Van Winkle.....	11	James Henry.....	7
Major Taylor.....	6	Daniel McDowell.....	3
Benl. Farrow.....	2	Noah Hickman.....	1
Benjamin Bassett.....	1	Wm. Spearman.....	1

John Cole was chosen president of the board, James Stevenson secretary, and George Kennard treasurer.

The certificate of incorporation was signed and sealed on same date, and recorded March 23, 1799. The deed for the property was executed by Allen McLane on the following 9th of May. On June 22, 1801, the trustees appointed George Kennard and John Cummins managers of the grave-yard. On March 18, 1811, Isaac Davis and Robert Petterson were elected trustees *vice* Kennard and Lowber.

In 1812 sixteen churches composed the Smyrna Circuit. In 1819 the "old frame church" was enlarged. Benjamin Coombs deeded more land to the church for cemetery purposes in 1823. In 1828 the churches of Smyrna Circuit had the following number of members:

Union.....	100	Blackiston's.....	44
Middletown.....	42	Maasey's.....	19
Lee's Chapel.....	56	Head of Sampras.....	34
Webster's.....	33	Johnstown.....	24
Smyrna.....	144	Raymond's.....	67
Kenton.....	55	Severson's.....	20
Farrow's.....	43	Friendship.....	29

In 1830 a lot on Delaware Street was purchased of Isaac Davis, and a parsonage erected. In 1843 the lot on which the present church stands, on Mt. Vernon Street, was bought of Dr. Fisler. The erection of a brick church was commenced, and the corner-stone laid May 24, 1844. This remained until 1871, when it was torn down, and on August 14th of that year work was commenced on the present edifice. The corner-stone was re-laid on October 7, 1871, and the church dedicated November 24, 1872, by Bishop Foster. The new building is a brick structure, sixty by eighty feet, forty-five feet high, with two slated towers,—one, one hundred and thirty-five feet, and the other fifty-five feet high. The auditorium is forty-five by sixty-two feet, and has eighty pews, which, with the gallery, will seat seven hundred and fifty persons. The cost of the improvement was \$22,000. The building committee was William Worden, J. H. Bewley and John H. Hoffecker, who, with James R. Clements, Joseph Smithers, John B. Cooper and William H. Baggs, composed the board of trustees for that year. In 1860 the church purchased five acres of land for cemetery purposes. It was commonly called the "Budd Lot," and lies between Smyrna and Duck Creek.

In 1845 Smyrna was formed into a separate station and assigned a pastor of its own. A dispute arose as to whether the parsonage belonged to the circuit or the Asbury Church. As a result, it was sold, and is now in possession of Mrs. Mary E. Boyd. The lot on which the present parsonage stands was purchased of James R. Clements. The building was erected at a cost of \$6500. The church is now in an excellent condition, and has a membership of six hundred.

The Sunday-school, started in 1827, has now fifty-two teachers and officers and four hundred and three scholars under the superintendence of John H. Hoffecker. The school has access to a large and carefully selected library. The present trustees are John H. Hoffecker, Joseph Smithers, Robert D. Hoffecker, William Faries, Alfred D. Hudson, Samuel Roberts, J. W. Denney, W. W. Tschudy and J. B. Cooper.

The following ministers have been stationed as presiding elders over the several circuits with which Asbury Church has been connected:

Rev. Joseph Everett.....1791	Rev. Dan'l. Lambdin.....1841-44
" Wm. P. Chandler.....1804-07	" Henry White.....1844-45
" Solomon Sharp.....1808	" John T. Hazard.....1846-50
" Richard Sneath.....1809	" T. J. Quigly.....1850-54
" James Smith.....1810-14	" Wm. McCoombs.....1854-58
" Henry Boehm.....1815-19	" Thos. C. Murphey.....1858-61
" Wm. Bishop.....1819-23	" T. J. Quigly.....1861-65
" Thos. Ware.....1823-25	" T. J. Thompson.....1865-73
" Jacob Moore.....1825-27	" John Hough.....1873-76
" Lawrence Laurensen.....1827-29	" Charles Hill.....1876
" Lawrence McCoombs.....1828-33	" Thomas E. Martindale.....1876
" Mathew Sorin.....1833-36	" J. H. Caldwell.....1884-85
" David Daily.....1836-40	" John Franco.....1885
" Henry White.....1840-41	

The following is a list of the pastors who have been stationed here since Asbury Church became a separate charge:

Rev. Joseph Mason.....1845-47
" James M. McCarter.....1847-49
" Jno. A. Roche.....1849-51
" H. E. Gilroy.....1851-53
" T. C. Murphey.....1853-55
" Wm. C. Robinson.....1855-57
" Charles Hill.....1857-59
" Wm. H. Brisbane.....1859-61
" Wm. Bishop.....1861-63
" Charles Cooke, D.D.....1863-66

Rev. Samuel L. Gracey.....1866-69
" A. Rittenhouse.....1869-71
" J. F. Clymer.....1871-73
" G. A. Phoebus, D.D.....1873-75
" Enoch Stubbs.....1875-78
" T. H. Haynes.....1878-81
" J. D. Rigg.....1881-84
" J. B. Quigg.....1884-87
" W. S. Robinson, the present pastor.....1887

The following are the Smyrna circuit preachers:

David Abbott.....1782	James Nicols.....1832
Benj. Abbott.....1782	Sol. Sharp.....1833
Thomas Ware.....1783	S. Anderson.....1833
Ira Ellis.....1786	Sol. Sharp.....1834
Thomas Foster.....1791	Benj. Benson.....1834
Evan Rogers.....1791	Eliphalet Reed.....1835
William Hunter.....1803	Zachary Gascoll.....1835
Jesse Justice.....1803	Eliphalet Reed.....1836
Thomas Walker.....1803	Wm. Allen.....1836
Thomas Everard.....1804	Wm. Allen.....1837
Thos. Stratton.....1804	Vincent Shepherd.....1837
Wm. Herron.....1805	Joshua Humphreys.....1838
Caleb Morris.....1805	Jos. Mann.....1838
Richard Lyon.....1806	Joshua Humphreys.....1839
Wm. B. Lacey.....1806	Wm. C. Thomas.....1839
James Ridgeway.....1807	James B. Ayres.....1840
Sylvester Hill.....1807	Wm. C. Thomas.....1840
Thos. Walker.....1808	James B. Ayres.....1841
Geo. Harman.....1808	James L. Houston.....1841
Thos. Neal.....1809	James L. Houston.....1842
John Wilson.....1809	Henry Sutton.....1842
Sylvester Hill.....1810	John Lednum.....1843
William Williams.....1810	Henry Sutton.....1843
Thos. Smith.....1811	John Lednum.....1844
Sam'l. Griffith.....1811	John Bell.....1844
Geo. Sheets.....1812	Robert H. Ray.....1844
Wm. Ridgeway.....1812	Wm. H. Folke.....1845
Thos. Davis.....1812	John Bayne.....1845
Jno. Walker.....1813	James E. Meredith.....1845
William Ryder.....1813	E. R. Williams.....1846
Wm. Ryder.....1814	J. Mann.....1846
David Daily.....1814	Thos. Sumpton.....1847
Solomon Higgins.....1814	John Cummins.....1847
Lawrence McCoomb.....1816	Thos. Sumpton.....1848
Jno. Collins.....1815	David A. Price.....1848
Lawrence McCoomb.....1816	Wm. L. Grey.....1849
Sam'l. P. Lewis.....1818	Jos. Horner.....1849
Thos. Miller.....1817	Thos. Newman.....1850
Edwd. Stout.....1817	Wm. Barrell.....1850
James Moore.....1818	Thos. Newman.....1851
Edwd. Stout.....1818	Jos. Gregg.....1851
Wm. Williams.....1819	George W. Lybrand.....1852
Sam'l. Grace.....1819	Wm. M. Warner.....1853
Wm. Williams.....1820	George W. Lybrand.....1852
Wm. Torbert.....1820	H. T. Johns.....1853
Wm. Ryder.....1821-22	Daniel Landen.....1854
Jos. Osborne.....1821-22	Jos. Magee.....1854
Samuel Grace.....1823	S. M. Cooper.....1855
Joseph Holdich.....1823	Jos. Gregg.....1855
James Smith.....1824	T. W. McClary.....1856
Edward Stevenson.....1824	S. M. Cooper.....1856
James Smith.....1825	S. T. Gardiner.....1856
Walter B. Jones.....1825	S. W. Thomas.....1857
Sol. Higgins.....1826	W. F. Torbert.....1857
James Long.....1826	S. W. Thomas.....1858
John Smith.....1827	W. W. Redman.....1858
Joseph Hill.....1827	T. J. Quigly.....1859
John Smith.....1828	J. T. Van Burkalow.....1859
Jesse Thompson.....1828	T. J. Quigly.....1860
Sol. Sharp.....1829	W. O'Neil.....1860
Henry G. King.....1829	J. B. Ayers.....1861
Sol. Sharp.....1830	Jos. D. Ayers.....1861
Wm. Conley.....1830	J. B. Ayers.....1862
Richard M. Greenbank.....1831	Wm. Matthias.....1862
Bromwell Andrews.....1831	J. F. Boone.....1863
Richard M. Greenbank.....1832	Thos. E. Bell.....1863

Henry Sanderson.....	1864	E. M. Garten.....	1867
J. Elliot.....	1864	Wm. B. Gregg.....	1868
Wm. R. McFarlane.....	1864	Thos. O. Ayers.....	1868
John M. Clark.....	1864	Wm. Urie.....	1869
Henry Sanderson.....	1865	Thos. O. Ayers.....	1869
F. M. Chatham.....	1865	Wm. Urie.....	1870
Edward Newman.....	1866	E. Hamline Smith.....	1870
Wm. B. Gregg.....	1866	Wm. Urie.....	1871
James H. Rich.....	1866	John E. Smith.....	1871
Wm. B. Gregg.....	1867	Elijah Miller.....	1872
Wm. Singer.....	1867	John E. Smith.....	1872

(1873, Smyrna Circuit again on Easton District and circuit cut down to Kenton, Central Bethel and Severson.)

Wm. B. Gregg.....	1873-74
Edward Davis.....	1875-76
P. H. Rawlins.....	1877

The Presbyterian Church of Smyrna was probably organized in 1733. In that year they built a church edifice a little south of the town limits, on a tract known as Holy Hill, and now used as a cemetery. The first pastor was Rev. Robert Jamison, who served this congregation from December 26, 1734, until his death, which occurred ten years later. The next pastor was Rev. John Miller, who was installed in 1749 as pastor of the churches of Dover and Duck Creek. In 1763 a complaint was lodged against him in the Presbytery on the grounds that he introduced and used Watts' version of the psalms in the congregation of Duck Creek. Rev. Miller continued as pastor until his death, in 1791. For many years the church was without a pastor, and dwindled away until it finally became extinct. In 1818 the old church building was repaired, and an interest awakened. The pulpit was occasionally supplied by Rev. James Wilson and Rev. Alexander Campbell. The affairs of the church moved along slowly until 1846, when a church building on Mt. Vernon Street was purchased of the Methodist Protestants, and the church was reorganized. Rev. Thomas G. Murphy became pastor and served until Oct. 5, 1859. Rev. J. C. Thompson was the next pastor, and filled the pulpit from 1860 until 1864. He was followed by Rev. John McCoy, who ministered here from January, 1865, until Feb., 1869. Rev. G. W. Kennedy was stated supply from August, 1869, until October, 1870. Rev. S. S. Sturgess preached here from June, 1871, until Dec. of the same year. Rev. Jno. Squire ministered here for about a year, and was followed by Rev. R. A. Brown, who served from Jan., 1874, until April, 1875. The present pastor, Rev. Justus T. Umsted, D.D., was installed May 15, 1877.

In 1883 it was decided to erect a new edifice, and a lot was accordingly procured on Main Street and the construction commenced. The building was completed and opened April 6, 1884. It is built of serpentine stone in the early English Gothic style. The main building is fifty-six and one-third by thirty-seven and two-thirds feet, with a tower and spire about one hundred feet high, and has a capacity for seating three hundred persons. In the rear is a chapel, forty-seven by twenty-three feet, which is used for Sunday-school purposes. The church is in a flourishing condition, and has eighty-five communicants.

A Sunday-school of seventy scholars, under the superintendence of Geo. W. Taylor, is connected with the church.

The following persons are trustees at the present time: Nathan L. Underwood, John Heitshu, William B. Collins, E. V. Cooper, Geo. W. Taylor, John Mustard, Henry C. Murphey.

Roman Catholic Church.—The first meetings of the Roman Catholics were held in Smyrna in the residence of Michael Riley about 1863, and were conducted by Father Daily, of New Castle. After the first few meetings the place of holding the services was changed to the residence of Mr. McCoy, at Spruance City. The meetings were held once a month and were attended by six families. In 1881 Odd Fellows' Hall in Smyrna was secured and services conducted here until the purchase of the present church from the Presbyterians in 1883. The church was denominated St. Polycarp Roman Catholic Church and dedicated June 16, 1883, by Bishop Foster and Father Bradford. During 1883 and '84 services were held twice a month, but were again reduced to once a month. The church was named in honor of St. Polycarp, a bishop of Smyrna, Asia, who was martyred in the second century. It is now a mission with ninety communicants, but will soon be converted into a parish. The following priests have ministered here: Father Daily, Father Taylor, Father Bradford, Father Flynn and Father Graff.

The first Sunday-school in Smyrna, and the one whence all the others have sprung, was organized in 1820 by eight young ladies. Their names were Margaret Kennedy, Sally Basset, Mary Patterson, Mary Davis, Rebecca McDowell, Mary Bassett, Matilda Abbott and Ann Curry. The first service was held September 10th of that year, in a house on East Commerce Street, now owned by Mrs. Thomas Davis. After the first Sunday the Sunday-school was held in the Mechanics' Academy. Miss Kennedy acted as superintendent from the organization until April, 1821, when Miss Sally Bassett served in that capacity. In 1823 there were seventy-one scholars,—thirty-seven girls and thirty-four boys,—who were instructed in divine knowledge by Misses Rebecca McDowell, Sallie McDowell, Sallie Patterson, Mary Ann Woods and Mr. Joseph Farrow. The Sunday-school was continued until June, 1827, when the several denominations separated and formed distinct organizations to be conducted in connection with their respective churches.

SCHOOLS.—Probably the earliest school in Smyrna, and one which attained the most celebrity, was a Friends' school, known as the Southern Boarding School. The school exercises were performed in the building on Mt. Vernon Street, now owned by Mrs. S. M. Fidler, and the students boarded in the building now the residence of John Mustard. This institution was closed before 1825, and little can be learned concerning it.

On January 29, 1817, the Mechanics' Academy of

Smyrna was incorporated, with Thomas Maberry, William Kennedy, Ephraim Jefferson, James Smith, Ebenezer Blackiston, Jr., Jacob Pennington and John Denning as trustees. In September, 1820, Mr. Barstow, who had been a teacher of this institution, died. The academy was open for a few years, and then discontinued. The building stood on Mt. Vernon Street, where the residence of Mrs. Clarissa Faries now is, and was afterwards moved to Cummins Street, and is now the property of the heirs of the Rev. T. J. Thompson.

Samuel Priestly also taught a private school, first in the building previously occupied as a Friends' academy, and afterwards in the building now occupied by the Rev. Justus T. Umsted, D.D., discontinuing it in 1825.

A select school was taught by Mrs. S. P. Mason in 1837 and 1838.

In 1866, Rev. F. M. Chatham was the principal of the Smyrna English Classical Academy, which was held in the Friends' Meeting-house. He was succeeded by Dr. J. E. Clawson, who continued the school until the building was destroyed by fire about 1874.

At other times select schools have been held in this town for short intervals.

The first free-school in the town was opened in a building on East Commerce Street, now owned by Mrs. Thomas Davis. It was started by the young ladies of the town, among whom figured prominently in this undertaking Mrs. Ann Spruance and Misses Mary and Ann Patterson. It was incorporated as Female Union Society, January 22, 1818. Its object was to educate those who were unable to pay the tuition at the private schools. The school was continued until the adoption of the public-school system.

By the first division of the county into school districts, according to the act of 1829, Smyrna formed a portion of Districts No. 3 and 5. Two frame school-houses were erected, one on North and the other on South Street. At a later date District No. 77 was created out of No. 3, and District 107 out of No. 5. No new buildings were erected in the new districts, but the schools conducted as before. In 1854 it was found necessary to provide more ample accommodations for the scholars, and the building on South Street was removed and a two-story brick structure, twenty-six by forty feet, erected. Both buildings are still standing, though no longer used for school purposes. The building in District No. 3 received several additions and alterations, and was used for school purposes until 1884. The growth of the schools and the advantages of the graded-school system led to the consolidation of the schools. In 1881 an act was passed enabling the commissioners to consolidate, and on April 4th of that year a meeting of the commissioners of Districts No. 3, 77, 5 and 107 was held, which resulted as follows: The board organized by electing George H. Raymond president; E. M. Cloak, secretary; P. Hoffecker treasurer. On July

13th of same year, George H. Raymond resigned his position as commissioner, and William M. Bell was chosen his successor.

In September 1881, L. Irving Handy was elected principal, which position he filled until 1887, when he resigned and accepted the position of superintendent of the public schools of Kent County. Pursuant to a notice given January 8, 1883, a meeting of the taxpayers was held January 19th for the purpose of considering the advisability of erecting a new school-house. At this meeting it was resolved, "That the Board of Directors of the Smyrna Public Schools be, and hereby are, authorized and requested to ask from the General Assembly at its present session, an amendment to the act entitled an 'Act to Consolidate the Public Schools of Smyrna,' enabling the said Board of Directors to borrow, not exceeding the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a school-house in said district." The petition was granted, and on February 12th John H. Hoffecker, George W. Taylor, W. A. Faries and William M. Bell were appointed a committee to select a suitable site. A lot on the corner of Delaware and South Streets was selected and purchased of the heirs of Mr. Catts. The plan of a building, as draughted by C. E. Graham & Sons, of Wilmington, was adopted on April 3d.

The contract for the building was awarded to T. W. Farree & Bro., of Yorklyn, on the 2d of May. On May 29th William M. Bell, W. A. Faries and G. W. Taylor were appointed a building committee. The building was completed and accepted in January, 1884. It is a brick structure, cruciform in shape, having four transepts, each twenty-five by thirty-five feet, two stories high and forming eight rooms. The centre building is thirty-five feet square, three stories high, and is surmounted with a dome and belfry, making a total height of ninety-two feet. The total cost of the building was fourteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars. The old school property was sold January 2d of that year. The land on South Street was divided into six lots, three of which were purchased by William M. Bell, two by J. C. Bailey and one by Mrs. Hannah Surgeon. The lot on North Street was purchased by W. W. Tschudy. In June, 1884, Edward B. Gordon and Harry R. Bell were graduated as the first alumni of the public schools. The first commencement exercises were held June 26, 1885, when a class of five was graduated. At the present time twenty-three have graduated. There are at the present time in the public schools eight departments.

The corps of teachers at present is W. G. Lake, principal; Miss Lizzie Parrott, Miss Emma Hough, Miss Anna Doughten, Miss Lizzie McDowell, Miss Kate L. Storm, Miss Mary Spruance and Miss Carrie C. Budd.

The following persons have served as school directors since the consolidation of the districts:

1881.—Wm. M. Bell, E. M. Cloak, James P. Hoffecker, Geo. W. Taylor, Wm. H. Carr, David T. Smithers, Wm. A. Faries.

1882 and '83.—John H. Hoffecker, E. M. Cloak, Geo. W. Taylor, James P. Hoffecker, Wm. M. Bell, David T. Smithers, W. A. Faries.

1884 and '85.—J. P. Hoffecker, W. M. Bell, E. M. Cloak, G. W. Taylor, W. A. Faries, J. H. Hoffecker, J. H. Groves.

1886 and '87.—Geo. H. Raymond, Geo. W. Taylor, James P. Hoffecker, W. A. Faries, E. M. Fowler, John H. Hoffecker, Geo. M. Stenson.

INDUSTRIES.—At no time have the manufactories of Smyrna been numerous or extensive. In addition to those in operation at the present time, there are several no longer in existence that deserve passing notice.

Green's Pottery on Main Street, on property now owned by William E. Hall, was in operation many years, and discontinued about 1840.

In August, 1824, John H. Pennington advertised that he had commenced the manufacture of "Piano Fortes" in Smyrna. How long he continued or where his factory was situated is unknown. Mrs. Sarah P. Mason used a piano of his manufacture for a short time.

In 1830 Benson & Catts, were extensive carriage-builders. After the decease of Samuel Catts the business was transacted under the style, Benson & Co. Cahoon & Carrow were their successors, and were in the business in 1857. The factory was on land now used as a garden by John H. Hoffecker.

Col. Samuel Catts, of Smyrna, was born May 10, 1800, in Camden, Kent County, and died in Smyrna, June 23, 1856. His ancestors were English, and settled in Virginia the latter part of the 17th century. His father died when he was quite young, and left him to the care and guidance of his mother, a woman of many excellent qualities. At the age of sixteen he went to Wilmington to learn a trade, carriage-making,—a most important one in the days when there were no railroads. After the usual apprenticeship he resolved to further improve himself by such an education as was within his command, and for that purpose, by means of his savings and a small legacy left him, attended for two years the Kennett Square Academy, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, an institution of learning well known at that time, where, by the exercise of that industry and perseverance which characterized him through life, he acquired what was then considered a liberal education.

In 1823 he went to Smyrna, and soon thereafter with Benjamin Benson engaged in the manufacture of carriages. At that time this was comparatively an infant industry in that section of country, but, by reason of their energy, excellent workmanship and integrity, they built up not only the most important manufacturing establishment in the county, but one of the most important in the State, their trade extending not merely throughout Delaware, but all over the Peninsula and beyond, as far north as Philadelphia, and south as Washington. They employed a large force of skilled workmen, and made every part of the vehicle, even the silver-plating, in their own factory.

In the transaction of his business he traveled much, visiting all the important towns and cities over a large

section of country, and became favorably known to many people. He retired from business in 1844, having amassed a fortune. He held many positions of trust and honor. He was for many years a director of the Farmers' Bank at Dover, director of Insurance Company in New Castle County, and was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being one of the original members of the lodge in Smyrna. When the Delaware Railroad was projected, he subscribed liberally to its stock, and in order that Smyrna might receive the greatest benefit, earnestly advocated its construction east of the town. Surveys were made to that end, but other influences prevailed, and he died before the completion of the road.

In politics he was a liberal Whig, a great admirer of Clay, and a devoted partisan, in its higher sense, of Whig principles. He had a thorough understanding of our government and its history and the administration of its affairs, and in the politics of the State exercised a strong and beneficial influence. At one time he was mentioned with favor as United States Senator, and in the caucus of his party, then in power in the Legislature, was within one vote of the nomination. He was a Presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1848, when General Taylor was elected; was an aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Comegys, and also held local municipal office.

Colonel Catts was intellectually one of the strong men of Delaware. To a foundation of large common sense, which he used with great advantage in the discernment of men and things, he added, by study, an extended knowledge of the best English literature, of which he had accumulated a fine library; and in his discourse displayed the taste of a critic and the mind of a philosopher. He accepted no statement, argument or theory without investigation, and the final approval of his own intelligence and conscience, and, though independent in his mode of thinking, he was a Christian, and allowed the widest latitude to others. In social, as well as public, intercourse his manner was engaging and his mental strength at once apparent. To a large mind he added a large and commanding, yet companionable, presence, and, though he invited friendship, he would not tolerate familiarity.

He was married in 1829 to Sarah, daughter of John Baily. Mrs. Catts is still living at the age of eighty-one, in the possession of faculties bright and unimpaired. They had eight children, five of whom are still living, viz., Sarah Elizabeth, married to Dr. John F. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, formerly of Chester County, and now deceased; Samuel, Anna, Evelina, of Smyrna, and Charles W., lawyer, practicing in Philadelphia.

A building west of the present factory of the Smyrna Buggy Company was occupied as a foundry in 1854 by Bowman, Elliott & Co. On the second floor was a sash and door factory, established in 1859 by Mitchell & Bowman. In 1865 the building was

purchased by Hoffecker & Brother, and used for manufacturing woolen yarn. It was next operated as a basket factory by Richard Mitchell, and while in his occupancy, in 1870, was burned, and has never been rebuilt.

In 1857 J. Millaway & Son were operating a foundry on the present site of the Town Hall. McMullen & Shermer commenced manufacturing wagons about 1850 and continued until 1870. The factory was on Commerce Street, where J. B. Cooper's residence now stands.

In 1857 J. M. Denning operated a carriage factory near the present site of Hoffecker's canning establishment.

Isaac Solomon started a soap and candle factory about 1845 on the site now occupied by L. Irving Handy's residence. Robert Denney was the next owner, who in March, 1859, sold it to A. Holmes Stockley. It was afterwards owned by A. Elton, who sold it to C. E. Foxwell and W. V. Grieves on March 28, 1866, and soon discontinued.

Clegg & Ruth were operating a foundry in 1857 on the corner of Delaware and Commerce Streets.

Pratt & Lockwood started a foundry on the site now occupied by the Smyrna Buggy Company. James Davis succeeded Thomas Lockwood in the firm, and the business was transacted as Pratt & Davis. The factory was burned while operated by them, and was rebuilt by Thomas Lockwood. It has since been operated by Dixon & Clements, J. B. Evans & Co., and from 1882 to '85 as a pickling factory by the Diamond State Pickling Company.

In September, 1860, Joseph H. Collins opened a fan factory on Market Street, near Commerce. The factory was a two-story building, thirty by forty feet, and gave employment to eight hands. On May 18, 1862, it was sold by the sheriff, and purchased by Robert Hill, but was never operated afterwards.

On November 13, 1751, Thomas James sold to Andrew Peterson, millwright, thirty acres of land and a grist-mill adjoining the meeting-house and burial-place (Holy Hill). The thirty acres were probably on both sides of the stream. The mill remained in the possession of the Peterson family many years, and then was purchased by William Sharp and known as Sharp's Mills. Sharp was unable to retain the mill, and it again came into the possession of the Petersons and became the property of Mrs. John C. Corbit, to whom it now belongs. For the past ten years it has been operated by J. B. Webb. The mill is run by water-power, and the grinding is done by burrs. It has a capacity for grinding eighty bushels of grain per day.

In 1867 Joseph V. Hoffecker opened a canning establishment on Main Street. In the following year he associated with himself his brother, John H. Hoffecker. A three-story frame building, forty-two by sixty feet, on the site of the present factory, was fitted up with the requisite machinery. This building was burned August 3, 1875, and the present building

erected the following year. The front part of the building is two stories high, forty-four by forty feet, and the back part one story, forty-four by sixty feet.

In 1877 John H. Hoffecker became sole owner, and has since operated it. Tomatoes, corn, pumpkins and all fruits available are canned. During the season (from August 1st till November 1st) employment is given to one hundred and twenty-five persons. The capacity of the cannery is five hundred thousand cans. The cans used are manufactured here, and for this purpose five men are employed six months each year.

In addition to the canning industry, in 1882 a building was erected and fitted up with two Williams evaporators. These have a capacity of three hundred baskets per day, and give employment to twenty-five additional hands. The fruits and vegetables prepared in this establishment are shipped to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

John H. Hoffecker, one of the prominent manufacturers and business men of Smyrna, is of German descent. His great-grandfather, Henry Hoffecker, many years before the Revolution, emigrated to America with his wife, four sons and four daughters, and settled on a tract of land at what is now Leatherbury's Corner, in Kent County, near Smyrna. In his native land Henry Hoffecker learned the tailor's trade and followed it as an occupation in this country. Late in life he returned to Germany to receive an inheritance, and died on his return passage to America.

John Hoffecker, his youngest son and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kent County, and during his life was successfully engaged in farming. He was married to Catharine Slack, and three sons were born to them, namely,—James, Joseph and Henry. Joseph, the second son and father of John H. Hoffecker, was a prosperous farmer, residing five miles east of Smyrna, in Duck Creek Hundred, until 1837, when he bought the Edward Joy farm, now owned by his son, John H. Hoffecker. He was married in 1826 to Rachel Van Gasken, by whom he had seven children. He died in 1851, at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow is now living at the age of eighty years.

John H. Hoffecker, the eldest son of John and Rachel Hoffecker, was born September 12, 1827, on the farm which he now owns, a mile and a half from Smyrna, and obtained his education in the schools of that town. At his father's death he succeeded to the ownership of a large farm, which he cultivated from 1851 to 1868, when he moved to Smyrna and embarked in the business of canning fruits, with his brother Joseph as a partner. The partnership was dissolved in 1877, and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Hoffecker, who has greatly enlarged the establishment and increased the facilities for canning. In 1883 he added extensive evaporators and a fifty horse-power engine to his factory. He still continues to manage his farm of two hundred and twenty-five

acres, which is mostly planted in fruit-trees. During many years of his life he has done a great deal of surveying in his neighborhood.

Mr. Hoffecker was one of the originators of the Fruit-Growers' National Bank of Smyrna, and has been a member of the Board of Directors since its organization in 1876. He is a director in the Kent County Mutual Insurance Company, president of the Smyrna Building and Loan Association since 1875, member of the Board of Town Commissioners since 1873 and president several years, a school director since 1882, and chairman of the Building Committee that erected the handsome public school building in 1883. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Smyrna Transportation Line since its origin, and was greatly instrumental in securing the erection of the water-works for the town of Smyrna.

Mr. Hoffecker in politics was a Whig from 1849 to the formation of the Republican party, and in 1856 was one of the three hundred persons who voted for John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party for President. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, when Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated for the Presidency, and in 1884 was a delegate to the Convention at Chicago which nominated James G. Blaine for the same office. The important position he has held has given him prominence and influence not only in the town of Smyrna and his native county of Kent, but in the entire State of Delaware.

On the 19th of May, 1853, John H. Hoffecker was married to Miss Annie E. Appleton, daughter of John Appleton, of Odessa, Delaware. By this marriage were born four children, viz.: Walter O., married to Miss Beulah C. Hance, of Philadelphia,—is engaged in business with his father; John A., married to Miss Annie Waters, of Smyrna,—is chief clerk in the superintendent's office of the Delaware Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Clayton; James Edwin, married to Miss Annie Scott,—is employed as clerk in the same office; Annie, the youngest of the family, lives at home.

Mr. Hoffecker's first wife died June 20, 1881. Her father is living at the age of eighty-four years.

In March, 1883, Mr. Hoffecker was married to Mrs. Charlotte J. Hoffecker, daughter of Matthias German, of Kent County. Mrs. Hoffecker was a teacher in China from 1875 to 1878, living in the family of her sister, who was the wife of Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D.D., for twenty years a missionary of the Methodist Church in China.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffecker are members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Smyrna. He has been a prominent supporter of this church and member of its Board of Trustees and Stewards since 1860.

In 1826 John and Alexander Peterson opened a tannery in Smyrna, near the corner of Mt. Vernon and Union Streets. In 1837 John Peterson sold his share to John Mustard, and the tannery was con-

ducted by him and Alexander Peterson under the style of Peterson & Mustard, until the death of Peterson in 1868. It was then operated till 1875 by John and Horace R. Mustard, and then abandoned. In addition to tanning, quercitron bark was ground from 1850 until 1877. The quercitron bark is used for dyeing purposes, and is principally shipped to Europe. The capacity for grinding was one thousand tons per year. The tannery had a capacity of five thousand hides per year, and the principal tan was sole-leather. In 1883 Horace R. Mustard and A. Lee Cummins formed a co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing baskets. The old tannery buildings were fitted up with machinery adapted to that use, and have since been operated as a basket factory. Baskets are made during four months of the year, and employment is furnished during this period to eighty persons. The majority of the baskets are used on the Peninsula, and the rest shipped to New Jersey and New York.

William Worden erected a steam saw-mill and machine-shop on Commerce Street in 1865. The building was a frame structure, forty by seventy feet. In 1867 he associated with himself J. D. Evans, and shortly afterwards the firm began to manufacture baskets in addition to the other branches of industry. Additional buildings were erected, and in the three departments employment was given to one hundred persons. In 1878 Evans withdrew from the business, and full charge was assumed by Joseph E. Worden, son of William Worden. In 1875 the Worden Manufacturing Company was organized. This company operated the works until 1878, when they were purchased by Tschudy & Catts. On December 18, 1880, the entire manufactory was burned. In 1882 the present building, fifty-six by seventy feet, one story brick, and one story frame, was erected, and has since been operated as a basket-factory by Tschudy & Catts, with J. B. Evans as superintendent. Employment is given to seventy-five persons for four months each year. With improved machinery the capacity has increased from seventeen thousand, produced the first season, by Worden & Evans, to thirty-five thousand per week now manufactured. The principal markets are the Peninsula and New Jersey.

In 1847 James Taylor opened a general wheelwright-shop and wagon manufactory on Commerce Street. In 1855 George W. Taylor, a son, was admitted into partnership, and the place of business moved to Main Street. In the following year the foundry of James L. Bucke was purchased, and operated until 1861. In 1864 G. W. & S. Taylor formed a partnership, and in 1869 started a shop on the present site. Additions have been made at different times until at present the manufactory is one hundred and thirty-five feet front, two hundred and ten feet deep, and two stories high. In November the G. W. & S. Taylor Company was formed. In this manufactory are combined a foundry, wagon-shop and a specialty machine-shop. Basket machinery and agricultural imple-



share to John Mustard, and the tannery was con- shop. Basket machinery and agricultural imple-



ments are manufactured in large quantities. Employment is given to sixty persons. They manufacture annually thirty wagons, one hundred sulky cultivators, one thousand two hundred hand cultivators, and numerous other implements, and in addition a large amount of repair work.

In 1882 Joseph L. Beckett commenced to manufacture wagons on Main Street, in a two-story building, one hundred by fifty feet, erected for that purpose. He gives employment to seven men, and produces fifty wagons per year.

In 1871 Lassell & Curry began to manufacture wagons on the corner of Mt. Vernon and Market Streets. In 1882 Samuel Whitman bought the interest of Henry Curry, and the business has since been conducted under the style of J. C. Lassell & Co. In 1885 they moved into the building on Main Street, which they now occupy. Sixty-five wagons are manufactured annually, and employment is given to twelve men.

In 1865 Geo. W. Tilghman opened a factory for manufacturing wagons and agricultural implements. In 1880 a steam saw-mill was attached. He gives employment to five men.

In 1880 Voshell & Jerman erected a building on Commerce Street, in which they placed four evaporators. They evaporate nothing but peaches, and during the season give employment to seventy-five hands. The capacity is five hundred baskets every twenty-four hours. During a season fifty thousand pounds of fruit are prepared, which is shipped principally to Pittsburgh.

WATER WORKS.—The necessity of a water supply was for many years keenly felt by the citizens of Smyrna. In 1885 the Legislature was petitioned for an act authorizing the town to borrow twenty thousand dollars with which to provide a suitable supply. The act passed March 16th of that year placed the matter in the hands of the tax-payers of the town. A vote was taken July 15th of the same year, which resulted in favor of water. After examining the methods of obtaining water in use in the neighboring towns, it was decided to dig a well and erect a stand-pipe. The contract was awarded to A. H. Coon & Co., of Kingston, Pa.

The work was completed and accepted by the town on March 25, 1886. The well is eighteen feet in diameter and twenty-one feet deep, and has a capacity of six hundred thousand gallons per day. The stand-pipe is eight feet in diameter and one hundred feet high, with contents of thirty-seven thousand six hundred gallons. In the engine-room near the well was placed a forty horse-power engine and a fifty horse power boiler, for the purpose of forcing the water throughout the town and to the stand-pipe, which is nearly a mile distant from the well, and on an elevation of thirty-four feet. In 1887 an additional thirty horse-power engine and forty horse-power boiler were placed in the engine-room. Four miles of pipe are laid through the town, to which are

attached thirty-four twin hydrants for fire purposes. Water is also supplied to two hundred private consumers. Since the plant was accepted by the town, it has been under the careful superintendence of Abel Taylor.

The water commissioners appointed by the town commissioners are: 1886—E. W. Taylor, J. B. Cooper, J. Van Gasken; 1887—Samuel Taylor, J. B. Cooper, William E. Hall.

The Smyrna Coal, Coke & Gas Company was incorporated in 1857, with a capital stock of sixteen thousand dollars. The gas consumed in Smyrna was furnished by this corporation until 1870, when the plant was sold by the sheriff, and purchased by Joseph Smithers and Patrick Maguire, who have since operated it. The factory is on Main Street near the mill-pond, and contains a reservoir, with a capacity of five thousand feet. In 1870, when it was purchased by the present proprietors, seventeen burners were used for lighting the streets, and the total consumption amounted to two hundred thousand feet per year. Until 1875 the gas was manufactured from rosin, but since that time it is made from coal. At the present time there are forty-seven street lamps, and a consumption of two million feet per year. Three miles of pipe are laid through the town.

BANKS.—The Commercial Bank of Delaware was incorporated February 9, 1812, with a capital not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, which was to be placed in four thousand shares at fifty dollars per share. The act provided that the main bank should be established at Smyrna and a branch at Milford. Commissioners to solicit stock were appointed as follows: Smyrna, John Cummins, Robert Patterson, Presley Spruance, Jr., Benjamin Coomb, Ebenezer Blackiston, John Clark, John Lowber and Isaac Davis; Milford, John Adams, James B. Ralston, John Mitchell, Elias Shockley, Robert Hill, John Williams, Thomas Peterkin and Louder Layton.

The first general meeting of the "Commercial Bank of Delaware," at Smyrna, was held June 4, 1812. There were present as directors of the main bank, John Cummins, Robert Patterson, Isaac Davis, John Clark, John Lowber, George Walker, William F. Corbit, Cornelius P. Comegys and Joseph G. Rowland; and of the branch bank at Milford, John Mitchell, John Adams, Samuel Neal, Walter Douglass, Elias Shockley, Louder Layton and James B. Ralston. The directors were authorized to select suitable sites for banking-houses. On proceeding to an election the following officers were chosen: Main bank—President, John Cummins; Cashier, Ebenezer Blackiston; Clerk, James Stevenson. Branch bank—President, John Mitchell; Cashier, Jacob Biddle; Clerk, Leonard Adkins.

The bank was opened in a building on Commerce Street, recently the residence of Mrs. Ann Spruance.

John Cummins was president until 1820, when he was succeeded by John Clark, who held that position

until his death, which occurred in Aug., 1821. Robert Wilson was chosen his successor, and continued until the election in 1822, when John Cummins was again elected. In 1824 Thomas Peterken was chosen president and continued until his death, August 23, 1826, when Robert Patterson was elected his successor. He was president until 1830, when Reynear Williams was chosen. The last president was Presley Spruance, who was elected in 1832.

Ebenezer Blackiston was cashier until 1823, when Samuel H. Hodson was elected. He continued until the closing of the bank.

James Stevenson was succeeded as clerk in 1814 by Richard Simmons. Samuel H. Hodson was elected clerk in 1816.

John Mitchell was succeeded as president of the branch bank in 1819 by Mark Greer, and shortly afterwards the office of president was discontinued.

In 1815 Leonard Adkins was promoted to the position of cashier to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jacob Biddle. Adkins was succeeded by Spencer Williams in 1826, who continued until 1830, when George S. Adkins was elected. He continued until the closing of the bank.

In 1815 James Owens was chosen clerk, which position he held until 1820, when Robert O. Pennewill was elected.

The bank was very prosperous until the Bank of Smyrna was organized and opened. After that its interest dwindled, and very little was done. On December 22, 1836, it was ordered by the directors "that the books, papers, cash and all other property whatsoever belonging to the bank be delivered over to Ayres Stockley, cashier of the Bank of Smyrna." And on November 1, 1838, it was resolved that a final dividend of all the assets be declared.

John Cummins was a son of Daniel Cummins, who lived at the corner of Mount Vernon and Main Streets, Smyrna, in a large double brick dwelling-house, built during the early part of last century and still standing. Daniel Cummins was one of the signers from Kent County of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and the chief founder of the Episcopal Church, which for a century or more stood at Duck Creek.

Daniel Cummins was the son of Timothy Cummins, who was born in Scotland about 1689, was a member of the Church of England, and emigrated to America in the early part of last century, settling at Oxford, Maryland, under the Lord Baltimore patent. The Cummins family trace their origin to John Cummins, Lord of Badenoch, who was Regent of Scotland about the time of Edward I.

John Cummins, the subject of this notice, was born in Smyrna April 7, 1777, and died July 29, 1833. He was the ninth child of a family of six sons and six daughters, born to Daniel Cummins and Frances, his wife. Before he attained the age of twenty-one years, having been employed with George Kennard, the leading merchant of Smyrna, he was taken in by him

as partner, and in 1801, four years from that time, he bought out the interest of Mr. Kennard, and started in the mercantile business for himself. Being possessed of great natural ability and excellent judgment, he was so successful that in a very few years he amassed a large fortune for that time. By indomitable energy he extended his business, until it included, not only his store in Smyrna, but the buying and selling of grain grown in Kent County, and a large portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He thus made Smyrna the greatest grain market, except Wilmington, in the State of Delaware. He built a number of large granaries at Smyrna Landing, and owned several large vessels, by means of which he shipped his grain to Philadelphia, Wilmington, New York and Boston. These vessels, on their return, brought merchandise, and a great number of the merchants on the Peninsula were supplied with their goods from Smyrna by the wagons of John Cummins. His business interests continued to increase, and by the time he attained middle life he was the most extensive individual grain-dealer in Delaware. He purchased a large mill on the Brandywine at Wilmington, which was superintended by Samuel Shipley for many years. Corn-meal ground at this mill was shipped to the West Indies, and flour to Liverpool, England.

John Cummins, being an excellent financier, was elected president of the Commercial Bank of Smyrna, but at the expiration of the charter of that institution he declined to take an interest in the Smyrna Bank, and opened a private bank in connection with his large mercantile, milling and real estate interests and conducted it successfully until his death. He was the first in this region to practically introduce lime as a fertilizer for worn-out soils, and owned lime-kilns at Smyrna Landing.

Within twenty years from the time he began business for himself he acquired, by his tact and energy, about twenty-five farms in Kent County and the section of Maryland adjoining it, a large amount of valuable town property and bank stock, aggregating in value a quarter of a million of dollars, doubtless the wealthiest man of his time in the State.

In religion, John Cummins, like his ancestors, was an Episcopalian. He was chief founder and supporter through his life of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Smyrna, as the memorial chancel window of this church, donated by his youngest son, Alexander G. Cummins, expresses.

He was a delegate, as long as he lived, to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. For political preferments he had no aspirations, and with the exception of serving one term as a member of the State Senate, steadily refused to accept any office which would divert attention from his large and increasing business interests. John Cummins was a man of liberal ideas in both church and State relations. He commanded the fullest confidence of a very large part of the community in which he lived and of the Eastern Shore of Maryland,



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leading merchant of Smyrna, he was taken in by him in which he received...



and of all with whom he dealt. Many people would leave large amounts of money in his possession without taking receipts. His honesty and integrity were never questioned. He was given to great hospitality, and his house, now occupied by his son, David J. Cummins, was open for the entertainment of the clergy of the Episcopal Church, of his own and adjoining States, and his numerous friends in Delaware, Maryland, Philadelphia and elsewhere. As a gentleman of the old school, he was punctilious, regular in his habits and of courtly bearing. In the domestic circle he was typical of the best example of the husband and father, educating and guiding his children in the path of morality, and offering them the best advantages that the schools and colleges of that day afforded. He was a generous and liberal supporter of the church and all religious objects, and foremost in all the public enterprises of town and county. He was a man of most indomitable will, energy and perseverance, an indefatigable worker and possessed great mental strength. It was said by many of those who knew him best that he was capable of filling, with eminent ability, the most exalted position of honor and trust in the gift of the people.

John Cummins married Susan Wilson, daughter of George and Susan Wilson, June 17, 1806. Their children were Susan H., married to Dr. Samuel Fidler (deceased), of Smyrna; George W.; John H. (deceased); Alphonsa, married John G. Black (deceased); Dr. William (deceased); Martha A. (deceased); Mary (deceased), married to D. B. Cummins, president of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia; Daniel (deceased); Rachel W. (deceased); David J., president of the National Bank of Smyrna; Anna W. (deceased); Martha, married to Alfred Barratt (deceased); Robert H. and Alexander Griswold Cummins.

George Wilson Cummins, the eldest son of John Cummins and Susan H. Wilson, his wife, was born in Smyrna January 18, 1809. He obtained the rudiments of his education at the Smyrna Academy, an institution which his father founded and supported. At the age of thirteen years he became a pupil of the famous scholar and mathematician, Enoch Lewis, who then conducted a school in Wilmington, remaining under his instruction for three years. At the end of this period his father assigned him to a position in his store, thus giving his son at an early age an excellent opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the mercantile business. He was put under the charge of the chief clerk in his father's large store, instructed to implicitly obey him, and faithfully and thoroughly to perform every duty assigned. In 1830 George was taken into partnership in the extensive business which his father was then conducting at Smyrna. In March, 1834, soon after the death of his father, he assumed charge of the business, with his brother as partner, under the firm-name George W. Cummins & Brother, afterwards as Cummins & Brother. They bought large quantities of

grain, which they shipped in their own vessels to Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, Providence and Boston. They also bought and shipped bark, wood-staves, quercitron and other products in large quantities. From 1856 to 1859, George W. Cummins was in business by himself. During the last-mentioned year he sold out to Col. Edwin W. Wilmer. Since that time he has been devoting his time and attention to his large land interests. He now owns two thousand five hundred acres of valuable farming land in Kent County, and resides at "Woodlawn," a delightful home one mile south of Smyrna. Mr. Cummins has been abundantly successful in the cultivation of peach orchards, which have yielded immense crops of that valuable fruit. He was one of the first persons in Kent County to grow the peach on a large scale, and was also one of the first to successfully use lime as a fertilizer in the region of country around Smyrna. He has now on his farms 8500 peach trees, 1500 pear trees and 100 apple trees.

In politics Mr. Cummins is a Democrat, and was elected by that party to represent Kent County in the State Legislature during the years 1856 and 1857. He served in that position to the satisfaction of his constituents, but he has never since sought or desired any political office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business operations, which brought him a larger income and greater comfort. On account of his rare executive and administrative ability, in 1868 he was elected president of the Kent County Mutual Insurance Company, and continued to hold that office with the greatest acceptability until 1886, when he resigned. He was one of the first directors of the company when organized. He served as director in the Bank of Smyrna, and was many years a director in the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at Dover. For forty-seven years he has been a member, and thirty years a vestryman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of his native town.

Mr. Cummins was married June 6, 1837, to Miss Evelina M., daughter of William and Ann Denny, of Kent County. His wife's mother died in 1881, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years, retaining to her last year full possession of her mental faculties. The surviving children of George W. and Evelina Cummins are George W., of Smyrna; Walter, attorney-at-law and Municipal Court judge at Wilmington; Sarah A. and Louisa A. Cummins.

Reverend Alexander Griswold Cummins, the youngest son of John and Susan H. Cummins, was born in Smyrna, November 12, 1833. After obtaining a good preliminary education, he entered Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut, and graduated with the first honors of his class in 1852. He studied law for three years in the office of Henry J. Williams, then the leader of the Philadelphia bar, and immediately after his admission to practice sailed for Europe, and spent two years in study and travel. Upon returning, he began the practice of law in the office of his preceptor. At the expiration of five years, in fulfillment of the

last request of his father, that he would study for the ministry, he relinquished the legal profession and entered upon the study of theology. He was ordained by Bishop Williams, at New London, Connecticut, in 1861. The same year, at the invitation of Bishop Alonzo Potter, he was called to the rectorship of Christ's Church, Reading, Pa., where he successfully administered the affairs of the parish for six years. During that period he had erected in the rear of the church a commodious Sunday-school building, and rebuilt the church edifice at a cost of forty thousand dollars. It is a handsome building, with a tower and a spire two hundred and ten feet high, is ornamented with carved foliage, ball-flowers, beautiful stone tracery and many life-sized dragons, bearing shields with the insignia of the apostles and evangelists. It was made the cathedral church of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. In 1867 he received, at the instance of Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, an urgent call to the cathedral church of Chicago, at a salary of three thousand dollars a year, with four assistants, but was compelled to decline on account of the debt of ten thousand dollars remaining on Christ's Church, Reading, which he had pledged himself to cause to be liquidated before leaving the parish. At the expiration of six years in the ministry, and a second visit to Europe, Mr. Cummins returned to his native town to look after his agricultural interests, and he has since resided in Smyrna.

Mr. Cummins was married to Miss Louisa Hayes, daughter of Alexander Hayes, late president-judge of the court of Lancaster County, Pa. His son, Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., is a student at Swarthmore College.

Bank of Smyrna.—"The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Smyrna" were incorporated February 5, 1821, and extended February 7, 1822. In the latter year the bank was opened for business with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into shares of fifty dollars each. A building on Main Street near Commerce was purchased and fitted up with the paraphernalia necessary for successfully conducting the business of banking. Hon. Isaac Davis was elected to the office of president and Samuel H. Hodson as cashier. At this time there was no bank in New Castle County south of the town of New Castle, and none in the northern part of Kent County except the "Commercial Bank of Delaware," also located in Smyrna. The banking business of the larger portion of this territory and also of the Eastern Shore of Maryland was transacted at the Bank of Smyrna, and required on the part of the officers a thorough knowledge of this entire section of the country. Hon. Isaac Davis held the position of president until 1844, when he resigned, and Hon. Jacob Stout was elected to fill the vacancy. On March 11, 1847, on account of ill health, Judge Stout resigned the position and Jacob Raymond was elected. He continued until his death, which occurred October 6, 1852, when Hon. Presley Spruance, an

ex-United States Senator, was chosen. On his resignation in 1856 Ayres Stockly was advanced from cashier to president. Mr. Stockly resigned April 8, 1875, and on May 13th of the same year George H. Raymond was elected. He served until May 4, 1876, when David J. Cummings, the present president, was elected to that office.

Samuel H. Hodson was cashier until 1836 when he resigned and Ayers Stockly was elected. When Mr. Stockly was elected president May 1, 1856, William M. Bell was promoted from the tellership to the position of cashier. Mr. Bell resigned November 6, 1884, and on the 27th of the same month W. H. Janney, the present cashier, was elected.

Alexander McClyment, the first teller, held that position until his death, which occurred July 3, 1851, when William M. Bell was elected to the position. On Mr. Bell's accepting the position of cashier, E. J. Golt was chosen teller, which position he held until May 6, 1875. He was succeeded by N. F. Wilds, who served until May 25, 1876, when O. B. Voshell, the present teller, was elected.

On account of the increased business of the bank the position of book-keeper, clerk or second teller was created February 2, 1850, when W. M. Bell was elected. He was succeeded April 15, 1852, by B. F. Blackiston, who held the position until April 10, 1856, when he resigned and John C. Stockley was chosen. On January 5, 1860, Mr. Stockley was chosen cashier of the office of discount and deposit at Milford. On June 21st of the same year Samuel Catts was elected second teller, which position he held until January 5, 1865, when he resigned and N. F. Wilds was elected. Eugene Davis, the present second teller, was elected September 6, 1883.

The first board of directors of which any record was found was in 1846, and was composed of the following persons: Jacob Stout, Isaac Davis, George W. Cummins, M. W. Bates, Jacob Raymond, Cyrus Polk, Daniel Corbit and William J. Hurlock. When the branch bank of the "Commercial Bank of Delaware" was discontinued at Milford, the "Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Smyrna, at Milford," was opened. It was in charge of a cashier and was under the direction of the board of directors of the Bank of Smyrna, in which board it was represented by P. F. Causey until 1859, and afterwards by Henry B. Fiddeman and Daniel Currey.

George S. Adkins was cashier from its opening until January 5, 1860, when he was succeeded by John C. Stockley, who resigned February 4, 1864. T. F. Hammerly, the next cashier, served until J. B. Smith was chosen. Mr. Smith held the position until 1878, when the Bank of Smyrna was converted into a national bank and the office of discount and deposit at Milford discontinued.

The bank building was handsomely remodeled in 1856 and on January 14, 1857, was re-opened. The officers of the bank in the latter year were as follows: President, Ayres Stockley; Cashier, William M. Bell;



ted. He continued until his death, which occurred October 6, 1852, when Hon. Presley Spruance, an officers of the bank in the latter year were as follows: President, Ayres Stockley ; Cashier, William M. Bell;



First Teller, E. J. Golt; Second Teller, John C. Stockley; Directors, Peter F. Causey, James R. Clements, Daniel Corbit, Daniel Cummins, George Davis, William J. Hurlock, Presley Spruance, Ayres Stockly and Henry Stout.

The charter of the bank was extended by the Legislature from time to time as it was necessary till 1878, when it was converted into a national bank. The certificate of incorporation was granted by John J. Knox, comptroller of currency, on April 4th of that year. At this time the bank was officered as follows: President, David J. Cummins; Cashier, William M. Bell; First Teller, O. B. Voshell; Second Teller—

———; Directors, James W. Anthony, John C. Bailey, John H. Bewley, D. J. Cummins, John E. Collins, James B. Conner, Wilson T. Cavender, Peter S. Collins, Andrew B. Roe, W. C. Satterfield, John W. E. Sudler and John M. Voshell.

The bank has always been successfully managed and has proved of great worth in the development and improvement of the surrounding country. In the selection of officers good judgment has been used and the bank has always enjoyed the confidence of the entire community. The capital stock still remains one hundred thousand dollars and the surplus is forty-five thousand dollars.

The present officers are: President, David J. Cummins; Cashier, W. H. Janney; First Teller, O. B. Voshell; Second Teller, Eugene Davis; Directors, D. J. Cummins, Henry Lea, Dr. A. E. Sudler, John M. Voshell, A. B. Roe, John C. Bailey, J. B. Conner, William Hutchinson, J. F. Denney, W. J. Hill, W. C. Satterfield and J. E. Collins.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a new bank in Smyrna was held June 17, 1876. The undertaking met with favor, and on proceeding to an election the following persons were chosen directors: Jno. B. Cooper, Henry C. Douglas, A. P. Griffith, Jno. H. Hoffecker, A. L. Hudson, Thomas James, R. C. Johnson, Samuel Roberts, George H. Raymond, Joseph Smithers, W. W. Tschudy.

The directors met June 20th, and elected George H. Raymond president and N. F. Wilds cashier.

The "Fruit-Growers' National Bank of Smyrna" was the name selected for this banking institution. It was authorized to commence the business of banking by a certificate of incorporation granted by the comptroller of the currency on June 23, 1876. On July 13th of the same year S. G. Wilds was elected teller.

A building on Commerce Street was secured and fitted up for banking purposes. This building was purchased of Jno. H. Hoffecker in December, 1880, by the bank, and is still used as a banking-house. On July 18, 1876, the bank was opened for deposits and the payment of checks. The first discount day was August 1st of that year. The increased business of the bank made it necessary to employ a bookkeeper. On December 12, 1882, Charles E. Moore was elected to that position. He resigned April 14,

1885, and E. M. Fowler was elected his successor. The president, cashier and teller remain unchanged from the organization of the bank. In 1884 the number of directors was reduced from eleven to nine. The following changes have occurred in the board: in 1879 Samuel Hurlock succeeded A. P. Griffith and resigned in 1884, when N. P. Wilds was elected his successor; Jno. B. Cooper was succeeded by F. H. Harper in 1880; W. W. Tschudy was succeeded by William Ellison in 1885; and Henry Douglass and Joseph Smithers were not connected with the board after 1884. The prosperous condition of the bank is due to its able management by competent and trustworthy officers and the liberal patronage extended by the citizens of this vicinity. The capital stock is eighty thousand dollars and the surplus fifty thousand dollars.

The following are the officers of the bank at the present time: President, George H. Raymond; Cashier, N. F. Wilds; Teller, S. G. Wilds; Bookkeeper, E. M. Fowler. Directors: F. H. Harper, Jno. H. Hoffecker, A. L. Hudson, Thomas James, R. C. Johnson, George H. Raymond, N. F. Wilds, Samuel Roberts, William Ellison.

SOCIETIES.—*The Smyrna Building and Loan Association* was organized April 9, 1867, with the following officers:

President, J. W. Spruance; Vice-President, Walter McMuller; Secretary, John B. Cooper; Treasurer, James R. Clements. Directors: Edward Beck, William Worden, I. D. Hamilton, Edward Ward, W. H. Woodkeeper, Benjamin H. Smith, George H. Raymond.

The first series was issued in April of that year, and subsequently eight more series were issued, three of which have matured. Each share matures when it has attained a value of two hundred dollars. The association has assisted very much in improving and building up the town.

The present officers are: President, Jno. H. Hoffecker; Vice-President, William E. Hall; Secretary, John B. Cooper; Treasurer, Jas. P. Hoffecker. Directors: Joseph E. Carter, Charles E. Moore, E. J. Golt, E. H. Beck, E. M. Fowler, G. M. Stevenson, W. P. Legg.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 18, 1842, with Henry Van Gasken, Timothy C. Palmatary, Edward Streets, John Mustard, and John Van Gasken as charter members. At the end of the first year there was a membership of about thirty. On December 10, 1845, the building in which the lodge met was burned and the records destroyed. The officers elected December 26th of that year were as follows: N. G., Thomas Hawkins; V. G., Benjamin F. Smith; Secretary, T. P. Brown; Assistant Secretary, C. F. Foulke; Treasurer, J. W. Denney.

The lodge owns a building in which meetings are held every Friday night. It also has a half interest in a cemetery, situated near Smyrna. The present membership is ninety-six.

The officers at present are: N. G., Joseph H. Wright; V. G., Charles A. Barnes; R. S., John R. Cameron; P. S., George M. Stevenson; Treasurer, Joseph Wright; Warden, John C. Manning; Conductor, E. J. Golt.

McDonald Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Smyrna in 1847. The charter members were Isaac Solomon, Henry Van Gasken, Thomas P. Bryan, Peter Carr, John Millaway, John M. Denning and Joseph R. Meginnis. The encampment was so named in honor of Robert McDonald, who died in Wilmington in July, 1887. The lodge owns a half-interest in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, near the town. There are now forty-six members of the order, and meetings are held in the I. O. O. F. Hall on the first and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

The officers at the present time are as follows: C. P., Joseph H. Wright; H. P., Abel S. Faries; S. W., John P. Patterson; J. W., Carl W. Williamssen; Treas., Joseph Wright; Scribe, E. M. Fowler; O. S. S., George T. Collins; I. S. S., John R. Man-nering.

Harmony Lodge, No. 13, A. F. A. M., worked under dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Delaware from November 1, 1866, till June 27, 1867, when a charter was granted. The first officers were,—W. M., Isaac K. Shortman; S. W., Louis M. Bell; J. W., J. Howard Peterson; Treas., Wm. A. Clouds; Sec., J. W. Marim; Tyler, George Z. Steadley.

These, with the addition of James McCarter, comprised the charter members. The lodge increased in numbers, and at the end of a year had a membership of twenty-three. The third floor of the opera-house is nicely fitted for lodge purposes, and meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The lodge has a membership of sixty-five, and is officered as follows: W. M., Chas. E. Moore; S. W., N. F. Wilds; J. W., Isaac H. Farin; Sec., Geo. M. Stevenson; Treas., Thos. B. Megear; S. D., James W. Anthony; J. D., John V. Spruance; Tyler, John R. Cameron, Jr.; S. S., Wm. B. Megear; J. S., D. T., Smithers.

Smyrna Conclave, No. 45, I. O. H., was instituted January 26, 1882, with the following charter members: Benton V. Weldon, W. T. Collins, Joseph E. Williams, Edward L. Staats, Wm. Walker, J. H. Groves, J. B. Evans, Robt. D. Hoffecker, O. B. Voshell, W. A. Hardcastle, W. H. Baggs, Wm. Wood, Robt. Morris, Josiah D. Evans, Edwin O. Sipple and T. B. Hazard. The society has a membership of thirty and meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

The following are the present officers: Archon, John Wilkinson, Jr.; Provost, C. O. Swinney; Secretary, George M. Stevenson; Warden, Joseph H. Primrose; Sentinel, Wm. E. Hall; Financier, Wm. H. Baggs; Prelate, William Watkins.

Smyrna Lodge, No. 5, I. O. G. T., was instituted at Smyrna on March 25, 1885, with a membership of fourteen. The first officers were: P. C. T., William

Wood; C. T., Herman Roe; V. T., Mrs. Wm. Wood; Chap., P. H. T. Wyatt; Dep., P. H. T. Wyatt; R. S., Miss Susie E. Wyatt; F. S., Miss Morah Colton; Treas., Edward Gilbert. The members steadily increased, and in May, 1887, there were one hundred and forty-four members. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday nights. The present officers are: P. C. T., T. L. Mason; C. T., Miss Sue Wright; V. T., Miss Maggie Sisco; Chap., Miss Lillie Statts; Dep., P. H. T. Wyatt; R. S., Herman Roe; F. S., Mrs. Herman Roe; Treas., Mrs. C. O. Swinney.

The Americus Club was organized January 1, 1884, with twenty-five members. The first officers elected were: Pres., W. Geo. Hill; V. P., N. F. Wilds; Secty., O. B. Voshell; Treas., H. S. Anthony. A room was procured in the Johnson building, and fitted up with the paraphernalia suitable for social enjoyment. In March, 1887, more commodious rooms were selected on Main Street, and are now occupied by the club. The present officers are as follows: Pres., W. George Hill; V. P., L. Irving Handy; Treas., E. H. Beck; Secty., R. H. Hill.

THE CITIZENS' HOSE COMPANY, NO. 1, was organized January 6, 1886, with twenty-seven members. B. V. Weldon was elected President; C. F. Lippincott, Vice-president; and H. S. Anthony, Secretary. Nothing further was done during the year, and on January 6, 1887, a reorganization was effected, when the following officers were chosen: President, B. F. Weldon; Vice-president, E. M. Fowler; Secretary, O. B. Voshell; Treasurer, G. A. Wick; Chief, Samuel Taylor.

In April the company purchased a new hose-carriage and hose, also thirty uniforms consisting of hats, belts and rubber overcoats and boots.

They are now in possession of two hose-carriages, one thousand feet of hose, a hook-and-ladder wagon and eighty feet of ladders.

J. R. Robinson was elected secretary June 20, 1887. With this exception the officers are as above. Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month.

There are at present thirty-two members.

SMYRNA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the citizens of Smyrna was held in Odd Fellows' Hall on November 18, 1857, for the purpose of considering the advisability of opening a public library in that town. P. Spruance was called to the chair, and E. D. Dailey selected secretary. The project met with success, and a committee on plan of organization was appointed, composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. E. Clawson, Rev. W. H. Brisbane, D. Lockwood, R. D. Hoffecker, Jno. M. Denning, W. R. Cahoon and ex-Gov. William Temple. On January 29, 1858, a meeting was called and an organization effected by the election of the following persons as the first officers: President, Daniel Cummins; Vice-president, Rev. William H. Brisbane; Recording Secretary, Robert D. Hoffecker; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. D. Dailey; Treasurer, William C. Eliason; Managers, Jno. M. Denning, Robert H. Cummins, Dr. J. E. Clawson.

The public inauguration of the association was held in Odd Fellows' Hall on March 15, 1858.

The books were selected by Rev. William H. Brisbane, assisted by Daniel Cummins and William C. Eliason, and during the first year five hundred dollars' worth were purchased.

They were catalogued and arranged in the library room in Odd Fellows' Hall by Dr. W. T. Collins. The library was in Odd Fellows' Hall until 1870, when it was moved to a room in the Town Hall, which it has since occupied. In its infancy lectures were delivered in its interest by such men as Rev. Phillips Brooks, Frank Hurn, Dr. Cook, Rev. Dr. Carrow, and the resident ministers—Dr. McCluskey, of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Grammer, of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. Brisbane, of the Methodist Church.

In 1861 Edwin Wilmer was elected president *vice* Daniel Cummins. He was succeeded in 1864 by Dr. J. E. Clawson, who continued until 1866, when Jno. C. Stockly was elected. In 1875 N. F. Wilds succeeded Stockly and continued until 1878, when Jno. H. Hoffecker was chosen. In 1879 H. G. Budd was elected president, which position he still holds. The library has always been in a prosperous condition, and has proved of invaluable worth in the community. At present it contains three thousand volumes of well-selected literature. They are one hundred and seventy-eight stockholders.

The officers at present are: President, H. G. Budd; Recording Secretary, Walter O. Hoffecker; Corresponding Secretary, L. I. Handy; Treasurer, W. P. Cummins; Managers, Wm. H. Baggs, Wm. A. Faries, W. H. Janney.

TOWN HALL.—At a meeting of the town commissioners, held April 27, 1869, it was resolved that for the convenience of the inhabitants a town hall should be erected without delay. George H. Raymond, John C. Bailey, G. W. Cummins, Jr., and H. C. Douglass were appointed a committee to select and purchase a suitable lot on which to build, to procure and adopt plans and to make contracts for the erection of the building, provided ten thousand dollars could be borrowed at reasonable rates. On May 11th it was decided to purchase of Dr. S. M. Fiesler a lot on the corner of Main and South Streets. A plan of the hall as draughted by Richard Mitchell was adopted. On July 8, 1869, the ground was broken for a hall, which should be fifty-six feet on Main Street, forty-five feet on South Street and three stories high. The corner-stone was laid August 19th by George H. Raymond, chairman of the building committee. Addresses were made by Alderman Penington, Colonel Raymond and Rev. Dr. Morsell. The building was completed and opened early in 1870. In 1887 the building was extended twenty feet on Main Street. The first floor is occupied by Alderman Henry G. Budd, the Smyrna Library and the meeting-room of the Citizens' Hose Company. The second floor is used as a hall for public meetings and the third story is occupied as a lodge-room for the Masons.

HOTELS.—In 1787 Joshua Fisher built a hotel in Smyrna. In 1792, when the Legislature met in Smyrna, it convened at this hotel, which was then kept by Thomas Hale. The hotel was conducted for many years by Mrs. Comfort Lockwood, and in 1827, when Thomas L. Temple became proprietor, was known as the "Indian King Hotel." The property remained in the Fisher family until purchased by Tilghman Foxwell. While in his possession it was operated for some time by his son, Charles. Jefferson & Clayton, the present owners and proprietors, have been in possession for several years.

The house on the corner of Main and Mt. Vernon Streets was erected as a double dwelling in 1817 by Robert Patterson. In 1837 it was converted into a hotel and was known as the "Upper" or "Steamboat Hotel." It was first conducted by Thomas Jackson. It was next owned by Joseph Hoffecker and November 24, 1856, was sold by his heirs to Dr. S. M. Fiesler. The building was improved and remodeled by him and opened April 26, 1856, as Delaware House, with Gilbert Leonard as its first proprietor. The property is now owned by Mrs. Wilson T. Cavender. William Fell, the present proprietor, took charge of the hotel in August, 1887.

POST-OFFICE.—Previous to the construction of the railroad the mail was carried daily to Smyrna from Dover. The last mail contractor was John Van Gesal. In 1837 John S. Lambdon was postmaster and his successors were D. Lockwood, James Legg, William Ringgold, Peter Wynn, William Wilds, E. J. Golt, Marion Green, Benjamin Donoho, Jonathan Emerson, Thomas Carroll, William H. Baggs and John H. Bewley, present incumbent, who was appointed in August, 1885. There are eleven mails per day.

CHAPTER LIX.

LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED.

THIS hundred lies on the Delaware Bay and originally extended westward between Little Creek and Little Duck Creek to the Maryland line. Its limits were reduced to form a part of Kenton Hundred by act of Assembly, February 3, 1869, when all that part lying west of the Delaware Railroad was made a part of Kenton Hundred, thus making Little Creek the smallest hundred in the county, embracing in its limits about fifty-three square miles and a population in 1880 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

A large portion of the hundred, where it is located on the bay, is marsh land. Various efforts have been made to drain and reclaim the marsh land, but they have not been successful. The most ambitious and costly enterprise was that undertaken by Judge Jacob Stout and Chief Justice Thomas Clayton, on Feb. 2, 1818; they obtained an act from the General Assem-

bly granting them Kent Island, upon condition that they would reclaim it. Dykes were erected and canals cut, and after five years of labor and an expenditure of 40,000 dollars the land was in excellent condition for tillage; but in 1830 a strong easterly storm swept everything before it and reduced the island to its original condition of marsh land. Back of this low district the land is exceedingly fertile and has been brought by good farming to a high state of cultivation. Wheat, corn and tomatoes are produced in large quantities. The Delaware Railroad, running down the west side of the hundred, furnishes transportation for the farm products. In former times it was contemplated to establish a railroad from Dona Landing to form a highway between the North and South. The Philadelphia and Norfolk Transportation Company was chartered on February 9, 1825, to make a through connection from the North to Norfolk, by running a steamboat from Philadelphia to Dona. From Dona passengers were to be taken by way of Dover to Seaford, where they would take the steamboat to Norfolk. In a few years the company failed and Dona lapsed into a sleep until 1848, when the steamboat "Zephyr" was run from Philadelphia to connect with the Peninsula line of mail-coaches. Hepburn S. Benson kept a hotel at Dona from 1848 to 1852. The stage and boat lines were abandoned when the Delaware Railroad was completed and nothing remains but the marshes to show this formerly famous stopping-place of Dona.

One of the first tracts laid out in the territory now Little Creek Hundred was called "York." It contained six hundred acres, and was warranted to William Stevens, of Maryland, April 18, 1676. It was sold by him in December, 1696, to John Richardson, for twenty thousand pounds of tobacco. It is described as being near Little Creek, and a portion of it now bears the name "York Seat." A part of this land and an adjoining tract came into the possession of Adam and Richabel Mott, about 1750. On January 1, 1759, Richabel Mott, "out of love and good-will," gave half an acre of land, situate on the west side of the tract called "York," to the Society of the Church of England and to the Presbyterians, for the use of a school for the education of the youth of either of the societies. The property was vested in John Brinckloe and Richard Mott, vestrymen of the Parish of St. Mary, and John Miller, Presbyterian minister at Dover, and their successors as trustees. Richard Mott was the oldest son of Richabel Mott, and succeeded to a part of the estate.

Manlove Hayes, on January 10, 1818, bought two hundred acres of the York tract, which in 1785 was owned by Jacob Emerson, and has held it ever since, while another portion is now owned by Dr. Emanuel Stout, who is also proprietor of the White Oak survey, originally taken up by John Richardson. A successor to Richardson in the property was Eleazer McComb, who built the mansion-house.

A tract of land called "Willing Brook," lying a

short distance west from and including "Cowgill's Corner," was taken up by John Richardson and surveyed April 18, 1676, containing two thousand acres. A month later he installed Thomas Crampton as his tenant, who was to have half the income and increase of the property as compensation for his services as farmer. Richardson engaged to bring to the plantation three hundred apple trees, and Crampton was to set them out and care for them for three years. Richardson bought the Indian right to the land on September 20, 1676, of the Indian chief Patocoque. The consideration was "three motch-coates, having received four yards of frize and a half yard buttons and thread to the value of two of them, and one motch-coat more to be paid to me, the said Patocoque, or to Mahoxy, my brother." At the close of the deed and before the signature Patocoque wrote: "Forgot. I doe acknowledge to have received eight bottles of rum as part of satisfaction."

John Stevens, of Dorchester County, Maryland, disputed the title to this land, and August 5, 1679, Richardson petitioned the commissioners of Dorchester County. He recited that John Stevens "hath by violence and force of arms turned the said Crampton out of doors, together with his wife and family, etc." This issue was brought before the Sussex County Court in December, 1679. A letter was read from Edward Cantwell, surveyor, dated December 10, 1679, denying that he ever gave power to Thomas Philips to grant land, nor did he give John Richardson a warrant for more than three hundred acres, and that he (Cantwell) afterwards met Philips, who said Richardson "had threatened to beat him if he did not lay out such a quantity of land." The tract in dispute is described as being on the south side of a branch (Muddy Branch) of Duck Creek, adjoining the land of William Stevens, who then owned "York." The case between Stevens and Richardson was in litigation several years. At the court, held in February, 1680, at Whorekill, the jury found for Richardson, "being he is the first settler to have right to the same hee hath seated." Stevens appealed to the Governor and Council at New York, but there is no record of their disposition of the case.

John Stevens, in 1680, had seated Samuel Stites on a tract of land, as the deed recites, "upon near Little Creek, in the Whoorekill precinct," and on July 7, 1680, Stites appeared before the court and deposed that "about April 3 last John Richardson came to his house and demanded him to give him possession; that if he did not he would send him to prison, and further that Richardson had brought men servants to take possession, and so, through fear, he gave possession and went away."

This land was probably "Willingbrook," as there appears no other in dispute. John Stevens owned other land, however, in the hundred, and in 1715 sold part of one of the tracts to John Marim. In 1747 "Willingbrook" was owned, in part at least, by Peter Galloway, who, on February 11th of that year,

sold one hundred and eighty acres of it to Adam Mott, and two hundred acres to Richabel Mott. In this deed it is mentioned that the land formerly belonged to John Richardson, who bought of James Sherwood, the latter having bought it from Jehosaphat Holland. At the same time Richabel Mott bought land formerly owned by Joseph Custan on Herring Branch, near the "York" tract, and one hundred acres of the latter tract, adjoining the property of William Morton and Samuel Berry. Mott sold part of this land on May 27, 1763, to Gouverneur Emerson, and on May 6, 1767, Emerson sold it to Thomas Irons.

Henry Stevens (a grandson of John Stevens) in 1776 had acquired, by purchase and inheritance, nearly all the land south of Muddy Branch to the road to Dona Landing, including "Willingbrook."

Benjamin F. Hamm, who resides on a farm called "Pleasanton Abbey" (a part of this old tract), is a grandson of Henry Stevens. On this farm Henry Stevens' old residence still stands. Mrs. J. P. Du Hamel, a granddaughter of Henry Stevens, owns a portion of the same land. Other owners of the old "Willingbrook" tract are Dr. Henry Ridgely and Daniel C. Cowgill, of Dover; Rev. J. B. Merritt and Peter E. Lowber, member of the House of Representatives in 1887, who lives in a fine old mansion built by Samuel Price in the summer of 1800.

John Stevens, who had the dispute with John Richardson, took up a tract of thirteen hundred acres, called "London," on which a part of the Little Creek Landing is now built. It adjoins "Simpson's Choice." "London" was patented to John Stevens by Governor Andross, and was sold on September 11, 1699, by his sons, John and William W.

William Morton and William Rodney, who obtained another patent October 9, 1701, divided "London" equally the same day, and Morton named his portion "Tiverton." "London" is now mainly owned by D. Mifflin and Thomas W. Wilson, George Parris and Hughett Knight.

"Chipping Norton" and "Just Saved" are two properties north of "Willingbrook." The former was granted to Simon Irons in 1679, and is laid down as on Muddy Branch, and containing eight hundred acres. In 1717 it belonged to David Morgan, who left it to his son Matthew. It was then called "Chipping Norton" or "Fiddler's Neck." Thomas Green, of Duck Creek Cross-Roads, sold it August 25, 1752, to Richard Sanders. David Pleasanton owns a large part of these estates, and his farm bears the old name of "Chipping Norton." Other owners are Rev. J. B. Merritt and Rev. John P. Du Hamel.

Timothy Hanson, April 19, 1715, took up a tract adjoining and west of "London," containing three hundred and sixty-five acres, and called the "Exchange," which is now owned in part by Dr. Henry Ridgely.

John Brinckloe, a member of the Assembly in 1683, took up several tracts of land on Herring's

Branch, which, in 1760, were owned by one of his descendants, also a John Brinckloe; and on which a manor-house was built. The property adjoined "Brookbay," an estate of one thousand acres, warranted January 15, 1675, to Francis Whitwell. Simon Irons became a very large proprietor in the neighborhood, owning at one time, after 1685, "Chipping Norton," "Just Saved" and "Whitwell."

His descendants inherited the property, and the name is yet known in the county. Thomas Irons, a son, in 1767, bought part of the "York" and "Willingbrook" lands. "Brinckloe's Chance" is now owned by Alexander Laws, J. B. Fennimore and Isaac Register.

The place known as "Cowgill's Corners," near Little Creek Landing, was, prior to 1760, in the possession of Joshua Clayton, who, by will January 21, 1761, devised it to his granddaughter, Eunice Osborne. He had previously conveyed to his daughter Sarah, widow of Thomas Cowgill, eighty-eight acres, a part of "Willingbrook," May 11, 1750. The other tract was known as "Higham's Ferry," on which was the mansion-house. Eunice Osborne left the property to her children,—Elizabeth, wife of Henry Cowgill; Mary, widow of Israel Asten; Eunice, wife of Peter Edmonson; and Tabitha, wife of Jabez Jenkins. The latter sold to Henry Cowgill, January 3, 1794, one undivided quarter-interest in the lands of Eunice Osborne. He settled at the Corner, which took his name. Jabez Jenkins, November 12, 1711, bought of Richard Richardson one hundred and eighty-eight acres of land, a part of a large tract called "St. Andrew's," adjoining the land of John Clayton, and which was northwest of "London." This tract of "St. Andrew's" is now owned by D. Mifflin Wilson. Jabez Jenkins' land passed to his son, Timothy, and from him to his son Jabez, who, August 7, 1815, sold it to Sarah, wife of John Turner and Jonathan W. Mifflin.

"Mount Pleasant," embracing three hundred acres, between "Higham's Ferry" and "Chipping Norton," was warranted, February 25, 1691, to Francis Simons and Elizabeth Irons, who disposed of one hundred and twenty acres to David Morgan and the remainder to Joshua Clayton May 12, 1720. This tract became the property of Ralph Needham, and was divided between the heirs in 1770. William Seward owns part of it at present. "Betty's Fortune" was taken up by Isaiah Wharton, and contained between three and four hundred acres, and lay north of "Simpson's Choice" and northeast of York tract, also adjacent. April 29, 1775, two hundred acres of it was sold to Garrett Sipple. The tract is in a large part now owned by the Wards, and was formerly owned by William Walker.

In 1768 Isaiah Wharton took up three hundred and seventy-five acres, including a number of ponds between "Betty's Fortune" and the bay, and adjoining the former on the northeast and northwest of Taylor's Gut. There were nine hundred and ninety-

seven acres of upland and marsh taken up on surveys of 1734 and 1748 to Waitman Sipple, and in 1768 they were surveyed to his son, Waitman, Jr. North of "Betty's Fortune" to Herring Branch is now owned by the estate of Dr. Robert H. Clark, of Milford.

"Simpson's Choice," lying on Little Creek, east of "London," was taken up by William Simpson. About 1680 it was assigned to John Brinckloe, and passed respectively by arrangement to John Edmondson and John Richardson, Sr. The latter, by deed, conveyed it to John Richardson, Jr., who, September 7, 1691, sold part to Thomas Clifford. John Richardson, Jr., also sold part to Robert and Lawrence Porter and part to Samuel Berry. John Hann, in 1784, became the owner of that portion which had belonged to John Bell. The road from Little Creek to Leipsic was the dividing line of this property and "London." The land is now held by Captain David Montgomery, Captain William Blackson and Samuel W. Hall.

April 3, 1760, a warrant was granted to John Brinckloe for land and salt marsh, containing four thousand acres, on the north side of Herring Branch, which was part of a large tract called the "Addition," formerly surveyed to Simon Irons, but which survey and record was lost. John Brinckloe died before the survey was made, January 15, 1763. It included several old surveys, among which was "Brookbay." This survey has finally come into the possession of J. L. Cowgill, Dr. W. W. Parvis, J. Alexander Fulton, Alexander Laws, Hughett Knight, of Dover, and Abram and James Moore.

A tract of four acres, now owned by T. K. Taylor, near Leipsic, was sold, November 19, 1757, to Jonathan Osborne. Forty square feet of this was reserved as a grave-yard, where "Emmanuel Stout's daughter Sally is buried."

An old tract called "Belle's Endeavour" was owned by Christopher Southey in 1716. This land was sold by Thomas Green (son of George Green, who owned large lots in Duck Creek Hundred), November 15, 1774, to William Barnes, who the same day passed it to Daniel Needham. It is now owned in part by A. N. Harper and J. A. Nicholson. A portion came into possession of Elias Naudain, who, in 1830, owned Naudain's Landing, the first fast land above Leipsic. Naudain had a granary here and kept a store at the first bend of the road, above Leipsic, in front of his residence. The granary and store were abandoned in 1848, when the land came into possession of the Nicholsons. Thomas Walker conveyed to Elisha Snow one hundred acres of land February 16, 1716, on the south side of the southwest branch of Duck Creek, part of a large tract laid out for Thomas Wilson, and called "Darby Town," which was later conveyed to Evan Jones. Portions of this tract are owned by A. N. Harper, J. T. York and J. A. Nicholson.

"The Wheel of Fortune" is an old tract on Wilson's

Branch, now owned by N. Farrow and J. A. Nicholson. It was conveyed March 20, 1738, to John Chance.

In 1816 the following were large land-owners in Little Creek Hundred, and owned the number of acres stated:

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Rindon Bishop	781	Phillip Hardcastle	86
Thomas Barnett	702	Charles Hillyard	49
(East of Moorton.)		Edward Joy's est.	24
T. S. Hillyard	350	Dr. Robt. Jamison's est.	28
Wilson Buckmaster	206	Jabez Jenkins	352
John A. Banning	320	Wm. Kennedy's est.	300
Wm. Chase	200	Louis McLane's est.	213
Hanson Corse's est.	300	John Martin's est.	30
Wm. Colters	301	Thomas Macomb's est.	60
Daniel Cowgill	481	Jonathan W. Mifflin	400
John Cowgill	350	Andrew Naudain	1430
Thomas Denny	382	Dr. Ezekiel Needham	105
Collins Denney and T. McDowell	700	John Pleasanton	278
Jonathan Emerson	360	Hon. Nicholas Ridgely's est.	40
Sam Emerson	800	Wm. Ringgold's est.	38
John Howard	1400	William Ruth	20
Charles Hamm	208	(Blacksmith shop near Leipsic)	
Richard Harington	234	Jacob Stout	835

The following persons are on the assessment list of Little Creek Hundred for the year 1785:

Abraham Allee.	Mark Hirona.
Israel Alston.	James Harmon.
Abner Alston.	Tames Dion.
John Alston.	Jacob Emmonson.
John Amer.	Manlove Emmonson.
Abraham Ayers.	Thomas Evans.
Simon Ayers.	Alice Frazer.
Joab Alston.	James Frazer.
James Ayers.	Wm. Frazer.
Robert Ardis.	Samuel Freeman.
Eben Blackaher.	Richard Furbush.
Wm. Burkle.	Thomas Follis.
Wm. Bush.	Col. Gorden.
Abraham Boothe.	Wm. Gray.
Peter Brinkle.	Andrew Grayham.
Wm. Course.	Samuel Goodwin.
John Cowgill.	Aron Goodwin.
Henry Cowgill.	Thomas Hickey.
Ezekiel Cowgill.	John Hart.
Nathan Bradley.	Wm. Harper.
Benjamin Bradley.	David Harper.
Wilson Bpck.	Wm. Hirona.
Rindon Bishop.	Charles Hylland.
John Bell.	Joseph Hirona.
James Bellack.	John Hill.
George Buck.	Robert Horn.
Isaac Buckingham.	George Horn.
Joseph Belch.	Jonathan Hicks.
James Barcus.	Charles Hutt.
James Barnet.	Thomas Irons.
Joseph Bush.	Jabez Jenkins.
Moses Barnot.	John Johnston.
Peter Burkle.	Samuel Jenkins.
John Durham.	George Jackson.
Daniel Cowgill.	Richard Kerkland.
Wm. Cooks.	Thomas Keeth.
John Crocket.	Francis Keeth.
Jonathan Crocket.	James Kerkley.
Wm. Course, Jr.	Henry Kitten.
Alex. Chance.	Andrew Lackey.
Charles Chaddock.	Andrew Lackey, Jr.
John Course.	Wm. Levick.
Joseph Crippens.	John Larwood.
Daniel Colvet.	Perry Letherbury.
Clayton Cowgill.	George Legg.
Samuel Davis.	Wm. Legg.
Robert Hayse.	John Lilley.

John Levick, brick-layer.
 John Levick.
 Solomon Mumford.
 Thomas Murphy.
 Stephen Mercur.
 Samuel Maxwell.
 Stephen Millis.
 Isiah Morgan.
 Wm. Mullin.
 Wm. Madden.
 John Manlof.
 James Morgan.
 David Morgan.
 Andrew Murphy.
 Widow Needham.
 Lambert Nickerson.
 Abm. Newson.
 Niel Osburn.
 Wm. Owana.
 Amon Owana.
 Robert Owana.
 Jonathan Osburn.
 Elijah Pennington.
 Joseph Palmer.
 Thomas Parker.
 Daniel Quillen.
 Wm. Robinson.
 Charles Robinson.
 Martin Roberts.
 Charles Sisco.
 Jacob Stout, Esq.
 Widow Stout.
 Benj. Stout.
 Stokeses Stwiges.
 Henry Stevens.
 Stephen Sporkmen.
 Daniel Steven.
 James Starling.
 Daniel Smith.
 John Starling.
 Stephen Smith.
 George Sisco.
 Wm. Smith.

John Swarden.
 John Sisco.
 John Stow.
 Robert Smith.
 James Smith.
 Thomas Tipples.
 Joseph Toy.
 Charles Tulley.
 Matthew Tilghman.
 Martin Turner.
 Wm. Trusty.
 David Tanner.
 Robert Teaz.
 Richard Turley.
 Abm. Vanoy.
 Elijah Volintine.
 Wm. Vanstaven.
 James Vandyke.
 Wm. Vosbell.
 Cornelius Vanstaven.
 Benjamin Williams.
 Edward Wright.
 Widow Whiteman.
 Benjamin Wyn.
 James Well, gentle.
 James Wilkenson.
 Wm. Wotta.
 Samuel Whitehall.
 Benjamin Wells.
 Isiah Wharton.
 Henry Wilkenson.
 John Wheelton.
 Allen Whitheart.
 Thomas Windle.
 Benjamin Wells, Jr.
 James Wells, Jr.
 Solomon Whiteheart.
 Thomas Wilkenson.
 Wm. Wood.
 Joseph Wheeler.
 Enoch Wells.
 Wm. Wells.
 Solomon Writes.

ROADS.—The road leading from Little Creek to Leipsic is a continuation of that from Dover to the Landing, and is the oldest in the hundred. It is mentioned as far back as 1714 in old deeds. The road from Cheswold (Moorton) was laid out in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and when Leipsic was the great shipping point for wheat, it was the highway for wagons from Maryland loaded with grain. The State Road passes through this hundred, entering it at Hoffecker's mill and leaving it near the head of Dyke Branch, on the farm owned by the heirs of Hon. Charles Brown. The road to Dona was laid out at the time of the Philadelphia and Norfolk Transportation Company's existence.

CHURCHES.—The Friends early residing in Little Creek Hundred attended meeting at Duck Creek and were part of that society; but on the 22d of Eleventh Month, 1710-11, "Friends of Little Creek in Kent County, taking into consideration their great distance from Duck Creek, Requesteth of this meeting the privilege of having a meeting of worship every first day among themselves—the Reasonableness of which proposal being considered by this meeting, it is allowed them, with this caution, that they be careful in attending as many of them as they conveniently can, the meeting of worship at Duck Creek

next before the Monthly Meeting." At a Quarterly Meeting held 17th of Third Month, 1714, it was agreed that Little Creek Meeting be "henceforward as a meeting of worship distinct from Duck Creek, of which it hath hitherto been a part." A meeting-house was built on land which, on September 12, 1771, was deeded by Eleazer Badger to Samuel Hanson, Thomas Hanson, Ezekiel Cowgill, John Cowgill, Samuel Hanson, Jr., and Henry Cowgill, for that purpose. This meeting-house was presently abandoned, and on May 6, 1802, Jabez Jenkins sold one hundred and fifty-seven square perches of land to Daniel Clayton, Jonathan Cowgill and Samuel Price "in trust for the people called Quakers," on which the present meeting-house was erected. It was regularly used for religious purposes until about 1865, after which only occasional services were held. In January, 1888, it was sold, the last Quakers having disappeared from the hundred. Their old graveyard is still used for interments.

Bethel M. E. Church is a handsome brick building located on the State Road, one mile below Little Duck Creek. The first worshippers of this sect met in the house of Joseph Farrow, and a church was built in 1780. The old edifice retained the name of Farrow's until 1853, when it was rebuilt. In the original church the Farrows, Garrisons, Smiths, Boggs and Jeffersons, all old families, were influential members. Work was commenced on the present structure in 1853, and August 6, 1854, it was completed. Rev. Beverly Waugh, senior bishop of the M. E. Church at that time, preached the dedication sermon. Bishop Vaugh was a father-in-law of Charles M. Cullen, of Georgetown. The building is thirty-six by fifty feet, has a commodious lecture-room and two class-rooms in the basement, and cost four thousand dollars. James T. Farson, of Philadelphia, formerly of this locality, was the architect, and Fries-ton & Fenimore the contractors. A graveyard is annexed. The church has always been supplied by the ministers from the Smyrna Circuit, and a list of them will be found in the article upon that circuit. The Quarterly Conferences of the circuit have met here frequently.

Manship African M. E. Church is located at Bishop's Corner, and was built about 1830. In 1876 a very neat building was erected, and the old name of Sutton's Chapel was changed to Manship Chapel, in honor of Rev. Andrew Manship.

Bell's Chapel, near Leipsic, was built in 1847 and belongs to the African M. E. Conference. The land was given by Eliza Bell. The building is only used occasionally on account of its dilapidated condition.

SCHOOLS.—District No. 11 was the first to have a school in the hundred. An attempt was made as early as February 1, 1816, to create a school there. At that time an act passed the Legislature to raise one thousand dollars by lottery to "erect a school in Little Creek Neck and Hundred, near the village of Leipsic." Nothing came of this, however. At the

time of the passage of the school law the district contained all that land in the western part of the present hundred. The school building was opened in 1831 in an old Baptist Church which had been unused for years. In 1856 District 81 was erected out of this one, and the same year the two districts were consolidated, giving to the school a double appropriation. A new building was then placed on the site of the old. The first commissioners were William Keith, Francis B. Harper and Henry Taylor, the latter the first clerk. The early teachers were John A. Moore, Peter S. Ruth, John S. Furey, B. Evans, William Ruth, J. Flanigan, Louis B. Emory, Aquilla Thomas, M. J. Clark, Henry W. Draper, James P. Richardson and Thomas McClary, at this time a presiding elder in the M. E. Church of Philadelphia.

In 1886 there were two teachers, a graded school and one hundred and thirty scholars.

District 12, in 1829, was the largest in the county; the first school was opened in the Gun Swamp Church. In 1836 the present building was erected at Cowgill's Corners, and at that time it was considered the finest district school-house in the State. It has eight sides, is of brick and was called Pleasant Hill Academy. At the opening there were eighty-seven pupils and Wm. Clark was the first teacher. The other early teachers were Charles Kimmey, B. F. Chatam, George D. Manlove and Jeremiah Hunter. Among the early pupils were Rev. John P. Du Hamel; J. H. Bateman, cashier of the First National Bank of Dover; and David Burton, a prominent citizen and druggist of the same town. In 1886 there were sixty scholars attending.

At Denny's Cross-Roads the first school-house was erected in District 51. The old house, built in 1845, still stands, and in 1886 there were thirty-four scholars in attendance. A new building is to be put up shortly.

District 85 school-house is the Little Creek Landing School. The district was established in 1861, and was part of District 12 in this hundred and 14 in East Dover. The first school was in the blacksmith-shop still standing at the Landing. In 1865 a building was erected and Wm. D. Learned was the first teacher. The present building was erected in 1884 at a cost of five hundred dollars. District 128 was established in 1881 and consolidated with this district the same year. In 1886 there were two teachers, a graded school and ninety-four scholars.

District 83 was formerly a part of No. 11, and was established in 1859 and the building erected on Harris' (formerly Alston's) Branch, the same year. In 1886 a building was erected in Moorton and the school moved there. The first teachers were A. J. Ward, Wm. M. Smith, Adam D. Learned, Amanda D. Sevil. In 1886 there were eighty-three scholars.

District 111 was established in 1866 and was cut out of Nos. 11 and 83. A building was constructed in the centre of the district, on the road from Leipsic

to Moorton, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The first teachers were George Spicer and Robert O. P. Wilson. In 1886 there were forty scholars.

The White Oak Colored School was built in 1830, on the farm of Mrs. S. A. Sipple, then the property of Hon. Jacob Stout. It was burned down during the war, and upon its being rebuilt was again destroyed by fire. About four years ago it was rebuilt. Mrs. Sally Cowgill, a Friend's public speaker, and a sister of Hon. Jacob Stout, endowed the school and charged the cost on the farm, now owned by Peter Lowber. C. C. Babbitt, who owned the farm previous to Lowber, paid the annuity off.

LITTLE CREEK LANDING.—The important town of Little Creek Landing was laid out on the road dividing the tracts of "London" and "Simpson's Choice." A small stream that enters Little Creek near the landing runs nearly parallel with the road, leaving ten acres east of the stream and west of the road. This was conveyed on May 14, 1764, by May Bell (Hunter), to her children—Henry, John and Lucy Bell. A tavern and stone farm-house on the south end were assigned to Henry Bell. The tavern still stands, and Samuel Lowber lives in the house, which is owned by Captain Abram Nowell, of Dover. Next above was the tract of Lucy Bell, on which in later years the Methodist Church was built. John Bell opened a store and built a wharf and store-house on the west side of the road on the "London" tract about 1837. Capt. Robert Collins built another store in 1851, where the building of the Little Creek Canning Company now stands. Edward W. Wilson built the third store, which was bought soon after by Pennewill, Cowgill & Wilkinson, and later, about 1860, by Fox Brothers, who, in the fall of 1863, sold to Heverin & Hobson. This store was continued by W. H. Hobson until January, 1865. In 1868 Stephen M. Collins succeeded Mr. Heverin. This firm continued until 1874, when the present proprietor, J. Thomas Lowe, took charge.

Little Creek is one of the most prosperous towns in the State. Its main business is dealing in oysters. Over fifty thousand dollars is invested in this industry alone. The State oyster-beds are west of this hundred, and the landing and Port Mahon, two miles distant, are the important points for this trade. Port Mahon was at one time the best shipping point on the bay. As many as ten vessels have been loading there at a time. There never were any houses there except the light-house, which was built in 1830. William Smith was one of the keepers.

These oyster-beds are under the protection of the State, and a police-boat constantly patrols them. They extend from a point drawn to an east line of Mahon's Light to Cross Ledge, to a line drawn to the mouth of Mispillion Creek. The oysters are first planted above the Landing, and then bedded for cultivation in the lower waters. Seventy-five boats are engaged in taking them and in transportation to market. Capt. David Montgomery was a pioneer in the



Wm. H. Miller

in the centre of the district, on the road from Leipsic ket. Capt. David Montgomery was a pioneer in the



business, and now each boat-owner leases from thirty to fifty acres of the beds. Fifty thousand bushels of grain and one thousand tons of marsh hay are shipped from the Landing yearly.

This hay is used in making ropes and in packing goods. At present there are about three hundred and fifty inhabitants in the town.

The Gun Swamp Methodist Episcopal Church was situated about a mile from the Landing. A school was kept in the old church in 1832, and both white and colored children attended. The building went into decay, and in February, 1875, was moved into Little Creek Landing, and May 30th of the same year was repaired and opened for worship. In 1884 a new building was erected at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. There are at present twenty five members. The church was in the Dover Circuit until Dover was made a station in 1835, and was then annexed to Camden Circuit, and continued there until 1883, when it was made a station. It was annexed to Leipsic Circuit. The names of the ministers will be found in the articles upon the circuits, to which the church was attached.

The Little Creek Canning Company erected a building in 1873, but for the last few years it has not been in operation.

The town of Little Creek was made a post-office in 1868, with William Hobson as postmaster. He was succeeded by Martin Collins, and the latter by J. Thomas Lowe.

LEIPSIC.—In the old records there is the conveyance of a tract of land called the "Weald" by Edward Boesll to James and George Gano and Jacob Stout, April 30, 1723. The "Weald" contained 300 acres, and had been patented originally to John Hillyard October 10, 1687. Shortly after the conveyance to Stout and Gano, Stout laid out the town of Fast Landing, the name being given for the reason that it was the only fast ground above the bay. January 24, 1814, an attempt was made to name the place Vienna, and the bill had passed the Legislature, but on January 28th, of the same year, the present name of Leipsic was given it, as it was a great shipping-point for furs. Hon. Jacob Stout, who lived there in a house which still stands on the bend of the road from Dover to Morton, was instrumental in giving the place its name. The town in 1836 was one of the most important on the Peninsula. The wharves were hives of industry and the boat-yards employed large numbers of men. Large quantities of lumber, grain and oysters were shipped to all parts of the world. Daniel Palmer, Charles Harper & Brother and Robert H. More kept large general stores in the town. As many as twenty-four vessels loaded at one time at the wharves. The boat-builders were James G. Waples, Wilson L. Cannon and George Parris. The latter had a saw-mill and several granaries. Mr. Cannon is still living in Dover. He began building boats in 1836. Among the vessels built by him were the "Louis," "Mary" and "Fairman" (lost on the Irish

coast), and in 1854 he closed his yard, after building the last vessel launched at the town. February 2, 1839, the Leipsic Navigation Company was organized to improve the creek, with W. L. Cannon as president; Wm. Collins, secretary; and Joseph P. Palmer, treasurer. Three canals were cut, at a cost of two thousand eight hundred dollars, to shorten the distance to the bay. The Smyrna, Leipsic and Philadelphia Steamboat Company was incorporated February 3, 1839, but did not organize until 1853, when W. L. Cannon was made president, B. F. Chatam secretary and John McClary treasurer.

The company first ran the steamers "Diamond State" and "Lamokin," but the management has now passed into other hands, which placed on the route the "Maid of Kent" and "David Reed." The domestic trade of the town is quite large, and a profitable business is done in the shipping of marsh hay, grain and oysters.

John W. Fenimore, merchant at Leipsic, was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, March 1, 1830. His grandfather, John W. Fenimore, was an officer in the Revolution, and after the war lived and died near Burlington. George W. Fenimore, his son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, married Eliza Scott. She died in 1837, leaving three sons and one daughter, and he married his second wife, Mary Reeves, in 1839. He soon thereafter bought a farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Little Creek Hundred, near Dover. The following year, 1841, they moved to Delaware and began the cultivation of the farm, on which there was then a small orchard of five hundred peach trees. He immediately set out another orchard of ten acres and shipped the first crops to Philadelphia by boat from Short's Landing on Smyrna Creek. He had just begun to prosper as a general farmer and fruit-grower when he died, in 1844, and the farm was sold by the administrator a few years after to R. B. Jump, of Dover.

John W. Fenimore, their son, attended school at Leipsic and Smyrna, and then learned the trade of bricklayer and plasterer and diligently followed it until 1862, when he was appointed by the Levy Court collector for Little Creek Hundred. He served in that position for three years. In 1865 he bought out the store of Samuel Hargadine at Leipsic, then kept in a building immediately south of his present store building. As a merchant Mr. Fenimore prospered and his trade increased. He added to the business the purchase and sale of grain, coal, lime, fertilizers and general produce. He has since successfully continued the mercantile business and runs a steamboat from Leipsic to Philadelphia, making three trips a week in summer and two in winter to facilitate his own business and for the general trade of the community.

Mr. Fenimore represented Little Creek Hundred in the Levy Court of Kent County four years. Since 1877 he has been a trustee of the poor, was made

treasurer of the County Board of Trustees of the Poor the same year and has since continued in the same responsible position. He served as school commissioner for several years. He owns a farm of two hundred acres of valuable land adjoining Leipsic.

Mr. Fenimore was married October 24, 1852, to Margaret Taylor, daughter of Henry Taylor, of Kent County, a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county. The children of this marriage were Matilda, married to William Hazel, now in business at Dover; John W. Fenimore, Jr., in business with his father at Leipsic, married to Jennie Wilson, of Kent County; Arthur married to Ida Clements in the spring of 1885, both dying of typhoid fever within four weeks in the fall of the same year. The two youngest sons, Henry and George Fenimore, live with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Fenimore are members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Leipsic.

The post-office was established in 1836 with Robert H. More postmaster, who has been followed by Gilbert Crisfield, George Spicer and James D. Moore.

The Leipsic Canning Factory is the largest in the State. It was started in 1873 by Samuel W. Hall, of Dover, with a capital invested of fifty thousand dollars and a capacity of one million cans and employment for one hundred and twenty-five hands. In 1874, I. M. Lavin purchased the factory and since his death it has been conducted by his sons, under the firm-name of I. M. Lavin's Sons. Captain J. H. Fleming started his phosphate factory in 1877 and has been running since that time with a capacity of two hundred tons a year. The Hoffecker Mill, four miles from Dover, on Little Creek, is one of the oldest in the county, having been built in the early part of the present century.

Leipsic now has about four hundred inhabitants. It was incorporated as a town in 1852, and the first commissioners were Alexander Laws, George W. Spicer and Westcott Campbell. David Crockett surveyed the town limits and Thomas P. Wall was the first alderman. The town records are missing from 1852 to 1863. The following is a list of officials since the latter date:

Aldermen.

Thomas P. Walls.....1863-73	H. M. How.....1883
James P. Lamb.....1871-74	Thomas P. Walls.....1884
Thomas P. Walls.....1874	Henry M. How.....1885
Henry M. How.....1875	Wm. F. T. Hudson.....1887
Thomas P. Walls.....1876-82	

Town Clerks.

Edward E. Palmer.....1861-64	Thomas Reed.....1879
H. M. How.....1865	H. M. How.....1881
Morris Conoway.....1870	Robert Collins.....1883
H. M. How.....1873	G. E. Potter.....1884
James Elderdine.....1874	James Story.....1885
James P. Lamb.....1875	John White.....1886
H. M. How.....1876	H. Raymond.....1887
H. Raymond.....1878	

Town Commissioners.

James Snow.....1863	John Marley.....1863
Thos Kirkley.....1863	John Marley.....1864

H. T. Hoffecker.....1864	Thos. R. Boyer.....1876
B. M. Hopkins.....1864	D. C. Hoffecker.....1876
Rees Taylor.....1865	Wm. Freestone.....1877
P. Campbell.....1865	Wm. H. Rawley.....1877
W. H. Morris.....1865	Jeff. L. Campbell.....1877
P. Campbell.....1866	Farris Potter.....1878
Jas. Boggs.....1866	Wm. H. Rawley.....1878
John Parker.....1866	Thomas Parker.....1878
Samuel Hargaline.....1867	H. W. Stout.....1879
Wm. Freestone.....1867	Wm. H. Rawley.....1879
John Parker.....1867	John J. Werner.....1879
Wm. Freestone.....1868	H. M. How.....1880
Peter Campbell.....1868	Wm. H. Rawley.....1880
John G. Scotten.....1868	W. W. Parvis.....1880
Robt. M. Hopkins.....1869	Morgan Traux.....1881
J. W. Wilson.....1869	Wm. H. Rawley.....1881
Chas. Padlay.....1869	H. L. Wilson.....1881
H. T. Hoffecker.....1870	Robt. Rawley.....1882
John Parker.....1870	Wm. H. Rawley.....1882
Wm. Fox.....1870	Wm. C. Ford.....1882
H. T. Hoffecker.....1871	P. Lynch.....1883
John Parker.....1871	R. P. Collins.....1883
Wm. Fox.....1871	H. L. Wilson.....1883
H. T. Hoffecker.....1872	Wm. H. Rawley.....1884
John Parker.....1872	Jeff. D. Campbell.....1884
Samuel Marshall.....1872	M. Traux.....1884
Peter Campbell.....1873	H. L. Wilson.....1885
Robert Rawley.....1873	Thos. P. Walls.....1885
Jas Kirkley.....1873	R. O. P. Wilson.....1885
James Potter.....1874	John M. Knight.....1886
Thos. R. Boyer.....1874	P. Campbell.....1886
John Parker.....1874	Samuel Marshall.....1886
Thos. R. Boyer.....1875	John M. Knight.....1887
Farris Potter.....1875	James Dillen.....1887
D. C. Hoffecker.....1875	Chas. F. Hoffman.....1887
Wm. Freestone.....1876	

CHURCHES.—The Muddy Branch Methodist Episcopal Church was established about 1800, a short distance from Leipsic, and was abandoned about 1837, when the church was built in Leipsic through the efforts of Rev. John S. Fury. The old building went into decay rapidly, and in 1849 the only trace left was the grave-yard. The building of 1837 is still standing, and forms the main church of the Leipsic Circuit. Prior to 1868 the Leipsic Church was a part of the Smyrna Circuit. The ministers of the church will be found in the list of ministers of the same circuit.

The Leipsic Methodist Protestant Church was organized June 3, 1865, with W. M. Smith, John G. Scotten, W. H. Moore, John Slaughter, Maubew Hutchinson, Samuel Butler, B. F. Hamm, Isaac Slaughter, Rees Taylor, Peter Campbell, Ferris Porter, T. P. Walls, George W. Clothier and Henry Wilson as the first trustees. Two thousand dollars were immediately raised for a church, and December 31, 1865, was fixed for the dedication of the new building. There were present Rev. J. D. Valient (who preached the first sermon), Rev. Thomas Downs, Rev. D. F. Ewell (minister in charge), and Rev. J. B. Merritt. The weather was unfavorable, and the dedication was postponed until January 28, 1865. Rev. J. B. Murray preached the dedication sermon. The building is forty-six by thirty-two feet, and cost \$2300. Immediately upon opening the church a revival meeting was begun, and eighty persons were enrolled as members. The church was supplied with ministers from the Kenton

and Clayton churches until 1883, when a separate station was established, and the following have preached here: Revs. George Smith, J. D. Lucas, McM. Thomson and B. W. Kindley. There is a grave-yard attached to the church.

Rev. M. Marselles attempted to form an Episcopal congregation in Leipsic May 10, 1869, and the following officials were elected for what was called Immanuel Church: Senior Warden, Andrew Spear; Junior Warden, G. W. Spicer; Vestrymen, Messrs. Clements, Eager, Wilson, Lamb, Hoffeecker, Hopkins and Denney. Bishop Lee confirmed a number of persons as members; but the congregation was dissolved after a few years.

CHAPTER LX.

KENTON HUNDRED.

KENTON HUNDRED is in the northwestern portion of Kent County, and was carved out of Duck Creek and Little Creek Hundreds, by an act of the Legislature, passed February 3, 1869, which recited: "The said new hundred shall be called Kenton Hundred, and shall embrace all that portion of Duck Creek and Little Creek Hundreds in Kent County, as at present constituted, lying on the west side of the west line of the Delaware Railroad."

This made the bounds of the new hundred as follows: on the north by Blackbird Hundred of New Castle County and Duck Creek; on the east by the Delaware Railroad; on the south by Dover Hundred and the Fork Branch of St. Jones' Creek, and on the west by the State of Maryland.

Some of the best farming lands of the State are in the hundred, they having been highly cultivated for years. Large quantities of peaches, wheat, corn and vegetables are raised.

About 1840, Simon Spearman, who lived on the Middle Alley road, on the farm now owned by Edward Streets, shipped the first peaches for market, and the return was so profitable that a number of the farmers planted trees, until to-day three-fourths of the land is planted with peach trees. The shipments from the various railroad stations have approximated in one year as high as three hundred thousand baskets. The year 1887 was one of the poorest ever known, and fifty thousand will cover the shipment.

The Little Duck Creek runs through the centre of the hundred, and the railroad facilities are excellent,—the Delaware Railroad running down the east side, the Delaware and Maryland through the centre and about one mile of the Kent County, Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad in the northwestern section. In 1880 the population was two

thousand eight hundred and seventeen. There has been no survey since the erection of the hundred, but the area is about thirty-five thousand acres.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—The hundred early attracted the attention of the English settlers, and in the earliest records mention is made of grants of land, both from the crown and the original proprietors, to English settlers. The descendants of these old families still comprise a majority of the inhabitants. Particularly is this true of the occupiers of the land comprised in what was known as the manor of "Freith."

The manor of "Freith" was one of the many manors in Pennsylvania and outlying territories laid off for William Penn, the warrant for this tract having been issued to the Surveyor-general May 3, 1683, and the land surveyed November 10th of the same year, and was returned as containing over ten thousand acres.

The Bristol Naval Store Co-partnership Company formed in Bristol, England, in 1714, and composed of William Down, Absalom Lloyd, Charles Horford, Edward Lloyd, Caleb Lloyd, George Whitehead and Richard Cool, merchants of that town. The object of the company was to plant and cultivate hemp in the colonies, and Benjamin Shurmer, of Kent County, formerly of Bristol, was commissioned to purchase a tract of land for that purpose. He took up of this tract three thousand one hundred and twenty-five acres on a branch of Duck Creek, on a warrant granted September 22, 1714. In 1706 Walter Dulany took up a large part of this land, which was conveyed to him, and embraced old surveys lying largely in the northwest corner of Kent County and in parts of New Castle County and Maryland. "Caudley's Adventure," on a branch of the Chester River, on the New Castle and Maryland line, was a portion, and was taken up in 1727. Several tracts of this same land were warranted to Captain Richard Smith, January 18, 1696, and patented in 1710. They were called "the remains of my Lordship's Gracious Grant," "Mitchell's Park," "Mitchell's Risque," "Jones' Adventure," "Ellinor's Delight," and "Beaver Dam."

The present holders of the Dulany land are Samuel and George Beck, Patrick Hanifce, J. L. Holt, Henry Holt, Jacob Hartman, Frank Bowers and Bernard Donnelly.

South of the Dulany land is the Blackiston tract, called the "Deer Park" tract, and containing two thousand two hundred and fifty-five acres, which was granted to Benjamin Blackiston, June 14, 1733, upon payment of forty-five pounds and two shillings to Lord Baltimore. The greater part of this land remained in the possession of the Blackiston family as late as 1850, and over four hundred acres of it is now owned by Miss Ann

Blackiston, a great-granddaughter of the original proprietor. The remainder is held by Benjamin and Herman Hazel, and Thomas Mayberry.

Along the west side of this hundred Samuel Chew took up of the Manor of Freith, about five hundred acres, and become seized of about three thousand acres of other lands in the vicinity, lying partly in Queen Anne County, Maryland, and in Kent County, Del. Chew died in 1744, leaving to survive him Benjamin Tilghman, Elizabeth Tilghman, Ann (the wife of Peter Galloway) and others. By deed of gift, bearing date May 13, 1774, he conveyed three thousand two hundred and twenty acres to his son Edward. The gift included tracts known as "Forlorn Hope," "Scotten's Folly," "Forced to it," and "Just Design." Edward conveyed all his interest to Matthew, his brother, February 4, 1786, and the land remained in the Tilghman family until April 15, 1869, when it was sold at Foxwell's Hotel, Smyrna. The deeds bear date June 1, 1869, and were as follows: Henry H. Pennell, 125 acres; William Sharp, 298 acres; Franklin Griffith, 209 acres; Edward C. Coppage, 219 acres; William Hutchinson, 218 acres; and Francis H. Johnston and Matthew T. Goldborough (heirs), 868 acres.

Another portion of the Manor of Freith was a grant of one thousand and twenty-five acres to William Ellinsworth, March 21, 1680, on the southwest branch of Duck Creek, now called Little Duck Creek. This tract was called Dun-caster, and was part of what was called the Oxford and Cambridge tracts. They were conveyed to William Mitchell, and were taken up by Simon Irons. Oxford came to Thomas Green, who, December 14, 1749, sold portions to Jeremiah Register and William Sipple.

In addition to those named, the following persons own lands formerly a part of the old Manor of Freith: B. F. Goodey, John Golt, Robert H. Cummins, David J. Murphey, Peter Wilson, William Davis, Thomas Rees, William Stevens, Jr., William Stevens, Sr., Robert H. Hill, William Lea & Sons Company, Charles Ross, Wesley Stevens, Charles Doolan, John Meyers, Henry Pratt and John Pratt, John Farson, and Francis M. Burrows.

"Hillyard's Exchange" was taken up by John Hillyard in 1682, and contained four hundred and twenty-six acres, and is described as being on the south side of the west branch of Duck Creek and on Hillyard's Branch. It is near and south-east of the town of Kenton, and adjoining what was called "Wapping," "Williams Range," "Baliff Hill," and others. A part of this land was by deed of gift conveyed to Arthur Cook and Elizabeth, his wife, August 8, 1720, and to Hillyard's grandson, John Hillyard.

The Hillyard tract later came into the possession

of Philip Lewis, who also owned other large tracts, including the land on which the town of Kenton stands.

Philip Lewis began the purchase of lands May 2, 1791, then buying three hundred and sixty acres of James Hynson and sixty of Thomas Murphey; and November 8, 1791, bought one hundred and fifty-nine acres of William Dickson, which, in 1753, was part of a tract surveyed to John Faries, who, October 20, 1773, sold to William Jones, who, in turn, February 6, 1775, sold to William Dickson, Christopher Long and Samuel Jemison. These tracts extended to the Seven Hickories, an old stopping-place for teams on the road from Dover to Kenton, so called for the reason that seven large hickories stood there. In 1825 the Lewis property was divided among the sons of Philip Lewis, Jefferson, Albert G., and Phocion P. The first named is still living. The lands of Albert G. and Phocion P. were conveyed to Frederick Staake and by him conveyed to Mason Bailey, and are now in the possession of Bailey's heirs, with the exception of a small strip of one hundred acres held by Elizabeth Jones.

A tract called Brenford came in possession of James Green; who owned a large tract in Duck Creek Hundred; who sold it, August 9, 1768, to Molleston Curry. He sold two hundred and ten acres to Thomas Collins. This land is now owned by Jacob P. Dickson, William Stevens, Samuel Hutchinson, Jr., Hester A. Knowles, William Saulsbury, the heirs of Samuel Catts and others.

West of the town of Moorton are a class of people who claim that they are original Moors. At one time they owned over a thousand acres between Seven Hickories and Moorton. They claim to have settled here about 1710. In 1785 there were several families owning quite large estates, among whom were John and Israel Durham. They have always lived apart from both white and colored neighbors, and have generally intermarried, and steadily refused to attend the neighboring colored schools. In 1877, Hon. Charles Brown, of Dover, gave them ground and wood for a building near Moore's Corner, and since that time they have maintained a school there at their own expense. There are about fifteen families remaining.

The following names are of persons assessed in Kenton Hundred in 1785, and are taken from the assessment rolls of Little Creek and Duck Creek Hundreds, of that date:

Sarah Allee.	Ebenezer Blackiston.
John Allee.	Elijah Boroughs.
Aquilla Attix.	John Barnes.
Abrm. Anderson.	Benjamin Boroughs.
John Attix.	John Boroughs.
Jeremiah Boroughs.	Benj. Blackiston, Jr.
Benl. Blackistou.	Daniel Cummins, Jr.
Richard Boroughs.	James Cummins.
Edward Boroughs.	Nicholas Clarke.
James Bostick.	Wm. Cahoon, Esq.

Daniel Cummins,
 Rachael Clark.
 John Clouds.
 Wm. Clark.
 George Cummins.
 Samuel Cole.
 Charles Clark.
 Ebenezer Clark.
 Benj. Chow, Esq.
 Daniel David, Sr.
 Isaiah Derham.
 Wm. Derham.
 Joseph David.
 Joseph David, Jr.
 Hugh Durborow.
 Wm. David.
 Daniel Durham.
 James Dean.
 Patrick Downs.
 Widow Durborow.
 Whitton Durham.
 Garrett Dushane est.
 George Derham.
 John Durham.
 Henry Parsons.
 Wm. Parsons.
 John Parsons.
 Joseph Forencres.
 Robert Ganol.
 David Griffin.
 Lydia Griffin.
 Wm. Griffin.
 Eben Griffen.
 Thomas Hillard.
 Barthia Hazel.
 Matthew Hazel.
 Benjamin Hazel.
 Jacob Hurlock.
 Wm. Hutchinson.
 George Hazel.
 Wm. Hurlock.
 John Hazel.
 Ebenezer Hurlock.
 George Harris.
 Wm. Hill.
 John Hutchinson.
 Isaac Hazel.
 Joseph Howard.
 John Ham.
 John Hill.
 Bell Jones.
 Hannah Jones.
 Jacob Jones.
 Benj. Jones.
 Thomas Jones.

Dr. James Jones.
 Samuel Jones.
 Richard Keys.
 Thomas Lacount.
 Abm. Moore.
 Thom. Moore.
 Robert Moore.
 Joseph Meredith.
 Wm. Murphey.
 Peter Moore.
 Godfric Molestan.
 Michael Numbers.
 Joseph Numbers.
 James Numbers.
 Thomas Numbers.
 Joseph Nock.
 Mary Numbers.
 Wm. Numbers.
 John Numbers.
 Joseph Price.
 Allen Palmetry.
 Abm. Parana.
 Robert Palmetry.
 Hyland Pennington.
 Widow Redgester.
 Jeremiah Rees.
 Edward Rees.
 John Rees.
 John Spruance est.
 John Spruance.
 John Spearman.
 Wm. Sharp.
 Presley Spruance.
 John Starling.
 Wm. Scotten.
 James Scotten.
 John Scotten.
 Matthew Tilghman.
 Wm. Thomson.
 Abm. Thomson.
 John Thomson.
 Moses Thompson.
 Jethro Thompson.
 Robert Thomson.
 James Thomson.
 Benjamin Truax.
 Hendrick Truax.
 James Tippitt.
 Pats. Williams.
 Samuel Wilson.
 Nathaniel Wilds.
 Wm. Wallace.
 Wm. Wartenbury.
 Josiah Wallace.

it now doe and shall hereafter meet to embrace and adhere freely to all the principals and articles that are complied in a certain confession of Faith that was agreed upon and adopted by the Baptist Association that met at Philadelphia, September 25, 1742." Upon this land the church was never built. In 1749 Rev. Griffith Jones settled here and continued to preach until his death, December 4, 1757. Rev. William Davis, in 1766, came next, and continued with this branch of the Welsh Tract Church until his death, October 3, 1768. He was succeeded by Revs. David Davis, John Sutton, John Boggs, Thomas Fleeson and others. When the number of members amounted to thirty a petition to be formed into a separate church was presented to the Welsh Tract Church, and it was granted on November 24, 1781. The following persons were constituted a church: Daniel David, Rachel David, Lydia Jones, Samuel Griffin, Mary Griffin, Martha Griffin, Rachel Griffin, Mary Griffin, Jr., Elizabeth Griffin, Lydia Griffin, Lewis Williams, Ruth Williams, Rhoda Wallis, Elanor Spruance, Elizabeth Roe, Cesar Roe, Martha Meredith, Deborah Dickinson, Hugh Durborow, Martha Durborow, Mary Anderson, Rebecca McVay, Rhuhamah Parkerson, Martha Owens, Mary Thompson, Elizabeth Greedy, Moleston Curry, James Darkling, Andrew Lockhart and Mary Lynch. In the first ten years of its organization it increased from thirty to forty-seven. The regular pastors of Welsh Tract who preached here are mentioned in the article on that church.

Rev. Griffith Jones was born October 8, 1696, at Alltfawr, in the parish of Llanon and county of Carmarthen. He came to America in 1749 and settled at Duck Creek. He died December 4, 1754. Rev. William Davis was born in 1695, at Castellreth, in Glamorganshire; first came to this country in 1722, but soon returned; he came back in 1737 and settled at Vincent; thence he went to New Britain and had joint care of the church until his death; he was succeeded by the Rev. Eliphaz Dazey from July 23, 1784, to October 25, 1787, and the Revs. James Jones, John Patten and Gideon Ferrel were co-pastors.

Rev. Dr. Jas. Jones was born on the Welsh Tract, April 6, 1736, and died in 1829; his remains are interred in the old grave-yard. He was educated at Newark Academy and licensed to preach November 2, 1782. He had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, joining it at Valley Forge. On April 7, 1789, he, with the Rev. John Patten, took charge of the church. The latter was born at Cow Marsh December 15, 1752, and licensed by the church June 14, 1788. Meetings were held generally in the dwellings of James Hyatt and Evan David Hughes. The Independents had built a church which was called Mount Zion, where they worshipped part of the time, and upon

CHURCHES.—The oldest church in the hundred is the Old Duck Creek or Bryn Zion Church, about three-quarters of a mile northeast of the town of Kenton. About 1733 eight or nine families (chiefly members of Welsh Tract Church) made a settlement at Duck Creek, in Kent County, from whence the same religion spread southward to Cowmarsh and Mispillion, westward to Georgetown in Maryland and eastward to Fast Landing. Services were held by these settlers, and occasionally a minister from the Welsh Tract would preach to them.

In 1747 William Griffen conveyed to James Hyatt, William Rees, Jeremiah Rees, James Howells, David Enos and Enoch David, all of Kent County, trustees of the Baptist Society, one-half acre of land for a church, on condition "that

its going to decay the Baptists rebuilt it of brick, thirty by twenty-five feet, in 1771, when the lot was conveyed by John and Philemon Dickinson. This house still stands, and was rebuilt in 1871 and is valued at four thousand dollars. The congregation and church were incorporated July 22, 1794. The late ministers have been: Rev. Peter Meredith, for seventeen years, and died at the ripe old age of ninety-five; Rev. Thomas Barton, for ten years, and Rev. Ephriam Rittenhouse, of Hare's Corner, who has been at the church for twenty-nine years.

In the graveyard attached to the church are buried a number of old families whose descendants still reside in the hundred, the oldest stone being that of Thomas Ringgold, who died February 21, 1790. Among the others are Jacob Anderson, August 30, 1792; Armah Wilds, October 25, 1802; the family lot of the Spruances, among whom is Presley Spruance, November 28, 1837, father of United States Senator Presley Spruance.

Blackiston Chapel was erected in 1787, the land being given by Benjamin Blackiston, and is located about two and one-half miles from the cross-roads of the same name. The old church was forty by sixty feet, and was erected from designs furnished by Bishop Asbury. It was for a number of years the largest in size on the Peninsula, exceeding Barratt's Chapel. The original trustees were Benjamin Blackiston, Abraham Parsons, Luke Howard, Richard Lockwood, William Kirkley, James Hall, Thomas Wilds, James Stephenson and Richard Shaw. The Methodists in the region, which was then a forest, held meetings on the farm of Benjamin Hazel before the church was erected. The old church was moved away in 1847, and the present building erected in its place. It is much smaller than the original church, being twenty-five by thirty feet, and valued at fifteen hundred dollars. In the old graveyard there is buried Rev. John Asay, an elder in the church, who died September 11, 1855; the early Hurlocks and a number of the Stevens family, all old settlers. Some of the ministers of the church have been, John Humphrey, Daniel Lambert, Thomas Leadman, W. C. Leibbrandt, William Sumption, Thomas Hersey, J. B. Merritt, John P. Du Hamel, ——— Johns, Enoch Stubbs, Edward Newman, J. H. Adams, ——— Warner, R. J. Stevenson, T. L. Tompkinson, J. L. Houston, Samuel Thomson, Andrew Manship, T. J. Quigley and David Price.

Downs Chapel, three miles from Kenton, is the oldest Methodist Protestant church in this section, and was built upon land conveyed by James M. Downs to Lodiam E. Downs, Arwell Durborough and James E. B. Clark, trustees, December 4, 1842. The building was erected the spring of the following year. Previous to the erection of the

church, Rev. William Heritage came in the neighborhood and preached to large numbers in the woods, all that country being at that time a forest. After the church was built, Mr. Heritage was the first minister; he afterwards abandoned the ministry and became a manufacturer of patent medicines. During the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Yingling, the church was rebuilt. At present there are seventy-five members, with a building worth eight hundred dollars. The following ministers have since preached in the church: Rev. David J. Ewell, Rev. Dr. J. E. J. Ewell, Rev. Dr. A. T. Eversole, Rev. A. D. Dick, Rev. Wm. A. Crouse, Rev. Jas. M. Ellderdice, Rev. J. M. Yingling, Rev. W. J. D. Lucas, Rev. Charles M. Thomson, Rev. Benj. F. Brown, Rev. John Jackson, Rev. William Hamilton.

The Kenton M. E. Church is in the Smyrna Circuit, and was built in 1818 at the end of the town of Kenton, on the road leading to Downs Chapel. It was a frame building, twenty-four by sixty feet. The ground was donated and the building erected by Isaac Buckingham, Rev. John Durborough and James Scotten. Rev. John Durborough was a grand father of Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, and the first minister of the church. Previous to the erection of the building, services were held at James Scotten's house. The old building was abandoned in 1877, and the present substantial building was erected in that year and was dedicated September 15, 1878, by Bishop Scott. The list of preachers will be found in the article upon the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Smyrna.

Ewell's Methodist Protestant Church at Clayton was erected through the efforts of Rev. David J. Ewell, its present minister, and was dedicated December 30, 1860, by Rev. T. D. Valient, of Harford County, Md., assisted by Rev. John Roberts, of Centreville, Md. This is at present the only church in the growing town of Clayton and has a membership of fifty persons. The ministers who have supplied Downs Chapel have also been here.

SCHOOLS.—At the time of the passage of the school law, in 1829, Kenton Hundred had within its limits Schools Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9 and 10. Since that time there has been created Schools and Districts Nos. 49, 97, 212, 42 and 114.

District No. 1 is located between Districts No. 14 and No. 2, and in 1829 contained one school, between Blackiston's Cross-Roads and the M. E. Church, with twenty scholars between the ages of five and twenty years. The old log building was erected about 1800, and stood until 1854. The building then erected remained until 1886, when it was abandoned and a new building erected north of Blackiston's Cross-Roads, about two miles from the site of the old building. In 1886 there were fifty-five scholars.

The old log building used as a school for District No. 2, which is next to No. 1, was built in 1797, at the Alley Cross-Road. The school in 1829 contained twelve scholars and the district eighty-five children between the ages of five and twenty. In 1848 the old log building was replaced by a frame. Upon this being torn down in 1876 a neat structure valued at eight hundred dollars was erected. In 1886 there were forty-two scholars. One of the first teachers was John Palmetry, a staid old Friend.

District No. 8 was south of No. 1, on the Maryland line and the western part of what was formerly Little Creek Hundred. In 1829 there were seventy-five children between the ages of five and twenty years, but no school. In 1835, Jonathan Gordon and Captain Edward Attix (father of Thomas and Samuel Attix) interested themselves in having a school. Mr. Gordon donated the ground and Mr. Attix the greater part of the material and was one of its main patrons. From this fact it received the name of Attix's school-house. The building stood opposite Downs Chapel. About twenty years ago a new building was put up, which still stands one hundred yards from the old building. In 1886 there were eighty-two scholars.

Wilds' School-House was the name given to the school in District No. 9, for the reason the land upon which it was erected was given by Nathaniel Wilds, which has in its limits the town of Kenton, the building being located there. In 1829 there was a school-house a short distance below Kenton, with twenty scholars and eighty-five children between the ages of five and twenty. The old building was log and had been erected about 1800. It stood until 1839, when it was torn down and a frame building erected in its place. In 1885 the Legislature authorized the erection of a new building, the old one was abandoned and a fine brick building erected in the town of Kenton valued at three thousand dollars. In 1886 there was in it a graded school and primary with one hundred and twelve scholars.

District No. 10 is in the southeastern corner, and at the time of the passage of the school law, in 1829, was without a school building, but had seventy-five children. The land for a school building, was given by Israel Peterson, in 1835, and a building erected between Moorton and Moore's Corner. In 1860 this building was destroyed by fire, and a new one erected south of Moore's Corner, at a cost of one thousand dollars. It is still standing and in good condition. In 1886 there were thirty-five scholars.

District No. 49 is one of the new districts, and was laid out in 1846. The school building was erected in 1847, and a new building, costing six

hundred dollars, erected in 1886. In this year there were forty-five scholars.

In the extreme southern part of the hundred is District 97, erected within the last twenty years. The school built at first still stands, and had fifty scholars in 1886.

District No. 114 was erected by the Legislature, in 1835, out of District No. 1. A new building was built, out of money raised by taxation, costing eight hundred dollars, at Hazel's Corner. At the time of the annual reports there were fifty-one scholars in attendance.

The Clayton District is known as 119, and was cut out of Districts Nos. 2, 84 and 49, in 1873. The building was erected the same year at a cost of nine hundred dollars, out of funds advanced by A. L. Hudson. In 1887 an addition was built, and the school grade advanced, and another teacher employed. In 1886 there were sixty-four scholars. The new building, when completed, will make accommodations for about eighty pupils, and room for additional desks has been made to meet the increasing population of Clayton.

TOWNS.—*Clayton* is the largest town in the hundred, and is situated in the extreme north-eastern part, and is next in importance to Wilmington as a railroad centre. It is thirty-six miles from Wilmington on the main line of the Delaware Railroad. In 1854, the time of the surveying of the railroad, there was not a house in the town; all the land being owned by Richard Tibbitt. Previous to that time a little village existed about a quarter of a mile away, called Jimtown. It was a great stopping-place for years for teams on their way to Smyrna Landing to unload grain. There was a large grove, and an old character, "Aunt Hetty Johnson" by name, sold beer and cakes to the drivers. Tibbitt gave ground for a depot and sold land for building-lots, and, in 1859, a hotel and store were built; the store being kept by Thomas B. Lockwood in a building now occupied by Abel Sevil. Up to this time it was known as Smyrna Station, and in 1867 was named by the Legislature Smyrna Station, but the inhabitants wanted it to be called Clayton, and in 1860, Alexander McConaghy sent an application to the Post-Office Department for the establishment of a post-office. This was granted, and upon his recommendation it was called Clayton, and he was appointed postmaster, a position he held until February, 1866, when John S. Casperson was appointed. The State recognized the name of Clayton at the last Legislature.

It was generally supposed that Tibbitt held a fee-simple in the land, but after his death the land was claimed by a William Wartenby, of San Francisco, on the ground that Tibbitt, in default of heirs, had but a life interest, and the reversion in fee was in him. The case was carried to the

Supreme Court of the United States,—Secretary of State Bayard appearing for Wartenby, and Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, for the holders of the land. The case was decided in favor of Wartenby, and the tract of one hundred and seventy acres, embracing the entire town, was decreed as his property and that of his sister, Mrs. W. Harris, of Philadelphia. The holders had to make settlements with the new owners, and Wartenby disposed of his interest to Mrs. Harris, and gave Mr. Bayard one-fourth of the tract as a fee; they still own nearly all of Clayton. In 1867 Mrs. R. S. McConaghy started the *Clayton Herald* and ran it until her death, January, 1868, when it was sold to J. W. Spruance, and moved to Spruance City and its name changed to *Font Hill News*.

The town received a boom in 1885, when the Delaware Railroad's main office was moved there and with it I. N. Mills, the superintendent and a number of other officials and employees. April 15, 1887, the Legislature passed an act appointing Hon. James R. Williams, ex-Senator C. S. Pennewill, D. J. Cummins, George W. Whitaker and ex-State Treasurer Robert J. Reynolds to lay out the town, define its limits, and to hold an election for town commissioners. This duty they have performed and commissioners were elected. In 1887 there were sixty houses in the town, three general stores, kept by Abel Sevil, George Brockson and W. S. Reynolds, two millinery stores by E. O'Connor and Mrs. John Wright, three confectionery stores by John Casperson, Sarah A. Tims and W. H. Boggs, a wheelwright and blacksmith shop by Thomas Holliday, a lumber-yard by Hudson & Moore, J. Leinberger butcher, two hotels—the Bingham House, kept by William Whitlock, and the Hotel Stockle, by Michael Riley—and a drug store by Dr. Charles G. Harmonson. The population is about four hundred.

Kenton, the oldest town in the hundred, and situated near the centre, on the Delaware and Maryland Railroad, was first known as Lewis' Cross-Roads, afterwards as Grogstown, and by act of Legislature, in 1806, it was changed to Kenton. It was called Lewis' Cross-Roads, after Philip Lewis, who, in 1791, owned all the surrounding land, and laid out the roads in 1796.

The oldest house in the town is one now occupied by Mrs. Mary Green. It was built by Philip Lewis, and is of frame, and was moved to its present location about seventy years since. On the corner is an old brick house standing on the road, which was built shortly afterwards and used as the first general store in the town. The old hotel, still standing and known as the Kenton Hotel, was also built by him in 1809. It was occupied by William Arthur in 1811, and in 1812 by James Bayels, who run it for a number of years. Charles Hamm had it in 1843, and in the same year Thomas

L. Temple, a brother of Governor Temple, took it and ran it for a number of years; it is now in charge of Terance Carvin.

The post-office was started in 1860, and since that time the postmasters have been W. H. Taylor, John Wilds, William C. Jump, Joseph Roop, William H. Moore and W. Denny Wilds.

The town's main growth has been since the war, and the Legislature, on April 23, 1887, passed an act incorporating it into a town.

At present there are three general stores, kept by J. M. Arthurs, W. H. Moore and W. Taylor; a millinery store, two blacksmith shops and one drug store. There are sixty houses and a population of three hundred.

Blackiston's Cross-Roads was so named from the fact that when roads were laid out in 1764, running into Maryland, the land was owned by Benjamin Blackiston, and had been in the possession of the Blackiston family since 1684. At present there are twelve houses, a blacksmith shop, and a population in 1880 of fifty.

Downs' Chapel is also a cross-roads, the first building having been a store erected there by William Downs, in 1838. The chapel was built in 1842, the school-house having already been there. At present there are nine houses, two general stores and a population in 1880 of forty-five persons. The post-office was established in January, 1877, with James B. Messer, postmaster. There are two general stores, kept by Enoch S. Short and James T. Jacobs.

Brenford existed only as a railroad station until 1866, and was named after the Brenford farm, near there. On the 26th day of May, 1866, it was created a post-office, with J. P. Dickson as postmaster. He was succeeded, November 13, 1886, by L. H. Spruance. At present there are twelve houses and a population of sixty, one general store kept by L. H. Spruance, Boyer & Wallen, fruit and grain dealers, and J. G. & H. M. Farson, dealers in fruit packages.

Chesswold.—Shortly after the railroad was completed, in 1856, John S. Moore, who owned all the land upon which this town is located, opened a store in the building now occupied by James Brown, and was appointed postmaster, in which place he has been succeeded successively by J. Dawson, J. P. Jefferson, Thomas F. Moore and C. C. Boyer. From Mr. Moore the new town was called Moorton, and continued under this name until 1888. The town has improved rapidly the last few years, and now has thirty-five dwelling-houses, a population of two hundred, and the following places of business: general stores, W. L. Collins, James Brown and T. F. Moore; wheelwright, M. H. Palmatry; and Cooper Brothers, brick manufacturers and grain dealers.

MANUFACTURES.—Kenton has been devoted

almost exclusively to farming, and only up to within the past few years has there been any manufacturing interest outside of old grist-mills.

What is known as the Casperson Mill is situated on Duck Creek, about one mile and a half from Smyrna. The mill-site was condemned July 19, 1748. The mill was erected in 1760 by Samuel Griffen, and a dispute arose over the line and it was surveyed to John Griffen in 1797. In 1789 the mill, in an advertisement offering it for sale, is described as "a grist-mill in very good repair for grinding merchant work, and having to it a good dwelling-house suitable for merchant work." The mill remained in the Griffen family until 1820, and was afterwards owned by John Shellton, John Wright, Sarah A. Brown, John R. Rees, Robert Burchop, and in 1859, David S. Casperson purchased it. In that year a dispute over the line, which had been standing since John Griffen's time, arose between Casperson and a neighbor, George Buchannon, and Buchannon killed Casperson. His sons, David and James Casperson, owned it until 1882, when the present proprietor, Ezekiel Shaw, took charge. Shaw is a son-in-law of David S. Casperson.

The Murphey mill, about a mile above the Casperson mill on the same stream, was owned in 1832 by Samuel Murphey, who ran it as a grist, saw, and woolen mill, but shortly before his death changed it to a grist-mill. Samuel Murphey died in 1860, and up to 1880 the mill was run by David J. Murphey and Harry Murphey, sons of Samuel, and is still owned by David J. Murphey, and operated by Nathan Moore as a grist-mill. It has a capacity of about forty bushels a day.

The Cloak mill, situated on Little Duck Creek, about a mile and one-half from the Seven Hickories, was erected by Simon Kollock in 1790. He sold it to Ebenezer M. Cloak in 1824. Cloak died in 1867, and his son, Dr. E. M. Cloak, afterward ran the mill until his death, in 1886; since then it has been run by John Jewell.

Malcolm's mill is situated one and a quarter miles below Cloak's mill on Little Duck Creek, and is one of the oldest in the neighborhood, the site having been condemned by Thomas Alexander in 1806. It was a grist-mill for a long while, but was allowed to run down and was not used for some time. Samuel Keefner rebuilt it as a carding-mill in 1847, and connected with it a grist and saw-mill. He sold it to Samuel Daniels and it has been since that time owned by John Green, John Bell, John Logan and John Malcolm, the present owner, who conducts it as a grist-mill with a capacity of one hundred and sixty bushels a day.

The largest manufacturing enterprise in the hundred is the Delmarvia Fertilizer Company at Clayton. It was started in 1877 by A. Lee Cummins, and was purchased from him by the company

in 1883. In that year the establishment was incorporated, with John D. Burton, Thomas T. Lacey and Herman P. Hazel as incorporators. John D. Burton was elected president; Herman P. Hazel, general manager; and Thomas T. Lacey, secretary and treasurer and general superintendent. The capital stock is fifteen thousand dollars, and the capacity three thousand tons of phosphate a year.

J. B. Messick has a small phosphate factory at Kenton, which has been in operation since 1884, and has an output of one thousand tons. W. P. Wright, since 1879, has conducted a brick-kiln at Clayton, and manufactured between three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand bricks a year. John W. Graham, at Kenton, manufactures one hundred thousand bricks a year, and has been engaged in it for seven years.

Old brick-yards have existed on the farm of James Williams, near Kenton, about thirty-five years ago, but were abandoned in 1875. John T. Poor formerly had a yard in Kenton, but it has been out of use for several years. Another old yard was operated by Nathaniel Wilds, on what is now the Underwood farm, two miles from Kenton.

Being a fruit-growing country, the evaporation and canning of fruit is naturally one of the main industries. At Kenton, J. M. Arthur has a large canning establishment, built in 1882; capable of turning out two hundred and fifty thousand cans of fruit in a season. In the same town John W. Graham built, in 1882, an evaporator capable of turning out three hundred baskets a day.

Smith & Carson have a cannery with an output of thirteen hundred cans a day at Clayton, opened this year. Other evaporators are Hardcastle & Jones, opened in 1881, at Clayton, with an output of three hundred baskets a day; J. G. & H. M. Farson, built in 1882, at Brenford, an output of four hundred baskets a day; and Smith & Brown, at Moorton, built in 1881, and capable of using two hundred baskets a day.

N. T. Underwood has an evaporator which is used at several of these factories, and has increased the quality of the fruit.

William B. Bowman ran a distillery from 1862 to 1872.

SOCIETIES.—*Pillman Castle*, No. 7, *K. G. E.*, was organized at Clayton April 8, 1885, but interest failing, it ceased to exist, but was re-organized May 13, 1887, with forty-one members and the following officers: P. C., Thomas Downing; N. C., Wm. L. Gooding; V. C., Daniel Jones; Sir Herald, George Herne; Keeper of Exchequer, Charles Brown; M. of R., W. Colpitts; H. P., John Clifton; S. H., Hugh Fleming; C., Horace Wright; I. G., John P. Clifton.

Clayton Lodge, No. 10, *I. O. G. T.*, was instituted March 10, 1886, with the following officers: W. C. T., Rev. C. M. Thomson; V. T., Miss Annie

Webster; P. C. T., Charles Stevenson; W. Sec., John A. Wright; W. F. S., Miss Addie L. Williard; W. T., A. B. Mudge; Chaplain, Miss Cora Walker; Marshal, George M. Clayton; Lodge Deputy, C. E. Stevenson; O. G., Joseph Jones; I. G., Miss Minnie Williard; Asst. Sec., Miss Mattie C. Wright; Deputy Marshal, Frank Burns; R. H. S., William Webster; L. H. S., Benjamin Turner. At present there are thirty-two members, with the following officers: Chief Templar, Frank Burns; V. T., Miss Annie Williard; R. Sec., Miss Annie Webster; Fin. Sec., Mary Paul; Treas., William A. Webster; Chaplain, George M. Clayton; Marshal, Walter J. Webster; I. G., Miss Minnie Williard; O. G., Benj. Boggs.

Moorton Lodge, No. 10, I. O. G. T., was instituted March 15, 1886, with the following officers: W. C. T., C. Boggs; V. T., N. R. Simpson; Rec. Sec., M. H. Palmatry; Fin. Sec., L. Davis; Treas., S. A. Barcus; Marshal, Jefferson Cooper; G., Lizzie Bishop; Sentinel, D. M. Hardcastle; Asst. Sec., Venie Palmatry; R. H. S., Elva Palmatry; L. H. S., Hattie Bishop; and Deputy Marshal, Elva Palmatry. There are at present twenty members, with the following officers: W. C. T., Charles Trout; V. T., L. M. Davis; Rec. Sec., W. L. Davis; Fin. Sec., S. A. Barcus; Treas., P. L. Barcus, Sr.; Chaplain, F. J. Davis; Marshal, P. L. Barcus Jr.; G., Miss Laura Barcus; Sentinel, John Barcus; Asst. Sec., Archie Cudney; D. M., Miss Carrie Jones; P. C. T., Walter Leanard.

Cereal Grange, No. 36, P. of H., was organized March 12, 1886, with about fourteen members in School-house No. 8, and the following officers were elected: Master, Wm. Hutchinson; Overseer, John N. Clark; Lecturer, David S. Clark; Chaplain, John Hutton; Steward, Thomas English; Asst. Steward, W. W. Taylor; Lady Asst. Steward, Alma Taylor; Secretary, R. E. Cantwell; Pomona, Sarah Clark; Ceres, Susan Hutton; Flora, Lizzie B. Cantwell. Meetings are held in a building on the farm of David S. Clark, about one mile from Downs Chapel, every two weeks. There is a present membership of nineteen. The present officers are the same, except, Steward, John Craig; Overseer, John Hutton; Chaplain, John N. Clark; Gate-Keeper, W. H. Bull.

CHAPTER LXI.

NORTH MURDERKILL HUNDRED.¹

AN account of the original Murderkill Hundred with its divisions, will be found in the sketch of South Murderkill Hundred.

It is bounded on the north by Tanner's Branch,

otherwise Culbreth's Ditch, and by Isaac's Branch, which separate it from West and East Dover Hundreds; on the northeast and east by St. Jones' Creek, or Dover River, which separates it from East Dover Hundred; on the south by South Murderkill Hundred; and on the west by the State of Maryland. It extends from St. Jones' Creek on the east to the State of Maryland on the west, a distance of nearly fifteen miles, and is from three and a half to six miles in width in the eastern part, and from two to four and a half in width in the western part.

The settlements were first made along the streams, as in other hundreds.

About one of the first tracts of land to be taken up was a lot of one thousand and fifty acres, lying on the south or southwest side of St. Jones' Creek, and between Beaver Dam Branch and Cypress Branch, under a warrant from Sir Edmund Andros to Robert Bedwell, bearing date "ye 20 day of ye 6 month, 1679." This tract was named "Folly Neck" and adjoined "Caroon Manor" on the southeast, "The Plains" on the southwest and "Cypress Neck" on the northwest. This tract is crossed by the road leading from Canterbury through Woodley Town to the White Store Landing, which, before 1730, was known as Lowber's Landing. At the landing is a brick building, eighteen by twenty-eight feet, two stories, with cellar and attic, built by Matthew Lowber, in 1772. Every alternate brick shows a glazed end, out of which has been formed the initials of Lowber and wife, and the year of building. The landing is about three hundred yards above Barker's Landing, and has three dwellings and about ten inhabitants. This tract is also crossed by the "Lower King's Road" leading from Dover by way of Frederica to Lewes. On the east side of this road and on the north side of Beaver Dam Branch, just one-fourth mile north of Magnolia, was located a Quaker Meeting-house. The land was conveyed May 12, 1760, by Wm. Jackson to John Bowers, Benjamin Warren, Samuel Dannen, Thomas Nock and Jonathan Emerson. It consists of one acre, and is described as "part of a larger tract of land called Folly Neck," and by Beaver Dam Branch, "at the going over of the King's Road." It was known as the "Motherkill Monthly Meeting," and embraced the Motherkill and Tidbury Meetings. Meeting for worship was discontinued in 1828, and the meeting was joined to "Duck Creek" in 1838, and the name changed to "Camden Monthly Meeting." The meeting-house has long since disappeared and the ancient site is now used for a cemetery. Folly Neck is now in possession of Mrs. Mary Barnett, John Lodge, Captain Thomas Draper, Peter Massey's heirs, Samuel Wharton and Daniel P. Barnard, Jr.

North-northwest of "Folly Neck," lying on St. Jones' Creek and north of Cypress Branch, is a tract of four hundred acres, surveyed to Abraham Bratt, January 24, 1679-80. This land is crossed in its western part by the Lower King's Road from Dover

¹ Contributed by John C. Gooden.

to Frederica, and is now principally owned by Thos. Pickering and Cornelius Freer.

Southwest of Dover River (St. Jones' Creek), south of Tidbury Branch, and adjoining Abraham Bratt's purchase ("Cypress Neck"), is a tract of land called "Tidbury," which, under warrant of court of Kent, dated June 21, 1683, to Thomas Williams, of Nanticoke, called for four hundred acres. In 1684 Thomas Williams sold one hundred acres of "Tidbury" to Richard Levick, who the same year gave one hundred acres for the use of Kent County, upon which it was intended to lay out the town of Dover, near the present site of Rising Sun (Five Points). In a deed to William Coe from Thos. Williams, November 1, 1717, Tidbury was said to contain six hundred acres. April 18, 1746, it was resurveyed for John Houseman, and confirmed to him by letters patent under the hands of Thomas and Richard Penn, December 18, 1747, and said to contain four hundred and eighty acres. It was crossed on the west by the Lower King's Road, cutting off about twenty-five acres on the southwest, adjoining Ezekiel Nock's land. The tract "Tidbury" is now chiefly owned by Thomas Pickering, Charles C. Babbitt, Edward Burton, William Dyer, John C. Durborough and Thos. Han-on.

LEBANON, a thriving village, located on the tract "Tidbury," is situated on St. Jones' Creek and south of Tidbury Branch, near its junction with said creek. It is sometimes confounded with "Forest Landing," a small cluster of houses on the opposite side of Tidbury Branch, about four hundred yards farther up the creek. It is distant three and one-half miles southeast of Dover, and about two and one-quarter miles east of Camden, and has long been noted as a shipping point for grain, wood, lumber, ship-timber, staves, bark, canned and evaporated fruits. Large quantities of coal, lime, fertilizers, soft-wood lumber and general merchandise are imported to this point for the merchants of Lebanon, Camden and Rising Sun. These three places hold communication with the Atlantic seaboard States, the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, and send out large quantities of home productions. The village has long been noted for its ship-building, having turned out in recent years a three-masted schooner of eight hundred tons burden for the trade to the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. It is nothing unusual to see three or four schooners at anchor here at a time. In the last few years steamboats have plied regularly at stated times between here and Philadelphia. The place, also, at one time, laid claim to having the largest fruit-canning establishment in the United States, built by Collins, Geddes & Co., in 1869. It was destroyed by fire, was rebuilt on a smaller scale, and again destroyed by fire in 1884, since which time no canning or evaporating establishments have been carried on. There are at present two general stores, one wheelwright and blacksmith-shop. In March, 1870, a post-office was established and John W. Davis appointed postmaster, which he has been to the present time.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1858, under the pastorate of Revs. Robert W. Todd, and J. E. Bryan, of Camden Circuit, built a frame structure, 20 by 40 feet. The building committee was Thomas Pickering, Sr., Chas. Short and Jas. Green. It was dedicated July 18th, Revs. A. A. Rees, of Baltimore, Wm. C. Robinson, of Dover, and Jonathan S. Willis, of Milford, officiating. The trustees in 1886 were J. W. Clark, E. F. Wood, T. H. Hopkins, S. C. Wells, Geo. M. Scott, Wm. E. Maloney, H. C. Deputy, J. E. Durborough, W. Saxton, W. J. Spencer, D. Townsend, Elisha Johnson and James Gordon.

Diamond Lodge, No. 73, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized February 17, 1874, with thirty-five charter members. Since 1884 the order has done very little work.

RISING SUN.—One mile southwest of Lebanon, on "Tidbury," lying on both sides of the "Lower King's Road," is situated the village of "Rising Sun," which was formerly known as "Five Points," taking its name from three other roads crossing the King's Road at this point. It is located about three miles south of Dover, and one and a half miles southeast of Camden. Before the establishment of the "Farmers' Fruit Preserving Company," in 1872, "Rising Sun" was little more than a country cross-roads with a single farm-house removed about two hundred yards north of the present site of the village. The "Farmers' Fruit Preserving Company" was organized with a capital of eighteen thousand dollars in 1872. The company organized by electing James Green, president; Thos. Pickering, treasurer; Geo. H. Gildersleve, secretary; and Jacob G. Brown, general superintendent. In January, 1876, the company was reorganized and Wm. H. Ridgeway was elected president, Thos. Pickering treasurer, and Geo. A. Gildersleve secretary and general superintendent.

The company in wealth and in prosperity is one of the strongest in the State. It is now the second largest canning and evaporating establishment in the county. In 1884, by reason of the death of some of the original incorporators, it was reorganized, with the before-recited officers. The shipping points of the village are Lebanon, on St. Jones' Creek, one mile distant, and Wyoming, on the Delaware Railroad, two and a half miles distant.

There are also located at this point one wheelwright and blacksmith-shop, two general stores, and one dealer in grain, coal, lime, fertilizers, wood and lumber. In 1875 the United States government established a post-office and daily mail here, with James Anderson postmaster. In 1886 he was superseded by De Witt Freer as postmaster.

The population is about seventy-five, and the district school, which serves for both Rising Sun and Lebanon and the surrounding country, is one of the best in the county; it owes its success to the exertions of Herman Bessey, the present school superintendent of New Castle County.

North of Tidbury, lying on Wild Cat Marsh and

Cripple, and on Dover River, and bounded on the north by Isaac's Branch, were two tracts, called respectively "Great Geneva" and "Reserve," surveyed to Alexander Humphreys and John Nowell, on "ye 28 day of ye 7 m^o, 1683," under a grant from the court of Kent County, dated the 21st and 22d days of February, 1681-82. The tract "Great Geneva" extended up Tidbury Branch six hundred and sixty perches to Nowell's Branch above the crossing over the Kings Road from Dover to Frederica, and thence north-west to the edge of Camden, "E. N. E. 2 Ds. $\frac{1}{2}$ Northerly" to Dover River, near the mouth of Isaac's Branch, and contained within these bounds six hundred acres. It adjoined "Little Geneva" on the southwest, and "Brecknock" on the west, and the "Reserve" on the north. "Great Geneva" passed in time to Thos. England, who sold it to Jonathan Hunn prior to 1765.

On St. Jones' Creek, at the place called "Forest Landing," and above Lebanon, were three pieces of land granted to Robert Wilcocks, under a resurvey of June 30, 1748, and sold to Jonathan Hunn, November 12, 1761. The mansion of Wilcocks is laid down on the survey as being a short distance above the mouth of Tidbury Branch, and the land lay to the east of the tract "Great Geneva," which at the time of survey was in the possession of Jonathan Hunn, who had purchased it from Col. John Vining, and at that time was called "Reserve." This land came to his sons Jonathan and Nathaniel, and to their descendants Ezekiel Hunn and others, who still own part of the original tract. Nathaniel and Jonathan Hunn, January 21, 1793, presented a petition to the General Assembly to be authorized to erect a bridge over Tidbury Branch, where the Lower Road crosses the same, and that a small quantity of cripple and low ground on the branch may be condemned to enable them to erect a mill and forge.

June 7, 1793, a bill entitled an act to enable Nathaniel and Jonathan Hunn to erect a forge and saw-mill at the Forest Landing, near the mouth of Tidbury Branch, was passed, and the land condemned June 13, 1793.¹

In 1818, in the division of Daniel Mifflin's real estate, this mill-seat is spoken of as "Hunn's Mill-Pond gone down."

"Great Geneva" is now in possession of Ezekiel Hunn, Samuel Howell Mifflin, Webster D. Learned, Daniel L. McBride, Simeon Blood, Thos. C. Roe, Edgar H. Bancroft, John Dager and others. At the western extremity of this tract is located "The Odd Fellows' Cemetery, of Kent County, near Camden, Delaware." The land, comprising nine acres and twenty square perches, was bought September 25, 1872, and incorporated by act of that General Assembly March 28, 1873.

The tract "Reserve," touching Dover River near the mouth of Isaac's Branch, and resting upon the south side of said Branch, adjoining "Brecknock" on

the west, and separated from "Great Geneva" by their common boundary-line, starting at Dover River, near the mouth of Isaac's Branch, and continuing six hundred and sixteen perches southwest to the edge of the town of Camden, was taken up by John Nowell, and contained four hundred acres. The Reserve is now chiefly owned by Samuel H. Mifflin, of Camden, John Dager and by his son, Henry M. Dager.

Westward of the "Reserve" and "Great Geneva" lies the tract "Brecknock," taken up by Alexander Humphreys, by virtue of a warrant, dated the 17th day of the Ninth Month, 1680, containing six hundred acres. It lay on Isaac's Branch, and extended up it six hundred and eighty perches (a little more than two miles), to "Betty Smith's Branch," which separates Dundee and Brecknock. In 1734 John Bowers, of Bowers' Beach, bought one hundred acres of Brecknock, and at a later date four hundred and thirty-six acres came into the possession of Colonel John Vining, whose executors, January 17, 1780, sold to Warner Mifflin, who, February 13, 1783, sold one hundred and twelve acres to his brother, Daniel Mifflin. Warner Mifflin also sold to John Edmonson seventy-four acres, and to Thomas Edmonson two hundred and forty-nine acres in 1786.

CAMDEN.—Daniel Mifflin (the son of Daniel, of Accomac County, Va.), the grandfather of Samuel H. Mifflin, now of Camden, seems to have settled upon his tract of one hundred and twelve acres about the time he purchased. At that time two roads crossed on the tract, at the junction of which Daniel Mifflin built a tavern, now standing, and a storehouse. To the cross-roads he gave the name of "Piccadilly," which name it did not hold a long time, but became known as "Mifflin's Cross-Roads."

Some time between 1783 and 1787, Mifflin laid the land out in building lots. In 1783 he sold to James and Jabez Jenkins nearly eleven acres, including dwelling-houses and a large frame shop. On March 5, 1785, he sold to Nimrod Maxwell six acres. On February 8, 1780, Edwin Cole bought a lot and built a brick house in the forks of the road, which later was occupied by Samuel Williams, a hatter, and sold August 15, 1787, to Peter Lowber, tanner. In 1787 he sold the following lots: to Peter Lowber, nearly six acres, August 15th; to James Millis, nearly two acres, November 28th; to James McClyment, ten acres, November 27th; to Henry Ennals, three-fourths acre, July 23, 1788.

In one deed in 1786 one parcel is described as being "near unto the village now called Piccadilly, but more commonly called and known by the name of Mifflin's Cross-Roads."

In another deed, in 1788, a lot is described as being "at the Cross-Roads called Piccadilly, below Dover." The first mention we meet with of the name of "Camden" occurs in a deed from George Truitt and wife to Zadock Truitt, dated December 11, 1788. In that deed the property is described as being in the

¹ The forge was not built.

"Village some time heretofore called Mifflin's Cross-Roads (*alias* Piccadilly), but now called and known by the name of Camden."

Camden, a long time previous to the opening of the Delaware Railroad in 1856, was a place of considerable mercantile and commercial importance.

In 1850, and a long time previous, vast quantities of cord-wood, staves, black oak and Spanish oak bark and grain were bought by the merchants and shipped from the "Forest Landing" and Lebanon to Philadelphia and New York.

In 1850 there were James Lord, Edward Lord, Garrett Luff, James Green and Thomas and Daniel Mifflin engaged in the mercantile business, who bought the products of the forest and the field and paid their owners in cash and goods. But with the advent of the railroad in 1856 all this changed. The people, who had before hauled their products ten, fifteen and even twenty miles to find a market, now found a market at their very doors. In those days there were two hotels. The hotels were mainly indebted to the old stage line between Lewes and New Castle, and the stage line to Dona Landing and to Short's Landing, in connection with steamboats to Philadelphia.

There is now one hotel, three general stores, four groceries, one cannery, one saw-mill, one lumber-yard, one boot and shoe store, two drug stores, two butchers, two undertakers, two flour and feed stores, one stove and tin-ware store, three physicians and one real estate conveyancer.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church at Camden was built in 1796. On July 27th of that year, Daniel Lowber deeded one-half acre of land to Elijah Barratt, Wm. Bostick, Thos. Purnell, Peter Lowber and Benjamin Brady, trustees, for the people called Methodists in and about the village of Camden, on the road from Dover to Canterbury. On April 24, 1813, Benjamin Brady, Thos. Paine, and George Temple deeded to the trustees of Whatcoat Chapel, Camden, adjoining their lot, on which a preaching-house is erected, one-half acre more. The land on which the church stood was also used for a burial-place, where many people are still interred.

The church edifice, about eighteen by thirty feet, was used for a place of worship down to 1857, when it was abandoned and pulled down, and the congregation took possession of their new and more commodious brick structure farther up town, which had been built at a cost of seven thousand dollars, and was dedicated July 26, 1857.

The Camden church was supplied with ministers from the Dover Circuit until 1835, when it was formed into a separate circuit. The ministers who served the circuit in 1835-36 were John Henry, Thomas J. Quigley, John Henry and W. C. Thomas.

In 1857 the circuit comprised Camden, Bethbrier, Canterbury, Magnolia, St. Jones, Gum Swamp and Leipsic. It has now been reduced to but two charges.

Robert W. Todd	1857-58	— Smith	1870
J. E. Smith	1857-58	J. O. Sypherl	1870
J. E. Bryan	1857-58	J. E. Bryan	1871
James Flannery	1859	J. E. Willey	1871
T. E. Skinner	1859	J. E. Bryan	1872
James Flannery	1860	William Raughley	1872
— Bell	1860	E. G. Irwin	1873
J. L. Houston	1861	A. M. Green	1873
N. B. Durrell	1861	E. G. Irwin	1874
J. L. Houston	1862	T. E. Terry	1874
J. D. Ayers	1862	E. G. Irwin	1875
J. R. Merrill	1863	— McMichael	1875
W. T. Tull	1863	H. H. Bodine	1876
J. R. Merrill	1864	William T. Talbot	1877
— Jump	1864	Charles Hill	1877
James W. Hammersley	1865	William T. Talbot	1878
J. B. Merritt	1865	E. L. Hubbard	1878
James W. Hammersley	1866	Henry S. Thomson	1879
John Downham	1866	E. C. Adkins	1879
S. T. Gardner	1867	James Robinson	1879
G. W. Schreck	1867	James Robinson	1880
J. O. Sypherl	1868	L. E. Andrew	1880
G. W. Schreck	1868	James Robinson	1881
J. O. Sypherl	1869	James A. Brindle	1882-83-84
James Conner	1869	E. H. Hynson	1885-86-87
J. Wilson	1870		

The trustees of the church at present are Frisby Clark, A. K. Boggs, J. M. Richards, Amos P. Hinsley, G. H. Gildersleeve, Dr. E. W. Cooper and E. A. Shilling.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized July 17, 1868. Daniel P. Barnard, Jr., was elected senior warden, and Philo H. Kent, junior warden. John G. Graham, James Lord, Dr. George G. Harmon, Dr. John W. Sharp, Alanson A. Lawrence, Samuel B. Wales and John Antrim were elected vestrymen. The congregation has built no church, but hold their services in Sarde's Hall, and are attached to Christ's Church, Dover.

In 1881 the Baptists (new school) built a meeting-house under the auspices and liberality of the late George Parris, of Dover. The structure is a neat wooden building.

Camden and the surrounding country is peculiarly a Quaker settlement. Here the Mifflins, the Hunns, the Nocks, the Jenkinses, the Lowbers, the Dolbys, the Howells, and many other families, settled and took up the land, much of which is still in the possession of their descendants. Much of the religious history of the Quakers centres in and near the town of Camden, which has ultimately absorbed the other societies of the Friends in this county. The first notice we have of them is from an abstract of the minutes of their meeting at Duck Creek:

"The Tenth Month 19th, 1705. This day was held the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Duck Creek; it being the first Monthly Meeting, by approbation and order of the Quarterly Meeting of the people called Quakers, at Chester, for the establishing and keeping up the good order of Truth." The Friends of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting held a Monthly Meeting at the house of Widow Needham, at Murderkill Creek, the 18th of Sixth Month, 1712, at which time Robert Porter was appointed overseer of the Weekly Meetings of Murder Creek.

A record of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting, under

date of 17th of Fourth Month, 1728, contains the following: "Friends of Murderkill request that they may have a Preparative Meeting, to be every fourth day next before the Monthly Meeting, which this meeting approves of."

The time of erection of a meeting-house on the site of the old burial-place on the road from Dover to Magnolia is not known. A deed for the land was made by William Jackson, May 12, 1760, to John Bower, Benjamin Warren, Samuel Dunnen, Thomas Nock and Jonathan Emerson, and was "part of a larger tract of land called 'Folly Neck.'" It comprised one acre "by the Branch at the going over of the King's Road." That a meeting-house was erected there, and was burned in 1760, the record fully discloses.

At a Monthly Meeting of Duck Creek, 22d of First Month, 1759, "Ezekiel Nock requests for himself and several other families about Tidbury to have liberty to hold a meeting for worship on the first and week days, during the winter season at house," which was granted.

At a Monthly Meeting of Duck Creek, 26th of Fourth Month, 1760, it was reported that "the meeting-house of Murderkill was lately burned." The Friends in the vicinity of Tidbury, who had privilege of meeting the year before, at this meeting brought forward a claim "that the members being few, some of them inclined to have a house built that might accommodate them and their friends settled about Tidbury, who lye remote from any meeting, with which this meeting concur." While the action of this meeting appears in favor of Tidbury, a committee appointed to examine the matter appears to have decided in favor of the old site, as a brick meeting-house was built upon it and used until about 1844, when, being much dilapidated, it was sold to Henry McIlvain, who tore it down, since which time the place has remained as an old burial-place.

The "Camden Friends' Meeting" was the last to be established in Kent County, and is at present the only one in active operation. This Meeting has absorbed all the others, and the old records from 1705 to the present time are in possession of Samuel Howell Mifflin. In 1805 or 1806 the Society of Friends determined to erect a building for school and meeting-house purposes, and circulated a petition to that effect.

In the deed of conveyance occurs the following recitations:

"Whereas, a number of persons members of the Society of the people called Quakers, for a considerable time past have had in prospect the erection of a Building to be occupied as a School-house and as a meeting-house for the members of that Society; for which purpose a subscription paper hath been circulated, and the following-named persons, members of the Society aforesaid, did subscribe; and have engaged to pay the several sums to their names affixed, viz, Daniel Mifflin, Jonathan Hunn, Samuel Howell, Jabez Jenkins, William Dolby, Thomas Jenkins, Thomas Berry, Warner Mifflin, Elias Jarrel, Joseph G. Rowland, Daniel Mifflin, Junr., Samuel Edmondson, Samuel Mifflin, Henry M. Goswin, Thomas Nock, Jonathan Jenkins, John Dolby, Oliver Nock, Sarah Russell, Hannah Abston, Sarah Mifflin and Ann Hunn, Junr., now Mifflin. And whereas the above-named persons have appointed Samuel Howell, Warner Mifflin and Joseph G. Rowland, as

Trustees in their behalf to take and receive a Deed or Deeds for a Lot of ground in or adjoining the Village of Camden given by Jonathan Hunn, for the uses above mentioned conformable to the conditions hereinafter specified."

In pursuance of the foregoing recitations Jonathan Hunn and Patience, his wife, July 6, 1806 [Book I, 2, 348], conveyed and confirmed "unto the said Samuel Howell, Warner Mifflin and Joseph G. Rowland, as Trustees as aforesaid (upon this express condition, that they, the contributors, and their heirs, are to possess a right in said Lott and Building in proportion to their Contributions so long as they retain a right of Membership amongst Friends, otherwise called Quakers, and no longer), All that Lott or piece of ground situate, lyeing and being in or near the Village of Camden, on the Main Road leading from said Village to the Poor-House."

In 1828 the Motherkill Monthly Meeting was united to Duck Creek, and in 1830 the Monthly Meetings of Duck Creek and Motherkill were united under the name of "Camden Monthly Meeting," and held alternately at Camden and Little Creek, the latter of which was organized in 1810, and but recently abandoned. Camden Monthly Meeting is the only Quaker organization now existing in the county, and at present numbers about fifty persons.

"The Union Academy," a brick structure about twenty by forty feet, was organized in 1815. On the 20th of June, of that year, Samuel Newbold deeded fifty-three square perches of land, "adjoining to the Methodist meeting-house lot," to Dr. James Fisher and Samuel Edmondson in trust for the purposes therein named. On the 13th of January, 1816, the academy was incorporated by act of General Assembly, with Samuel Edmondson, Nathaniel Coombe, Henry Molleston, James Fisher, Joseph G. Rowland, Samuel Mifflin, Thomas Latchem, Thomas Coursey and Cornelius Battell as trustees. This institution for a long time was one of the most successful in the State. There the young people of Camden and the adjacent hundreds received a classical and academical education at the hands of some of the best instructors in the United States. It continued in successful operation down to the year 1857. About that time the public district school-house was burned, and the commissioners rented the old academy building, which they still occupy, and now own. On the 7th of March, 1885, the trustees of "The Camden Union Academy," viz: Edward Lord, Dr. John W. Sharp, John G. Graham, William H. Sarde, Andrew K. Baggs, Frisby B. Clarke, William B. Clarke, Jonathan H. Lowber and Alexander Jackson, Jr., conveyed the right and title of said trustees in said academy to "United School Districts Nos. 22 and 99," and it is now the public property of the State for school purposes.

Camden, during the recent Civil War, raised a company of seventy-eight men which were mustered into service at Wilmington, May 4, 1861, with James Green captain, and Enoch J. Smithers and Samuel Simpson first and second lieutenants, respectively.

Amity Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Camden, June 6, 1849. It held its meetings in a rented building on Main Street the first year. The next year, 1850, it built an elegant hall on Commerce Street, where it has since been domiciled. The lower floor is used as merchants' stores, and the upper rooms are used by the Odd Fellows and by "Fruitland Grange," of the Patrons of Husbandry. The Odd Fellows were incorporated by the General Assembly.

In connection with their order they purchased and laid out one of the most eligible and beautifully located cemeteries in the county, just east of Camden, on the road to Magnolia, which is described in the tract of land "Great Geneva."

At one time there was a flourishing lodge of Good Templars, which is now superseded by the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," and their auxiliary societies, the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, and by the juvenile branch, all of which are in good working order.

Fruit-canning commenced at Camden in 1856, under the auspices of George M. Stetson and William Ellison. They were very extensively engaged in the business and carried a heavy stock. In 1884 their extensive buildings, which had been enlarged from year to year to meet the exigencies of their growing business, were destroyed by fire. In the conflagration Stetson & Ellison lost their cannery, Ellison also his dwelling, and Charles W. Lord his hardware establishment, their several losses aggregating from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. Stetson & Ellison, nothing daunted by their loss, the next year erected a still larger and more commodious building, on a more eligible site, and entered upon their career with still greater energy and activity.

The only other serious fire occurred here July 9, 1876, in which the drug-store of Dr. George G. Harmon, the general store of John W. Stevens, the grocery of Daniel L. McBride, and the double building owned by Mrs. Richard Ward were destroyed,—the loss aggregating about \$10,000. This fire was the work of incendiaries.

There is also an old church here, built about 1853 by the colored people belonging to the old side Methodist Episcopal Church. About 1863 a division took place between the colored people of this church, but the schismatics being in the minority, they allied themselves with the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which has its own colored bishops, and built a meeting house near "Green's Mill," which they named the "Star of the East," and use for both church and school-house. There is also another colored school here which was instituted under the patronage of the Freedman's Bureau, and which continues in successful operation nearly the whole year. There is also another colored people's church here, built in 1883, called "St. James' Chapel," belonging to the colored Methodist Episcopal Church (South). Brecknock is now divided into many small lots. The largest divisions are those in the possession of John W. Stevens, Camden Union

Camp-Meeting Association, and the heirs of Thomas H. Howell. Brecknock is the name of one of the shires of Wales, and was evidently imported by Humphreys and bestowed on this tract.

The town of Camden was incorporated by an act of Legislature passed February 16, 1752. By the act it was provided that a town-meeting should be held on the first Monday in March next, for the election of three resident freehold commissioners, and that a plot and survey of the town should be made and recorded in the recorder's office in Dover. It was again reincorporated March 4, 1869. The charter was again renewed and amended at the 1888 session of the General Assembly. The town officers since 1852 have been, viz.

Clerks.		C. W. Lord.....1882-86	
Jabez Jenkins.....1852		Thomas Simpson.....1887	
Treasurers.		Commissioners.	
Ezekiel Jenkins.....1853		Benj. B. Townsend.....1852	
Thomas Simpson.....1854-57		Edward Lord.....1852	
Nathaniel Tucker.....1858-59		H. Jenkins.....1852	
E. B. Register.....1860-61		Benj. B. Townsend.....1853	
A. Jackson, Jr.....1862-65		Edward Lord.....1853	
A. Dudley.....1866		Alex. Jackson.....1853	
Thomas Simpson.....1867		William H. Lockwood.....1854	
W. S. Prouse.....1868		Garrett Luff.....1854	
James Lord.....1869-71		Jabez Jenkins.....1854	
W. H. Sarde.....1872		John Loudon.....1855	
Albert Dudley.....1873-74		Daniel S. McBride.....1855	
William B. Nock.....1875-87		William K. Lockwood.....1855	
Collectors.		David H. Stayton.....1856	
Thomas Simpson.....1852		William H. McBride.....1856	
Garrett Luff.....1853		Benj. B. Townsend.....1856	
Edward Lord.....1854-57		William K. Lockwood.....1857	
William S. Prouse.....1858-65		William H. McBride.....1857	
John G. Graham.....1866		James Hawkins.....1857	
John Reynolds.....1867		William B. Clark.....1858	
J. W. Stevens.....1868		Thomas Martindale.....1858	
John G. Graham.....1869		James Hawkins.....1859	
Alexander Jackson, Jr.....1870-83		Daniel McBride.....1859	
C. W. Smith.....1884-87		Thomas W. Haigrove.....1859	
		William H. McBride.....1859	
		James Hawkins.....1860	
		John Reynolds.....1860	
		Robert Sarde, Sr.....1860	
		Robert D. Simmons.....1861	
		John Reynolds.....1861	
		Robert Sarde, Sr.....1861	
		John P. Conwell.....1862	
		Henry Clark.....1862	
		Alex. Jackson, Jr.....1862	
		Thomas P. Nock.....1863	
		W. H. McBride.....1863	
		Alex. Jackson, Jr.....1863	
		Daniel L. McBride.....1864	
		Avery Draper.....1864	
		John W. Stevens.....1864	
		William Lewis.....1865	
		Matthias Jerman.....1865	
		Solomon Townsend.....1865	
		Eljah B. Register.....1866	
		John Woodale.....1866	
		Alex. Jackson, Jr.....1866	
		Avery Draper.....1867	
		Jonathan Carrow.....1867	
		William H. McBride.....1867	
		Daniel L. McBride.....1868	
		Solomon Townsend.....1868	
		David J. Richards.....1868	
		Daniel L. McBride.....1869	
		Matthias Jerman.....1869	
		David J. Richards.....1869	

In 1869 commissioners were elected under the new act of incorporation for three, two and one years, respectively,—

John Woodale	1869	Dr. G. G. Harmon.....	1876
Edward Lord	1869	Charles G. Temple.....	1876
Matthias Jerman.....	1869	Charles G. Temple.....	1877
Matthias Jerman.....	1870	Daniel L. McBride.....	1878
William Slay.....	1871	James W. Catta.....	1879
Edward Lord.....	1871	Stephen Postles.....	1880
William K. Evans.....	1872	George Knight.....	1881
John Woodale.....	1872	W. Ellison.....	1882
Matthias Jerman.....	1873	Stephen Postles.....	1883
Dr. George G. Harmon.....	1874	C. A. Jackson.....	1884
William L. Caulk.....	1875	Thomas W. Hargrave.....	1885
Stephen Postles.....	1875	C. W. Lord.....	1886
William L. Carter.....	1875	William Ellison.....	1886

Under the act of 1887 five commissioners were fixed for the town, and E. O. Raymond and I. H. Hinsley were elected for three years, W. R. Postles and D. L. McBride for two years, and E. A. Shilling for one year.

On "Brecknock" is located "Hanson's grist-mill," which was deeded by James Clayton and wife to Thomas Hanson and Joshua Gregg, millers, January 31, 1761, for the purpose of building thereon a grist-mill. June 12, 1766, Gregg deeded his title in the same to Thomas Hanson, in whose possession it continued until his death, which occurred in 1783. In his will, proven June 3, 1783, he devised to his son-in-law, Samuel Howell, his mansion, plantation, mill, etc., and the use of two hundred acres, purchased of Joseph Rogers, during his natural life. The mill property is still in the possession of his descendants, the Howells.

Upon this tract is located, on the southeast side of the public road from Camden to Dover, and lying upon Isaac's Branch. "The Camden Union Camp-ground for the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Delaware and Philadelphia," incorporated by act of the General Assembly, February 3, 1859, and re-incorporated February 19, 1879. This camp-meeting ground consists of one of the most beautiful groves of forest trees on the Peninsula, and possesses numerous springs of purest water of unfailing flow. Here the people from different parts of the State and from Maryland assemble together for ten days in the hottest weather of summer, living in board tents and receiving their friends from abroad. On Sundays, from the influx of the surrounding country and of strangers from abroad, the numbers on the ground often reach ten thousand persons.

"Dundee" is a tract of nine hundred acres taken up by James Wells, for whom it was surveyed December 24, 1680. It adjoins Brecknock and "Little Geneva." In 1771, Richard Jackson was the owner of one hundred and fifty acres. In 1783 the greater part of this tract was in possession of the heirs of James Gardner. In 1887, two hundred and nine acres of this tract is in possession of the heirs of the Rev. Ignatius T. Cooper. Other parts are owned by Thomas Saxton, Thomas Downham, the heirs of Walker Mifflin, the heirs of Thomas L. Madden, by

Philo A. Kent, Abram N. Brown, Thomas Jackson and others.

WYOMING.—On this tract is located the thriving village of Wyoming, which dates its existence from the 1st of June, 1856, when the Delaware Railroad and Adams Express Company opened their respective offices for business, and appointed John T. Jakes their agent. At the time of Mr. Jakes' taking possession of those offices there were two dwelling-houses which were occupied by the owner of the grist-mill located on the opposite side of the stream (Isaac's Branch) in East Dover Hundred, and by his miller. In the same year Wm. P. Lindall built a store-house, and entered upon the mercantile business, but in the year following he sold out to John T. Jakes, who has continued the business down to the present date.

John T. Jakes, merchant at Wyoming, Kent County, Delaware, was born November 28, 1833, near Pearson's Corner, Kent County. He is of French Huguenot descent, the name originally being Jacques. His first American ancestor was Henry Jacques, who emigrated from France and went to Virginia and settled. Thomas W. Jakes, his father, married Nancy, daughter of William Anderson, a farmer of Kent County. At the time of this marriage she was the widow of Robert Hargadine, who at his death left two children,—William A. now of the firm of Hargadine, McKittrick & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in dry goods in St. Louis, Mo., where he emigrated before he was of age, in the year 1842 (he has been eminently successful and amassed a large fortune, and is one of the leading men of that city); and Julia Ann, widow of Hon. Robert B. Wright, of Kent County, who served one term in the Legislature of the State. Mrs. Jakes was a noble Christian woman. She died July 17, 1863, aged sixty-nine. Thomas W. Jakes, her husband, lived to the ripe old age of eighty-six years, and died March 3, 1885. He was a man of sound judgment, sterling integrity and noted for his honor and excellent character, was never sued for debt during his life, and never sued any person on his own account. John T. Jakes, their only child, and the subject of this sketch, obtained his education at the common free schools in the vicinity of his early home; at the age of seventeen he was taken from school and entered the store of Luff & Green at Camden, Delaware, as clerk in December, 1849, and continued with the firm until they closed business, when he went into the general mercantile business in the town of Camden with Wm. S. Prouse, under the firm-name of Prouse & Jakes, and continued for two years. In 1856 he was appointed agent for the Delaware Railroad Company at then *West Camden* (now Wyoming), and for eleven years performed the duties of that position with great acceptability to the company and public, until he resigned in favor of N. B. Buckmaster, the present agent. In 1857 he embarked again in the mercantile business at his present stand, which is the second house built in the village of Wyoming after the railroad was laid, since which time his busi-



John C. Smith



ness has steadily increased, having now an extensive and lucrative business. He was one of the pioneers of the new town, and assisted greatly in building it up. He was the leading man to organize a Sunday-school in the village, and was the leading man in building and having the first Methodist Episcopal Church Society organized there. He was also greatly instrumental in securing the establishment of a post-office, and became its first postmaster, appointed January 6, 1866, and held the office continuously until August 10, 1885, a term of nineteen and a half years. He was appointed agent of Adams Express Company when the office was established at Wyoming in 1857, and still holds that position. Mr. Jakes was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Dover, Delaware, was chosen a member of the first board of directors in March, 1866, and has since held that position until the present, and meets with the board every Thursday. In 1869 he became connected with the Surrey Land and Lumber Association, of Surrey County, Va., was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, and spent considerable time and means during the succeeding two years in looking after his interests in that State, having opened a large store and blacksmith shop at Spring Grove, on one of the tracts.

His father accompanied him to Virginia, and while there was appointed postmaster, and served two years as president judge of the Magistrate's Court of that county, and until his return to Delaware.

In 1868, Mr. Jakes was elected Grand Secretary of the State of Delaware by the Independent Order of Good Templars, which he filled with honor to himself and the society. In 1870 he and his wife were elected Grand Representatives to represent the Grand Lodge of North America of that order at its session, held in St. Louis, Mo., of that year, and were present.

He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1854, and has filled all the offices in the subordinate lodge in which he was initiated—Amity, No. 20, located in Camden, Delaware—and has filled most of the offices in the Grand Lodge of the State, except the chair of Grand Master. In 1879 he was elected Grand Representative of the State to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and represented the State for four consecutive years—at Baltimore, first; the second year (1880) at Toronto, Canada, where he was placed upon the committee to revise the revision of the new ritual adopted at that place and the name changed to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; in 1881 at Cincinnati, and in 1882 at Baltimore. He was also present at the session held in Providence, R. I., in 1883, and at Minneapolis, in 1884, he was appointed Grand Marshal by the Grand Sire-elect Hon. Judge Garey, of Baltimore, Maryland, and at the next annual session, held in Baltimore he served in his official capacity at the cornerstone laying and unveiling of the Ridgley Monument in that city in 1885. He also filled his place at the annual session held in Boston in 1886, and in 1887 he was present at the session held in Denver, Colo-

rado, and was appointed Assistant Grand Messenger to the Grand Body. In 1878 he was made a life director of the American Bible Society and has been treasurer of the Kent County Bible Society since 1872. He was elected treasurer of his lodge (I. O. O. F.) in Camden, Delaware, January 1, 1875, which position he still holds; was also elected treasurer of Dover Encampment, No. 5, located at and meeting in the same hall; was also elected receiver or treasurer of Kent Lodge, No. 8, A. O. U. W., January 1, 1884, located at Wyoming, Delaware. He connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1867, since which time he has been one of its trustees and has been continued in an official capacity since its dedication in 1865, and of which his wife is a member and a hard worker for the interests of the church, being at the head of several of the societies belonging thereto. In politics Mr. Jakes is and always has been an ardent Republican and a constant and devoted advocate of the principles of that party, as well as that of the Temperance Reform movement. He was one of the few in Kent County who voted for Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860, and earnestly favored the prosecution of the war. He is also an honorary member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of his town, and has been since its organization. At the election of President Hayes the family represented three generations, his father, himself and his two sons all voting. On the 14th day of February, 1854, Mr. Jakes was married to Mary B. Townsend, daughter of Benjamin B. Townsend, of Camden, Delaware. Their eldest son, William Hargadine Jakes, was admitted to partnership with his father in 1879 in the general mercantile business, and doing business as Jakes & Son. He was married to Mollie E. Jackson, daughter of Thomas Jackson, a farmer near Wyoming, Delaware. They have one son, named John T., who was nursed by and knew each of his great-grandfathers before their deaths. Dr. C. Russell Jakes, the second son, is a graduate of Delaware College and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a regular allopathic course and is practicing his profession successfully. He was married to Miss Laura Ferris, of New Castle County, in December, 1884, and in August following she died, only living eight and a half months. Maggie T. Jakes, the only daughter, is a graduate of Wyoming Institute and has since been a successful teacher until the close of school in December, 1887, when she resigned. Thomas W. Jakes, the youngest son, is at home clerking in the store of his father and brother, at Wyoming.

In 1860 the village, which had been partially laid out by Dr. Isaac Jump, of Dover, was quite a respectable village. It is located three miles southwest of Dover, and one mile west of Camden, and is bisected by the Delaware railroad.

The village of Wyoming was known by the name of "West Camden" from its inception down to the year 1865, and sometimes as "Camden Station," on

account of its being located for the convenience of the people of Camden and the surrounding country.

Some time in 1865 the Rev. John J. Pierce, of the Wyoming Valley, Pa., came to "West Camden" and purchased the land from Dr. Isaac Jump and others, and laid it out in building lots. Through the exertions of Messrs. Pierce, Jakes and others, the village received quite a boom in the way of building, and many persons from the Wyoming Valley, and from North Murderkill and West Dover Hundreds, flocked to West Camden, and engaged in business. During the same year a meeting of the leading and most enterprising of the citizens was called to take into consideration the propriety of severing all connection or identity with the town of Camden, and out of complaisance to Mr. Pierce, they agreed that it should be called "Wyoming," after his native valley on the North Branch of the Susquehanna. During the same year, in the midst of the peach season, John T. Jakes started a subscription list for the purpose of putting up a temporary building to be used for a Sunday-school, which had not progressed far before the movement developed into a church. Out of the moneys collected was built a plank church, but before its dedication the Rev. Mr. Hamersley, of Camden Circuit, organized the board of trustees to receive the edifice in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Upon the perfecting of this board of trustees they issued the following notice:

"DEDICATION.

"THE M. E. PLANK CHURCH, OF WEST CAMDEN,

"Located at Camden Station, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday, the 12th inst.

"Rev. Andrew Mauship, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. J. Pearce, late of Wyoming Conference; Rev. Colclazer, of Philadelphia Conference; Rev. A. D. Davis, of Erie Conference, will officiate. Services to commence at 10 o'clock a.m., and continue at 3 and 7 o'clock p.m.

"All are invited to attend, by the

"PASTOR & TRUSTEES.

"Nov. 3, 1865."

Present board of trustees: John T. Jakes, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Downham, John Leager, Samuel Conner, Wm. B. Wheatley, Wm. C. Longfellow, Wm. A. Lewis, Geo. M. Crossmore. Officers: Samuel Conner, president of board; Thomas Dorenham, secretary; Thomas Jackson, treasurer.

This plank church answered all the purposes of a church and Sunday-school for the people of Wyoming till it became dilapidated, and necessitated the building of a new one. In 1883 the new structure was begun, and dedicated in September of the same year. In 1885, a parsonage for Wyoming Circuit—comprising the Wyoming, the Willow Grove, the Union, near Hazletville, and Asbury near Pearson's Corner was finished late in the fall.

The list of pastors from the time of organization to the present is here given:

Rev. J. J. Pearce.....	for the balance of the year 1865
Rev. A. D. Davis.....	1866 and 1867
Rev. John B. Mann.....	1868
Rev. J. L. Tompkinson.....	1869 and 1870
Rev. George S. Conaway.....	1871 and 1872
Rev. Jos. Dare.....	1873 and 1874
Rev. D. W. C. McIntire.....	1875, 1876 and 1877

Rev. W. W. Redman.....	1878
Rev. A. W. Leightbourne.....	1879
Rev. S. L. Pilchard.....	1880 and 1881
Rev. A. T. Melvin.....	1882 and 1883
Rev. Wm. M. Warner.....	1884, 1885 and 1886
Rev. Wm. M. Green (the present pastor).....	1887

Some time in the year 1868 a collegiate institute was organized here, under the name of "Wyoming College," and incorporated by the Delaware Legislature, February 16, 1869, with a full corps of college professors, with power to confer all the degrees incidental to a regular collegiate course in learning. The seminary was dedicated April 14, 1868, by Rev. A. Wallace.

The numerous Baptists settled in and around Wyoming, having no place of worship nearer than Dover, and sadly feeling the want of a church, entered into negotiations for the purchase of Wyoming College, which they accomplished in October, 1869, through the efforts of the Rev. O. F. Flipppo, who had been sent into the State as an evangelist. The building possessed a chapel, which they used for church services on Sunday, and was furnished for one hundred pupils. In 1875 the institution received a new charter, and the name was changed to "Wyoming Institute." Under the management of the Rev. Moses Heath, principal, the institute was liberally patronized by the people of Camden, Wyoming and the adjacent country. The Rev. Joseph Perry was the last principal, who remained but a short time. The building is not now used for educational purposes. In 1880 (December 18th), the Baptists of Wyoming were incorporated under the name of "The Wyoming Baptist Church." In 1881, under the care of the Revs. James M. Hope and Moses Heath, the Baptists purchased a lot of ground of George Parris, of Dover, upon which they erected a church building in 1881. This lot was in the town of Camden, and in consideration of the erection of the church building upon said lot, Geo. Parris, the elder, in his will, provided that \$300 per annum should be paid to the said church for the period of five years. The church organization is now under the control of the Rev. Frank Howes.

"St. John's Reformed Church" had no meeting-house until 1874. In April, 1869, the Rev. Dr. G. B. Russell, of Philadelphia, came to Wyoming and preached for his congregation for more than a year. On July 18th of the same year a congregation was organized, the official act being effected by the Rev. Dr. S. R. Fisher, when twenty-two persons entered into covenant relations. The Rev. C. C. Russell was the first pastor, who began his labors in the fall of 1870, and remained with them until his death, which happened in about one year. For several years there was no pastor. However, on the 9th of June, 1872, the corner-stone for a meeting-house was laid, and on the 19th of April, 1874, the house was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The second pastor was the Rev. W. F. Lichliter, August, 1875, who resigned at the end of the year. He was succeeded by the Rev. E. H. Dieffenbacher, November, 1876, who continued with them until 1880,

when he was succeeded by the Rev. Newton J. Miller in June of that year who remained until June, 1882. He was followed by S. F. Laury, who entered upon his pastorate December 1, 1882, and remained with them until March 1, 1886, since which time the pastorate has been vacant. They are supplied with religious services from time to time by visiting ministers from other congregations, principally from the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1875, James S. Marsh, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and Jacob G. Brown, of "Rising Sun," formed a partnership, and built a large evaporator for the preservation of peaches and other fruits and vegetables. In 1880 the firm of Marsh & Brown was dissolved, and the company reorganized under the name of Brown, Hanson & Co. The company claim to have the largest evaporating establishment in the State, with the capacity of evaporating seventy-five tons of peaches alone. In connection with it is also a canning establishment with a capacity of one million cans per annum.

A post-office was not established here until January 12, 1866, when John T. Jakes was appointed postmaster, which position he held until August 10, 1886.

In 1870 a new school district was formed from the present outlying districts, and a school-house built in the village, which accommodated the children until 1886, when the population had increased so rapidly that a new school building became necessary. In that year a new two-storied building was erected, and the public school organized on the graded system, with two efficient teachers and one hundred and twenty-five scholars.

There are to-day three general stores, one drug-store, one milliner, one butcher, two blacksmiths, two wheelwrights, one dealer in lumber and lime, two coal-dealers, one shoe-shop, one harness-maker, one nurseryman and two physicians.

There are two secret societies—"The Ancient Order of United Workmen, Kent Lodge, No. 8," instituted in 1883, with twenty-two members; and the Grand Army of the Republic, General Daniel Woodall Post, No. 11, instituted in March, 1884, with a membership of twenty-eight persons.

Beside the extensive cannery of Brown, Hanson & Co., there are two other small evaporators, that do quite an active business in seasons when peaches are plenty and cheap.

Wyoming was incorporated as a town March 20, 1869, and again incorporated at the 1888 session of the General Assembly. George M. Fisher has been town clerk up to the present year, when he was succeeded by Carrol S. Fisher.

TOWN TREASURERS.

Hon. C. P. Ramsdell.....	1869
N. B. Buckmaster.....	1870-73
S. L. Richards.....	1874
C. M. Carey.....	1875
John T. Jakes.....	1876
N. B. Buckmaster.....	1877

Robert M. Hewes.....	1878
James R. George.....	1879-80
Caleb Jackson.....	1882-88

ASSESSORS.

William McGonigal.....	1869
S. R. Meredith.....	1870-71

S. W. Powell.....	1872-73
William Broadway.....	1874-75
E. B. Baker.....	1876
George Ayers.....	1877
William Broadway.....	1878-81
John H. Jenkins.....	1882
A. E. Wetzel.....	1883-85
A. A. Lawrence.....	1886-87

COLLECTORS.

Daniel George.....	1869
D. G. Dewoody.....	1870-73
George M. Fisher.....	1874-75
C. M. Carey.....	1876-77
George T. Miller.....	1878
C. M. Carey.....	1879
Robert M. Hewes.....	1880
James R. George.....	1881-82
Caleb Jackson.....	1883-87

TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

William P. Lindale.....	1869
W. W. Meredith.....	1870
John T. Jakes.....	1871
William P. Lindale.....	1872
W. W. Meredith.....	1873
William T. Alrich.....	1874
William P. Lindale.....	1875
M. H. Gross.....	1876
John Hale.....	1877
George M. Crossmore.....	1878
M. H. Gross.....	1879
Abel Hartson.....	1880
William P. Lindale.....	1881
E. B. Baker.....	1882
William K. Atkins.....	1883
Milo H. Gross.....	1884
George M. Crossmore.....	1885
Floyd C. Ramsdell.....	1886

G. Nickerson.....	1875
W. L. Hubbard.....	1876
William K. Atkins.....	1877
G. Nickerson.....	1878
Lewis Raymond.....	1879
John Hale.....	1880
Elwood Jenkins.....	1881
M. H. Gross.....	1882
C. M. Carey.....	1883
Elwood Jenkins.....	1884
John Hale.....	1885
H. B. Hopkins.....	1886
Elwood Jenkins.....	1887
John Hale.....	1888
William T. Alrich.....	1889
Elwood Jenkins.....	1890
John Hunn.....	1891
James Montague.....	1892
Caleb Jackson.....	1893
Jonas Landis.....	1894
James Montague.....	1895
Caleb Jackson.....	1896
Jonas Landis.....	1897
James Montague.....	1898
Caleb Jackson.....	1899
Dr. T. C. Frame.....	1900
James Montague.....	1901
James Montague.....	1902
Caleb Jackson.....	1903
John Leager.....	1904
James Montague.....	1905
Caleb Jackson.....	1906
Carrol S. Fisher.....	1907
D. Midlin.....	1908
Caleb Jackson.....	1909
E. Hubbard.....	1910

West of "Dundee," and south of Isaac's Branch, is a small tract of land containing one hundred and seventy-six acres, taken up by George Morgan under a warrant bearing date March 22, 1738, called "Morgan's Chance," and now in the possession of William R. Allaband.

To the west and southwest of "Morgan's Chance" lies a tract of six hundred acres, called "Barnes' Chance," taken up by Lewis Johnson under a warrant issued for John Barnes April 21, 1682. It is now mainly owned by the heirs of James Kersey, by the heirs of Edgar J. Kinney and by Kent County. On this tract is located the "Alms-House" of Kent County.

On the same land is the ancient grist mill seat, called by the name of the "Allaband Mill," which was known as a mill-seat prior to 1783. In 1791 part of this tract is described as being upon "School-House Branch," where the Forest Landing road crosses, and is part of Mill Pond, and contained in the aggregate about two hundred and twenty acres.

On the southwest of "Dundee," and southeast of "Morgan's Chance" and "Barnes' Chance," lies the tract called "Howell's Lott," taken up under warrant to James Wells, dated December 21, 1681, and surveyed to John Howell November 25 and 27, 1683, containing one thousand acres, now owned in part by Daniel L. McBride, by Willard A. Gray, by Dr. James Avery Draper, by John H. Berry, by — Wells, late of Asa Griffith, and ten acres in the

eastern corner of the whole tract by the heirs of Rev. I. T. Cooper.

Adjoining "Howell's Lott" and "Dundee," on the south, is located "Longacre," containing one thousand acres, taken up by Nicholas Bartlett under warrant from court of Kent County, dated the 20th 4 mo., 1682. In 1742 seven hundred and forty-five acres of this tract were in the possession of Andrew Caldwell. This ancient tract is now in possession of the heirs of Rev. I. T. Cooper, L. E. Neilson, John B. Cleaver, heirs of Samuel B. Cooper, Rev. Joseph E. Waugh, Mrs. C. I. Du Pont, land late of S. J. Everett, of Harvey Soper, of W. D. McGloghlan, and of S. M. Thomas.

Little Geneva is a tract of four hundred acres, taken up by Alexander Humphreys, and surveyed for him March 4, 1680. It adjoins "Dundee" and "Brecknock," on the south of them, and "Great Geneva" on its southwest boundary, and lies on both sides of the Upper King's Road, just outside of the town of Camden, leading toward Canterbury, and extends to the road leading from Camden to Willow Grove. In 1745 two hundred and four acres, lying between the Willow Grove and Canterbury roads, were in the possession of Andrew Purdon. This part is now owned by William K. Evans, William P. Lindale and Matthias Jerman. The part lying east of the Canterbury road was owned in 1783 by Warner Mifflin, George Truitt and others. This part is now chiefly owned by Levi S. Proud and the assignee of Samuel J. Everett.

Upon this tract is the colored people's church, called the "Star of the East," which was described in connection with "Brecknock." There is a hamlet of colored people, who have bought small parcels and built upon them.

On the southeast side of Tidbury Branch and southwest of the tract "Tidbury" lies a tract of land containing four hundred and sixty-five acres, resurveyed August 15, 1733, for Ezekiel, Daniel and Thomas Nock, the sons of Thomas, deceased. This tract remained in possession of the Nocks as late as 1783. Some time about 1760 Ezekiel Nock built a grist-mill there, and left his property to his sons, of whom Thomas remained on the homestead.

About the year 1783, or a little later, the mill property passed into the possession of Daniel Mifflin, who left it to his two sons, Daniel and Samuel. The mill was known as "Nock's Mill" and "Mifflin's Mill." Some time about 1852 the property passed into the possession of James Green, now deceased. William B. Nock, druggist, of Camden, is the sole survivor bearing the name of the Nock family.

West of the Nock tract, on the opposite side of Tidbury, is a tract called "Gainsborough," comprising four hundred and forty-five acres, surveyed for John Nowell December 16, 1680.

West of "Gainsborough" and south of "Little Geneva" is a tract called "Grigg's Purchase," taken up under a warrant of December 21, 1681, containing

one thousand acres. It lies on and adjoins Tidbury stream on the north, and is on both sides of the Upper King's Road. It was originally surveyed for Alexander Humphreys, but is now in possession of Henry C. Cooper, George Gibbs, John Evans, J. B. Slaymaker and others.

South of "Grigg's Purchase," and on the south side of Tidbury, is the tract "Tiocullever," taken up under a warrant dated August 17, 1682, by Robert Betts and John King, and contained twelve hundred acres. It is now chiefly owned by Samuel W. Derby, Thomas B. Coursey, heirs of Mrs. Powell, B. F. Abbott, heirs of Dr. I. T. Cooper and others. The land late of James L. Dyer and of William T. Maloney was also of this tract.

On this tract, on the Upper King's Road from Canterbury to Camden, is situated a grist-mill. It was bequeathed by Mary Caldwell to her son, John Caldwell, for a grist-mill seat October 15, 1786, and a mill was soon after erected. The grist-mill is now owned by Thomas B. Coursey.

South of "Longacre" and southeast of "Grigg's Purchase" and "Tiocullever" is a large tract of land called "Rhodes' Forest," containing two thousand acres. It was taken up by John Rhodes, of Whorekill County (Sussex), on warrant from that court November 23, 1679. It was inherited by his son, John Rhodes, who, May 8, 1725, sold it to Andrew Caldwell, of Kent County, and took in exchange therefor parts of tracts of "Bartlett's Lott" and adjacent tracts, lying towards the mouths of St. Jones' and Murderkill Creeks. This tract, on account of the change effected, was called by Caldwell "The Exchange," by which name in subsequent deeds it is generally known. It is described as being on the west side of Tidbury Branch, beginning at the mouth of a small run that falls into the branch a little above an Indian path (Camden and Willow Grove road at Red House Branch) that leads from Jones' Creek to Choptank. It extended from "Indian Path," west by south nearly three miles, and southeast by south nearly two miles, and thence in a northerly direction about three miles, to the forks of Tidbury, and up Tidbury to beginning.

The Caldwells owned other large tracts. In 1746. Andrew Caldwell, Jr., owned seven hundred and forty-five acres of "Longacre," a tract of two hundred and eight-seven acres, called "Quiet Entry," situated south of the eastern part of Exchange, and partly north of "Hudson's Lott," and a tract of ninety acres called "Caldwell's Range," west of the Exchange. Besides these, he owned other large tracts in different parts of the county.

The tract "Quiet Entry," three hundred and four acres, passed into the possession of Christopher Green, in 1650. In later years it passed to Robert Catlin.

Upon this tract, one mile north of Canterbury, was located a meeting-house by the Methodists. May 16, 1781, Christopher Green conveyed one acre

to Dr. Wm. Bowness, Wm. Virdin, Joseph Purdin, And. Purdin, John Gilder, Philip Barratt, Caleb Furbee, Oliver Crawford, James Green, John Morris and John Purdin, "upon express purpose of building a Preaching-House or Chapel thereon," and "that the said Preachers Preach no other doctrine than is contained in Mr. John Wesley's Notes upon the New Testament, and four Volumes of Sermons."

This meeting-house, known by the name of "Green's Chapel," continued in existence down to 1856, in which year the congregation built a new meeting-house at Canterbury, and called it "Bethesda." It was dedicated October 26, 1856, by the Rev. John D. Onins, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Daniel Lambden, the preacher in charge. There is on the site of each meeting-house a cemetery.

The tract called "Rhodes Forest" or "Exchange" is now chiefly owned by the Rev. Joseph Waugh, Mrs. Charles I. Du Pont, Peter Crook, Mrs. Ann Bostick, the heirs of Wm. O. Kline, Wm. S. Caulk, George H. Murray, Hon. Eli Saulsbury, Ezekiel Cowgill, John J. Conner, James Anderson, of Herman (upon whose land is the old Caldwell burying-ground), and others.

WOODSIDE.—Upon this tract, "Exchange," is located the village of "Woodside." It was founded in August, 1864, when the railroad company, through the exertions of Henry Cowgill, established a depot and station-house. Ezekiel Cowgill was appointed railroad and express agent, who was succeeded by his father, Henry Cowgill, in 1867, who held the office until his death, in 1881. He was succeeded by Samuel L. Richards, November 17th the same year, who still is agent and also postmaster. In 1864 there were two dwellings and about eight inhabitants.

At the present time there are three stores, two evaporators, two canneries, one dealer in coal, lime and grain, and one dealer in fertilizers. There are twenty-five dwellings and ninety-eight inhabitants. There is also a daily mail by post route from this place *via* Willow Grove to Petersburg, a distance of five and a half miles. The place is noted for being in the centre of the peach belt of this peninsula, and for the quantity of fruits, vegetables and other products shipped hence, and for the numerous truck farms in the vicinity. South of "Quiet Entry," lying almost wholly on the west side of the Upper King's Road, is a tract of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, called "The Disputed Turnip Patch," taken up under a warrant dated May 15, 1740, and surveyed for the heirs of Noah Gildersleve, in 1766. It is now chiefly owned by Wm. Graham.

CANTERBURY.—"Hudson's Lott" is a large tract lying on the north side of Hudson's or Bannister's Branch, and upon both sides of the Upper King's Road from Lewes, by way of Canterbury, to Dover. It is bounded on the east by "Norridge," and contains eight hundred acres. It was taken up by Robert Hudson by virtue of a warrant "bearing date the 21st of the 12th month 1681."

Upon this tract is located the village of "Canterbury," lying upon both sides of the public road from Magnolia to Willow Grove and the road leading up to Camden. The land in 1759 was owned by Archibald McAllister, who also owned a mill seat south of the village called "Trippitt's Mill," which, in 1785, was called "Rickett's Mill," which has long since been abandoned and the site nearly obliterated.

The first knowledge we have of Canterbury is by the name of "Joseph Caldwell's Tavern," in the year 1782, in which year John West is spoken of as an inn-keeper. On the 1st day of November, 1789, it is mentioned as "Irish Hill." On that day Ezekiel Anderson gave his alienation bond to George and John Gildersleve to sell five acres of land, with a new two-story house thereon, adjoining the main road near "Irish Hill," formerly land of John West; also another house and lot, formerly of West, on the "road leading from Joseph Caldwell's Tavern to Peter Goforth's mill or Frederica." On the 15th of April, 1794, we first meet with the name of "Canterbury," in a deed from Gildersleve to James Foote, in which he describes the land as "a Lott or peace of ground in the vilage of Canterbury, being and lying on the East side of the State road." In 1811 following, Jacob Jones, John Miskimmons and Moses Sipple, kept tavern. In 1820, tavern was kept by Levi Wolcott, who had purchased two hundred acres of "Hudson's Lott."

In 1816 mention is made of a tan-yard owned by Jonathan Neal, opposite a store-house, formerly belonging to George Gildersleve. In 1845 two hotels were kept in the village by Barratt B. Conner and Henry J. Anderson, respectively. There were two stores and one blacksmith-shop. The school-house was situated half a mile north of the village and the church (Green's Chapel), about one mile. In those days, Barratt P. Conner was postmaster. The stage line to Lewes passed through the village, and Canterbury was made a distributing office for the several towns and villages lying between it and the Chesapeake Bay, all of which were served with a weekly mail.

At the present time the population is about fifty. There are one general store, one blacksmith-shop, fourteen dwellings, one school-house and one church. The church was described under the title of "Quiet Entry."

"Golden Thicket" is a tract lying west of Hudson's Lott, on the north side of Hudson's Branch, taken up by Wm. Shores, by virtue of warrant dated "y^e 20th day of y^e 9 in^l, 1681," and contained four hundred acres. In 1730 the southernmost half of tract was sold to John Gordon, and the upper half to Magdalena Thistlewood. In 1827 the greater part of the whole tract was owned by Jonathan Hamilton, who left one hundred acres cleared land, on the east end of farm, with all the improvements thereon, and one half his woodland to his granddaughter, Sarah Henderson, the wife of Giddiah

Beauchamp; the remainder of cleared land and one-half of the woodland he left to his granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Henderson. The whole of the land eventually became vested in Giddiah Beauchamp.

VIOLA.—Upon this tract is situated the village of Viola, on the Delaware Railroad, ten miles south of Dover. The village was founded August 1, 1856, when the Delaware Railroad officials established a station there and appointed James B. Conner agent, who also received the agency for Adams Express Company. Until within the last eight years the village was known as Canterbury Station, being situated one mile west of Canterbury. When the village was laid out, in 1856, an old grain-car was used some time as a station house and office. There were then only three farm-houses in the vicinity, which served as a nucleus for the present village, which now contains three general stores, one lumber dealer, one planing-mill, three fruit evaporators, one husk factory, one blacksmith and wheelwright shop, one dealer in coal, lime, etc., one warehouse, fourteen dwellings and a population of sixty. There is likewise a Methodist Episcopal Church building that was long known as Magee's Chapel, built in 1858, which was located at Magee's Cross Roads, nearly two miles west of Viola. In 1884, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Jewell, of Felton Circuit, the building was moved to Viola and rehabilitated and now presents a modernized appearance. The present pastor is the Rev. Vaughan Smith, of Felton Circuit.

"Turkey Point" is a tract of one hundred and sixty-five acres, taken up by Thomas Blackshare, under a warrant of July 28, 1746. In 1823, in the division of the lands of Daniel Mifflin, deceased, it was assigned to Ann Mifflin, his daughter. It is now owned by Henry R. Draper, under the will of his father, Avery Draper. This tract is bounded on the east by "Longacre" and on the north by the tract "Tomahawk," which was also taken up by Thomas Blackshare, under a warrant dated June 2, 1740. Tomahawk is south and west of Howells lot and contains one hundred and ninety-four acres. It is now owned by Martin Knight and Thomas Gooden. West of Turkey Point is a tract called the "Burkalow," taking its name from its first owners, which is now in possession of the heirs of William O. Kline, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Adjoining the tract "Burkalow" on the west is a tract of three hundred and forty-seven acres called "Steel's Ridge," which was in possession of Robert Blackshare prior to 1768. On the 12th of February, 1829, it was conveyed by William K. Lockwood, administrator of Samuel Mifflin, to John Gooden, the elder, who died in 1867. About one hundred and seventy-two acres of this tract is now owned by W. O. Kline's heirs; the remainder is in the possession of John Gooden, the younger. Steel's Ridge lies north of Willow Grove. South of Steel's Ridge is a tract of two hundred acres, taken up by William Jackson, under warrant dated April 17, 1737, and

another tract taken up by Jackson under warrant dated April 18, 1737. This land, in 1783, was in possession of Francis Many. On the 16th of February, 1787, Many sold to Alexander Jackson, by whose family the land is still held. On the 2d of March, 1787, Jackson sold five acres to Thomas Lockwood, upon which he had a tan-yard. About the same time a store and a shop were opened. From the establishing of the tannery Willow Grove dates its existence.

Willow Grove is situated nine and one-half miles southwest from Dover and three and one-half miles west of Woodside, the nearest railroad point. Jackson built a house on the opposite side of the Chop-tank Road from the tannery, called the "Jackson Mansion," a gambrel-roofed building, now in a good state of preservation and in possession of John C. Gooden. The tanning business was carried on by Thomas Lockwood till his death, in 1824. In 1857 the tannery was in possession of Ambrose Broadaway, who continued the business till his death, in 1879. In 1880 the tannery was closed and the buildings since converted into a dwelling. In 1844 there were two general stores, dealing in grain, bark, cord-wood, staves, etc., and general merchandise. The first merchant of which we have any account was doing business in 1798. There are now two general stores, one wheelwright and blacksmith shop, one steam saw-mill and basket factory employing seventy-five men and boys. In 1856 there was a steam grist-mill, which was discontinued about 1867. From 1844 to 1860 the carriage making business was carried on. The old gambrel-roofed building, now owned by J. C. Gooden, was used at one time for a hotel, the tavern-keepers being Isaac Gruwell and Waitman Vickery,—the last one quitting the business in 1844. The bar-room was kept in a small building on one corner of the premises, separate from the inn.

The first resident physician was Dr. Gilman, who came in 184—, who was succeeded by Dr. Vincent Emerson in 1848, who remained to 185—, when he removed to Milford, Pa. He was succeeded by Dr. H. C. Comegys of Greensboro who remained till 1858, when he returned to his native town. He was followed by Dr. Thomas C. Rogers, a native of Ohio, who remained till 1874, when he removed successively to Wyoming, Felton, and Harrington, at which last place he died in 1879. Since 1874 Dr. John M. Wilkinson has been the resident physician.

The first lumber mill, lying south of the village, was built by John Aaron and Alexander Jackson sometime about 1844. A little later the property came into possession of Levis Passmore of Philadelphia who built a larger and more extensive saw mill, and engaged in the ship-timber business. About 1853, the mill was burnt, and on its ruins a still larger one was erected. In 1865, J. Colby Smith came from Aberdeen, Maryland, purchased the mill, and in addition to general lumber and ship-timber business, engaged in the manufacture of barrel staves and heading, and at

a later date embarked in the manufacturing of peach crates. This he continued but a few years when he put in peach basket machinery, and now turns out five hundred thousand baskets annually during the peach season.

A society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here at a very early date, the members of which usually met at Thomas Lockwood's house till 1824, when he died. After his death the congregation met a short while at William J. Needles, about one mile south of the village. On August 2d of the same year, Thomas Jackson for the nominal consideration of six cents, conveyed unto Absalom Deharty, John Van Burkalow, Thomas Clements, William J. Needles, Parrismus Wilkerson, Absalom Stradley, and Samuel B. Cooper, Trustees, in trust, and upon express condition that they should erect thereon a meeting-house for the use of the people called Methodists. In 1850, they enlarged the area of their grounds and built a larger and more commodious building. In 1883, this was succeeded by a still more elegant building. The first preacher of which we have any account was Ferdinand Griffith, who preached for them in 1829, and was also engaged in the mercantile business in the village.

In 1850, when the new church was dedicated, the Revs. James Flannery and Louis Petit were pastors in charge, and in 1883, the building of that day was erected through the exertions of the Rev. Sewell N. Pilchard, the pastor of the circuit, (Wyoming).

The postal facilities in 1844 consisted of a weekly mail from Canterbury, on the line of the old stage route, at which time Ambrose Broadaway was postmaster. In 1857, Ezekiel L. Cooper was postmaster, who at the beginning of the late civil war was succeeded by Henry C. Carter. He was soon succeeded by John Colby Smith who retained the position till 1885, when he was succeeded by John C. Gooden, whose store-house and post-office was burnt out February 14, 1887, when he resigned and was succeeded by the present postmaster, Samuel R. Meredith. There is now a daily mail.

The first district school, No. fifty-two, was organized in 1850, with Dr. Ezekiel Dawson for teacher who kept school in a private building part of the year.

Prior to the establishing of free schools in 1829, the people sent their children to a pay or subscription school at Petersburg. The teachers between 1820-29, were William Mason Stevens, William Canner, John Pepper, and John Humphreys, an Old School Baptist Preacher. In 1858, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows instituted a lodge here which was disbanded in 1861. Thornton Russell was Noble Grand, and E. L. Cooper, V. N. Grand. The population of the village is about one hundred and fifty.

One-half mile south of Willow Grove, on the old road toward Greensboro',¹ are two tracts of land con-

taining in the aggregate six hundred and twenty-five acres. "Good Luck," one of these tracts, containing two hundred acres, was originally surveyed to Samuel Brooks, June 18, 1731, and later was sold to Matthew Lowber, for whom it was resurveyed June 3, 1741. "Lowber's Fancy," of two hundred and twenty acres, was granted to Matthew Lowber, December 18, 1730, where he resided. He was the son of Peter Lowber, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to this State about 1682. His posterity comprise nearly one-half of the population in Kent County, and are scattered throughout nearly every State and Territory in the United States. On the 13th, 14th and 15th days of July, 1775, these two tracts, with additions thereto, were resurveyed to Peter Lowber. One hundred and fifty-eight acres of "Lowber's Fancy" is now owned by Alexander C. Dill, whose son resides on the site of the Matthew Lowber mansion.

"Multangulus" lies south of "Lowber's Fancy," on both sides of the Choptank Road. It was warranted to Curtis Evans, May 31, 1745, and assigned to John Meekins, for whom it was surveyed June 14, 1748, and contained two hundred and eighty-eight acres. There was also a tract called "Newell's Park," lying between "Multangulus" and Cow Marsh Ditch, containing two hundred and seventeen acres, surveyed for John Meekins, assignee of John Bowers, August 1, 1751. These two tracts, containing five hundred and five acres, were in possession of Robert Patton in 1752. This land is now owned by John H. Cook, George Cook, the heirs of Alexander Frazer and others.

"Manlove's Purchase" lay northwest of Multangulus and Newell's Park, on the opposite side of Cow Marsh Ditch, and extended up the west side thereof. A part of this tract, one hundred and fifty acres, was in the possession of Joseph Nock in 1795, who conveyed that quantity to William Morris. This tract is now owned by Ezekiel C. Frazer.

"Cooper Cemetery," lying two miles west of Willow Grove, has been used for more than a hundred years as a place of sepulture. It was incorporated by act of General Assembly, March 5, 1867, and conveyed in fee-simple by Samuel B. Cooper, Esq., late Speaker of the State Senate, to the trustees of said cemetery, who were also incorporators, viz.: John Downham, William Broadaway, Thomas Gooden, John Purnell, David D. Marvel and four others.

On the 11th of April, 1887, the cemetery was re-incorporated, with the following incorporators and trustees: Thomas Gooden, John Bell, John W. F. Cooper, John Sherwood, Peter S. Cooper, John C. Gooden, William T. Gooden, Nathan Moore and Thomas Cook.

Calvin Ridge is a tract of two hundred acres, lying north of Manlove's Purchase, and on the west side of Cow Marsh Ditch, adjoining Good Luck and Low-

¹ The term Choptank Bridge often occurs in old records, and its exact locality has been a subject of doubt; an extract from the journal of National Luff, M. D. settles the question. In this journal, dated "11th month" 1798, occurs this entry: "On the 24th or 25th of the 11th month

I removed into Maryland, about one mile from Choptank bridge, now called Greensborough, into a little house belonging to my wife's former husband (John Boon)." Throughout his Journal Choptank is spoken of as synonymous with Greensboro.

ber's Fancy. This tract is in the form of a rectangle, extending due west four hundred and twenty perches, and due south eighty perches. It is described as being "near the south side of Bear Swamp, including a certain Ridge called 'Brook's his Cabin.'" It was taken up by Peter Voshell on a warrant of June 20, 1717, and became the property of Michael Lowber, Jr., January 3, 1744, and is now chiefly owned by Thomas Cook and William Gooden.

Muncey's Mount is a tract of two hundred and twenty acres warranted to Francis Muncey, May 4, 1737, and surveyed to his son Thomas October 15, 1741. It lies one mile west of Willow Grove, and binds on the north side of Cabin Ridge. For many years it was owned by Thomas M. Cooper, but is now the property of Dr. John M. Wilkinson. On the north of Muncey's Mount is a tract of one hundred and ninety-three acres, named "Plymouth" taken up under a warrant of March 8, 1748, by Hannah Thomas, trustee for Thomas Thomas. In 1797 this tract lying on Culbreth's Marsh Ditch, which with other tracts made four hundred acres, was in the possession of William Morris, from whom it descended to Edward Jay Morris, of Philadelphia. It is now owned by John Gooden.

Addition to Cabin Ridge is a tract of five hundred and twenty acres, lying west of "Manlove's Chance," "Cabin Ridge" and "Muncey's Mount," and lands of the heirs of Samuel B. Cooper. It is of a very irregular shape, extending northward nearly one and a half miles and then westward one mile. It was surveyed to Peter Lowber August 25, 1742, and with the exception of John Colby Smith, who owns one hundred and thirty-eight acres of the tract called the "Leak," on the north side of the road from Willow Grove to Henderson, Md., the land is in possession of his descendants. The remainder of the tract, south of the aforesaid road, is now owned by William Gooden, Peter L. Cooper, Peter C. Grunwell, John Bell and Nehemiah Cohee.

Petersburg is a small village of eight dwellings and about thirty persons. It is situated twelve and a half miles from Dover, and is two miles southwest of "Willow Grove" on the road to "Greensboro." It derives its name from the number of the descendants of Peter Lowber bearing his first name and residing in the neighborhood. It was, about 1840, called "Meredith's Shop," from Peter Meredith, an Old School Baptist preacher carrying on the blacksmith and wheelwright business, but about 1872, when a post-office was established here, it was changed to Petersburg. There is one general store and a wheelwright and blacksmith shop here. The postmaster is Peter C. Frazer, the village merchant, who first petitioned for the post-office, and which is served with a daily mail.

MOUNT MORIAH is a small hamlet situated four and a half miles southwest of "Willow Grove" on the road to "Greensboro," and contains one store, two dwellings and one meeting-house, belonging to

the Old School Baptists, and a cemetery in connection with the church. On the 2d day of February, 1868, a post-office was established here and Warren J. Reed appointed postmaster, and the office supplied by a tri-weekly mail. Mr. Reed was succeeded by Thomas D. Cabbage as postmaster and merchant, but the post-office was soon thereafter discontinued.

This place, years ago, was quite noted as a resort for the sporting fraternity, where they not only indulged in conviviality and general good cheer, but also engaged in horse-racing, gaming, and the sports of the chase. In later years all this has ceased.

"The Baptist Church at Cow Marsh" was the fourth Baptist church organized in Delaware, and was constituted as "The Baptist Church at Cow Marsh," July 18, 1781. In 1770, Rev. John Sutton, then pastor at Welsh Tract, held the first meeting here. After this period Revs. Isaac Steele, R. Kelsay, Wm. Worth and others, preached here. In 1772, Rev. James Sutton baptized four, viz.: John Price and his wife, Grace Reynolds and Elizabeth Reynolds. The following named persons from this territory were baptized here or at Welsh Tract: 1781, Wm. Price, John Price, John Patton, Job Merydith, Sr., Elizabeth Patton, Alice —, Wm. Betts, Elizabeth Betts, Jacob Gruell, Susanna Robinson, Ruth Merydith, Sarah Lewis, Jacob Merydith Davis Merydith, Elizabeth Merydith, Sarah Goodwine, Elizabeth Patton, Sr., Rebekah Price, Lucretia Bostwick, Daniel Carter, Joshua Deweese, Elizabeth Deweese, Mary McGifford. In 1802 the total membership was 116.

The intention of erecting a meeting-house in 1851 was abandoned on the death of Luff Meredith, an active friend, and meetings were held at the house of Job Meredith, Sr. On March 21, 1787, Rev. Eliphas Dazey took charge of the church in conjunction with the one at Duck Creek. He resigned October 25, 1788, and was succeeded by Revs. Ferrell, Deweese, and others.

At a meeting of the Church, December 10, 1791, on the second order of business, it was "Motioned whetuer it would be proper to give Brother Flood License to Exercise His gifts Publicly where he may have an Invitation, & the Lord in his Providence may Call Him. answered in the affirmative, & appoint Br. Job Meredith, Ju'. to write the Credentials, which was accordingly done, & signed Next Day."

"Nov^r 10, 1792, The Church met after worship, agreed to Build a Meeting-House and appoint B Flood to Draw a Deed.

2nd. Appoint James Fraisor and John Growell 2nd as trustees to Receive the acknowledgement of the Deed for the Ground to Build the house on in behalf of the Church."

In pursuance of the foregoing agreement Job Meredith, September 7, 1793, conveyed to "Joseph Flood, professor of Theology, a parcel of ground formerly called the *Stand* (But now called Mount Moriah) containing two acres or thereabout."

In 1794, it seems that a house for worship had been built according to the following extract from the minutes of November 8th of that year: "B^r Price, S^r, Being present agreed with the Church to nominate two workmen of the Carpenters Business to Value the work done to the meeting-house by B^r Price."

On the 4th of June, 1796, Joseph Flood conveyed to "Samuel Broadaway, John Price, James Frashier, William Price and John Grewell, Trustees" of the "Baptist Church at Mount Moriah," the aforesaid tract of "two acres or thereabout."

In 1872 the old building having become dilapidated and too contracted to accommodate the people, it was torn down and a new building, thirty by forty feet, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars was erected in its place.

The preachers of late years were Elders Peter Meredith and Ephraim Rittenhouse, the latter taking the oversight of the church about 1862, which he has since kept.

In the extreme western end of the hundred is a tract of forty-three acres, abutting upon the Maryland Line and on the northeast side Choptank River at the head thereof, called "Milford," taken up under a warrant of February 22, 1776, by Joseph Furtad, who built a grist-mill and a saw-mill at the place, which was long known as "Furtad's Mill." It is now the property of Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, chief justice of Delaware State.

To the eastward and southeastward of Furtad's Mill, or the tract "Milford" is a large tract of land called "Towton's Field," and "Towton's Field's Addition," lying upon the eastern side of Choptank River, and embraced between the Cow Marsh and Culbreth Ditches. The tract "Towton Field's Addition" was surveyed under Maryland patent to William Hemsley and the tract "Towton's Fields," was originally taken up by Col. Vincent Lowe. The two tracts contained about two thousand acres. In 1770, "Towton's Fields," "Denton Holme" and "Taylor's Ford," were owned by Thomas Ringgold, the elder of Chestertown, Maryland. "Towton's Fields" is now owned by Edward J. Carter, Richard C. Carter, the heirs of Peter Raughley and others. "Denton Holme" is owned by the heirs of William Smith, by Josiah Steel, Henry Steel, James E. Sapp, the heirs of Isaac Gooden, and Edward J. Carter.

A list of the names of persons assessed in the year 1785, in the territory now North and South Murderkill, West Dover, and all that part of East Dover lying west of St. Jones' Creek.

Alleband, Wm.
Alford, Jos.
Alford, Samuel P.
Alford, Adrian.
Alford, Macela.
Anderson, Elizabeth.
Anderson, John.
Askins, Wm.
Ayers, John.
Aston, Stephen.
Armstrong, John.

Anderson, John, Jr.
Anderson, Clothier.
Allen, Chas.
Banning, John.
Banning, Richard.
Barrett, Miriam.
Barrett, Andrew.
Barrett, Samuel.
Buckmaster, Thomas.
Brown, John.
Brown, Wm.

Brown, Isaac.
Brown, Rachael.
Brown, Solomon.
Brown, Aaron.
Brady, Benj.
Baxter, Nathan.
Botic, Shadrach.
Botic, Wm.
Broadaway, Ambrose.
Buckley, Arnold.
Brice, Wm.
Brice, Benedict.
Bennett, Angelo.
Bennett, John.
Bennett, John, Jr.
Bennett, James.
Bowers, John.
Bowers, Rachael.
Butler, Wm.
Butler, John.
Butler, Jas.
Butler, Elizabeth.
Blackshare, Thomas.
Burris, Wm.
Burris, Withemiah.
Burris, Jesse.
Burris, Ezekiel.
Bell, John (hatter).
Baggs, Jos.
Boggs, John.
Beauchamp, Costere.
Beauchamp, Jesse.
Beauchamp, Morris.
Beauchamp, Daniel.
Beauchamp, John.
Beauchamp, Levi.
Bullen, John.
Betts, Widow.
Bradley, John.
Boyer, James.
Boyer, Daniel.
Boyer, Littleton.
Boyer, Chas.
Bassett, Richard.
Bedwell, Jas.
Bedwell, George.
Bedwell, Thomas.
Bedwell, Preston.
Berry, John.
Berry, Wm.
Berry, Benjamin.
Berry, Chas.
Boyce, Alexander.
Brooks, Geo.
Brooks, Arthur.
Bolt, Jos.
Birt, Henry.
Bishop, Richard.
Black, John.
Brummell, Jacob.
Body, Phillip.
Battle, Aquilla.
Battle, John.
Battle, Elizabeth.
Battle, French (heirs).
Bowens, Dr.
Burthenell, Joseph.
Burthenell, Luther.
Barber, Jos.
Barker, Richard.
Boyle, Christopher.
Bramork, Wm.
Barhut, Thos.
Beswick, Robt.
Broom, Jacob.
Carpenter, Wm.
Calera, John.
Cummings, Joshua.

Cummings, Daniel.
Cummings, David.
Crooks, Benj.
Craig, Isaac.
Craig, John.
Craig, James.
Craig, Samuel.
Caldwell, Irwin.
Caldwell, Jos.
Caldwell, Andrew.
Caldwell, John.
Caldwell, Robert.
Caldwell, Elizabeth.
Clampitt, Wm.
Clampitt, Jonathan.
Campbell, Jonathan.
Cubbage, Philoman.
Cubbinge, Geo.
Cubbage, Thomas.
Cain, Francis.
Cain, Dennis.
Cole, Benj.
Cole, Cuthbert.
Chairs, Thos.
Connor, Dennis.
Conner, Samuel.
Conner, Solomon.
Conner, John.
Clayton, John.
Clayton, James.
Clark, James.
Clarke, Absalom.
Clarke, Samuel.
Clarke, John.
Clarke, Wm.
Chambers, John.
Chambers, Joseph.
Carney, Dyer.
Cooper, George.
Cooper, Abram.
Cooper, Richard.
Cox, Daniel.
Cox, Gove.
Cross, John.
Cross, Lloyd.
Carter, Daniel.
Carter, Edward.
Carter, George.
Coomlic, Benj.
Clothier, John.
Collier, Henry.
Corker, John.
Coniler, Isaac.
Callaghan, Edward.
Cohen, Benj.
Cam, John.
Cullin, Richard.
Cullin, David.
Crauston, Robt.
Cannon, Mires.
Coakley, James.
Colgin, Richard.
Connelly, Wm.
Crawford, Oliver.
Cranmer, Thos.
Cridlin, Edward.
Chew, John.
Chow, Samuel.
Concelor, John.
Concelor, Thos.
Calloway, Joseph.
Cook, Thomas.
Calbreth, John.
Cavender, Robt.
Cavender, John.
Corry, Patrick.
Criddia, Wm.
Dill, John.

Dill, Benjamin.	Fiddy, Jesse.	Hazleton, Wm.	Lewis, Wm.
Dill, Philoman.	Frasier, Wm.	Howard, Luke.	Lewis, David.
Dill, Solomon.	Farmer, Wm.	Hadabuck, Warwick.	Lewis, Robert.
Dill, Joseph.	Farmer, John.	Hadabuck, Abram.	Lowbar, Peter.
Dill, Elijah.	Foracree, Imac.	Harris, Abraham.	Lowbar, Matthew.
Dill, James.	Gray, Wm.	Harden, John.	Lowber, Jonathan.
Dill, Josiah.	Gray, John.	Hunn, Jonathan.	Lowber, Daniel.
Dill, Nimrod.	Gray, Widow.	Hunn, Nathaniel.	Lowber, Michael.
Dill, John W.	Gray, David.	Hartshorn, John.	Lowber, John.
Dill, Joseph, Jr.	Goodwin, Joseph.	Halsten, Abram.	Lord, Henry.
Durham, John.	Goodwin, Caleb.	Hardcastle, Peter.	Loftis, John.
Dudley, Nicholas.	Gooden, Moses.	Harrington, Nathan.	Loftis, Gideon.
Dunnason, Thomas.	Grigg, John.	Hanegrave, Peter.	Loftis, Wm.
Duhadway, Dan.	Grigg, Mark.	Humphreys, Alex.	Lynch, Wm.
Davis, John.	Green, Wm., Jr.	Herald, John.	Lambdon, George.
Davis, Robert.	Green, Thomas.	Irons, Owen.	Lee, John.
Davis, Thomas.	Green, John.	Jackson, Joseph.	Latham, Imiah.
Davis, David.	Green, James.	Jackson, William.	Luena, James.
Down, Stephen.	Greenly, John.	Jackson, Alexander.	Legar, Francis.
Downs, Wm.	Greenly, Robert.	Jackson, James.	Lamar, Daniel.
Draper, Isaac.	Greenly, Michael.	Jackson, Thomas.	Lamar, Robt.
Draper, Whittington.	Grier, John.	Jackson, Moses.	Luff, Nathan.
Dixon, Robt.	Goforth, George.	Jackson, Jonathan.	Miffin, Warner.
Dyal, Robert.	Goforth, Peter.	Jackson, Ezekiel.	Miffin, Dan.
Dunham, Joseph.	Goforth, Widow.	Jackson, Nimrod.	Miffin, Walker.
Downham, Thos.	Galt, Thomas.	Jackson, Daniel.	Manlove, Sarah.
Downham, Isaac.	Gibbs, Edward.	Jarrel, James.	Manlove, George.
Dougherty, Nicholas.	Grewell, Jacob.	Jarrel, Robert.	Manlove, Matthew.
Dyer, Nathaniel.	Grewell, John.	Jarrel, Eleazer.	Miller, Conrad.
Dunning, James.	Grewell, John, Jr.	Jarrell, Elias.	Miller, Peter.
Dunning, Wm.	Gilder, Henry.	Jarrett, Matthew.	Miller, Peter, Jr.
Darling, Robt.	Gilder, John.	Jones, Benjamin.	Miller, John, Jr.
Dalby, Wm.	Gildersleve, John.	Jones, Laton.	McEver, John.
Driskill, Jos.	Gildersleve, Jonathan.	Jones, Phillip.	McEver, Timothy.
Duese, Elijah.	Gildersleve, George.	Jones, Jacob.	McBride, Thomas.
Duese, Daniel.	Gitty, John.	Jones, David.	McBride, Robt.
Duese, Samuel.	Gifford, James.	Jones, Luke.	McCall, Geo.
Dawson, Daniel.	George, Joseph.	Jones, Stanford.	McCall, Mark.
Denny, Thomas.	George, Rachael.	Jones, John.	McGarriot, Widow.
Dickenson, John.	Gardner, James.	Jones, Edward.	McClements, James.
Dempsey, Michael.	Howel, Samuel.	Jones, Ninet.	McClements, Robt.
Doas, John.	Howel, Jonathan.	Jones, William.	McClements, Wm.
Evans, Thomas.	Howel, Wm.	Jones, Moses.	McKinney, Abram.
Edinfield, John.	Harrison, Harmon.	Jones, James.	McFarsons, Hugh.
Edmondson, Thos.	Harrison, Luke.	Jones, James, Jr.	McHaney, John.
Edmondson, John.	Hindsley, Amos.	Jones, Daniel.	McHaney, Wm.
Edinfield, John.	Hindsley, James.	Johnson, James.	McGray, Edward.
Edmond, John.	Hindsley, Solomon.	Johnson, Wm.	McCappin, Thos.
Emmery, Thos.	Hindsley, Nathan.	Johnson, Thomas.	McGifford, John.
Emmery, John.	Hinda, John.	Johnson, Jonathan.	McComb, Eleazer.
Emmery, Charles.	Hinley, Nehemiah.	Johnson, Henry.	Murphy, Charles.
Emmerson, Ruth.	Hayne, James.	Johnson, Samuel.	Muney, Thos.
Emmerson, Vincent.	Hudson, John, Jr.	Jenkins, Joseph.	Muney, Elijah.
Elbert, Henry.	Hudson, Alexander.	Jenkins, Thomas.	Muney, Thomas, Jr.
Elbert, Joshua.	Hudson, Robert.	Jenkins, John.	Muney, Widow.
Edward, Andrew.	Hutchinson, John.	Jenkins, Andrew.	Muney, James.
Edward, Philomon.	Hatfield, Levi.	Jenkins, Jabea.	Malleston, Wm.
Edge, Jesse.	Hatfield, Wm.	Jestor, William.	Morris, Daniel.
Eanas, Richard.	Hatfield, Wm., Jr.	Killon, Wm.	Morris, Wm.
Furbie, Caleb.	Hatfield, John.	Kirkley, Wm.	Marinor, James.
Furbie, Jacob.	Harper, Wm.	Kirkley, Thos.	Morris, John.
Furbie, Jonathan.	Harper, Thomas.	Kearney, Moses.	Morris, Abraham.
Furbie, Widow.	Harper, Zephaniah.	Keanard, Daniel.	Morris, Brady.
Furbie, Michael.	Harper, David.	Kilpatrick, John.	Morris, Imac.
Freeman, John.	Harper, Joseph.	Kimney, Joseph.	Moore, Samuel.
Freeman, Moses, Jr.	Howran, Edward.	King, Wm.	Moore, Thomas.
Ford, Thomas.	Harwood, Thomas.	Kees, John.	Moore, David.
Ford, Daniel.	Harwood, John.	Kees, Wm.	Moore, Wm.
Ford, John.	Harwood, Peter.	Lackerman, Ninet.	Maxwell, Nimrod.
Fisher, John.	Hanson, Samuel.	Lockwood, Richard.	Maxwell, David.
Fisher, Joshua.	Hanson, Widow.	Lockwood, Amuell.	Meredith, Job.
Freeman, John.	Henry, Robert.	Lockwood, Amuell, Jr.	Meredith, Wm.
Forcum, Peter.	Hale, Joseph.	Lockwood, Thomas.	Meredith, James.
Furnace, Robert.	Holden, Wm.	Lockwood, John.	Meredith, Luff.
Flowers, Wm.	Holden, Edmund.	Lewis, Thomas.	Meredith, Thomas.
Flin, John.	Holden, Benj.	Lewis, Evans.	Meredith, Joshua.
Furtad, Joseph.	Holland, Bryan.	Lewis, Evans, Jr.	Meredith, David.
Furey, Peter B.	Holland, John.	Lewis, Joseph.	Meredith, Jacob.

Meredith, Peter.
 Meredith, Job.
 Mannering, Widow.
 Mannering, Richard.
 Melborn, Samuel.
 Morgan, Edward.
 Most, Simmons.
 Millis, James.
 Mansfield, Thos.
 Myres, Benj.
 Marker, John.
 Marker, Curtis.
 Mason, Wm.
 Mason, Richard.
 Mason, Babel.
 Matthew, Thos.
 Many, Francis.
 Merrick, John.
 Nixon, Charles.
 Nixon, Nicholas.
 Nixon, Thomas.
 Nowell, Henry.
 Nock, Thomas.
 Nock, Ezekiel.
 Nock, Joseph.
 Nock, Samuel.
 Needles, Thomas.
 Needles, Wm.
 Niel, Jonathan.
 Niel, Aquilla.
 Niel, Wm.
 Newman, James.
 Newman, Edward.
 Newport, Jesse.
 Newton, Isaac.
 Nickerson, Nathan.
 Oldfield, Francis.
 Oldfield, Henry.
 Pennywell, Wm.
 Pennell, John.
 Patten, Wm.
 Patten, John.
 Patten, Widow.
 Perkins, Thomas.
 Perkins, Nicholas.
 Parvis, Wm.
 Parvis, Absalom.
 Parvis, Samuel.
 Parvis, John.
 Parvis, Richard.
 Pryor, John.
 Pryor, Joseph.
 Purden, Andrew.
 Purden, John.
 Purden, Joseph.
 Price, Thomas.
 Price, Wm.
 Price, John.
 Price, Martha.
 Price, John, Jr.
 Powell, Wm.
 Pratt, Nathan.
 Pratt, Luke.
 Pratt, Frederick.
 Patter, Wm.
 Pickering, Thomas.
 Pierce, Wm.
 Pierce, John.
 Pierce, Jacob.
 Proctor, Thomas.
 Piper, John.
 Pippen, Robt.
 Parnal, Abraham.
 Paradee, John.
 Perry, Daniel.
 Ridgely, Chas.
 Rodney, Thomas.
 Rodney, Cemar.

Rutledge, Moses.
 Rutledge, John.
 Register, Robert.
 Register, John.
 Raab, John.
 Raab, Andrew.
 Raab, Joseph.
 Robinson, Samuel.
 Robinson, James.
 Robinson, Margaret.
 Reynold, Michael.
 Reynolds, John.
 Roe, Elizabeth.
 Russell, Thomas.
 Rodgers, Joseph.
 Rodgers, Edward.
 Rodgers, James.
 Reed, George.
 Reed, John.
 Reed, Wm.
 Richardson, Wm.
 Rich, Edward.
 Ridgway, Thomas.
 Ringgold, John.
 Rose, Levi.
 Rose, Thomas.
 Riley, Francis.
 Ruth, Thomas.
 Rickets, Thomas.
 Rench, Jacob.
 Rowland, Isaiah.
 Roberts, John.
 Rumley, Edge.
 Rutledge, Wm.
 Rodgers, Thomas.
 Sipple, Garrett.
 Sipple, Waitman.
 Sipple, Martin.
 Sipple, Caleb.
 Sipple, Thomas.
 Sipple, Elias.
 Stradley, Nathan.
 Stradley, Abnalom.
 Stradley, David.
 Stradley, Thomas.
 Stevens, John.
 Sherrard, Nixon.
 Sherrard, Joseph.
 Sherrard, Daniel.
 Soward, George.
 Soward, Thomas.
 Soward, Widow.
 Shehorn, David.
 Shehorn, Jonathan.
 Shehorn, John.
 Shehorn, Cornelius.
 Saxton, George.
 Saxton, Alexander.
 Smithers, John.
 Smithers, Joseph.
 Smithers, Nathan.
 Smithers, Samuel.
 Smith, Richard.
 Smith, John.
 Smith, David.
 Smith, Olive.
 Smith, Jacob.
 Smith, George.
 Smith, Nathaniel.
 Smith, Abram.
 Shippard, Benjamin.
 Starr, James.
 Start, John.
 Seany, John.
 Seaney, Bryon.
 Scully, Burton.
 Scully, John.
 Scatten, Thomas.

Scotten, Richard.
 Scotten, Wm.
 Scotten, John.
 Scotten, Elias.
 Strong, Benj.
 Street, Abram.
 Stanley, Richard.
 Simmons, John.
 Simmons, Jerry.
 Slater, John.
 Stedham, Thomas.
 Spry, John.
 Sapp, Isaac.
 Spencer, John.
 Spencer, George.
 Shields, Thomas.
 Shields, Archibald.
 Skinner, Thomas.
 Shaw, Wm.
 Shaw, Joshua.
 Steel, George.
 Steel, Widow.
 Stewart, Moses.
 Stern, Abram.
 Summers, Nathaniel.
 Smock, Timothy.
 Truitt, George.
 Truitt, Samuel.
 Taylor, Major.
 Taylor, John.
 Taylor, Thomas.
 Taylor, Caleb Isaac.
 Tomlin, John.
 Trippett, Abnalom.
 Thompson, William.
 Thompson, Robert.
 Train, James.
 Tilton, Nehemiah.
 Tilton, James.
 Taggart, James.
 Thomas, Daniel.
 Thomas, Benj.
 Thomas, Wm.
 Thomas, Moses.
 Thomas, James.
 Thomas, Thomas.
 Tubman, Ananias.
 Tilghman, Edward.
 Tibbles, Wm.
 Townsend, James.
 Vining, Benj.
 Vashel, Obadiah.
 Vashel, John.
 Virdin, Wm.
 Virdin, John.
 Virdin, Isaac.
 Virdin, John, Jr.
 Vanattee, John.
 Venn, John.
 Wallaer, Daniel.
 Wells, Richard.
 Wallace, John.

Wallace, Jonathan.
 Wallace, Thomas.
 Wallace, David.
 White, Stephen.
 White, Jacob.
 White, Richard.
 White, Joseph.
 White, John.
 White, Thomas.
 Wheeler, Lemuel.
 Wheeler, Daniel.
 Wheeler, John.
 Wheeler, Wm.
 Wheeler, James.
 Wilson, Simon.
 Wilson, Capt. Isaac.
 Wilson, James.
 Wilson, John.
 Wilson, Nathan.
 Wilson, Wm.
 Wilson, Widow.
 Wilson, George.
 Wilson, Ebenezer.
 Wilson, Robert.
 Wilson, Allen.
 Wilson, Solomon.
 Walton, Bagwell.
 Walton, Widow.
 Williams, James.
 Williams, Christian.
 Willaby, Samuel.
 Woody, Thomas.
 Woody, Caleb.
 Woody, Jonathan.
 Watson, John.
 Whitely, John.
 Whitely, Arthur.
 Wilkinson, John.
 Wilkins, Thomas.
 West, Wm.
 West, John.
 West, Thomas.
 West, John (inn-keeper).
 Wright, Thomas.
 Wright, Ambrose.
 Wright, John.
 Wild, Thomas.
 Wyatt, Solomon.
 Wyatt, Thomas.
 Warren, John.
 Warren, Thomas.
 Warren, Benj.
 Winslow, John.
 Wynford, Alexander.
 Webb, Wm.
 Webb, Benj.
 Webb, Robert.
 Weakman, James.
 Winsmore, Robert.
 Young, Preston.
 Young, Noah.

CHAPTER LXII.

SOUTH MURDERKILL HUNDRED.¹

MURDERKILL HUNDRED was one of the original divisions of Kent County, and embraced all the present territory of North and South Murderkill Hundreds, West Dover Hundred and that part of East

¹ Prepared by John C. Gooden.

Dover Hundred that lies south and west of St. Jones' Creek.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed at Dover, January 28, 1823, all that part lying to the north of the present North Murderkill Hundred, except a narrow strip which was separated, January 28, 1831, was taken off to form Dover Hundred.

March 2, 1855, Murderkill Hundred was divided into two election districts, known as north and south election districts. By a further act, passed at Dover, March 20, 1867, these two election districts were, in the language of the statute, erected into two separate and independent hundreds, by the following divisional line: "Beginning at Dover River, at the White Store Landing, and running thence with the road to Locustville; thence with the road from Locustville to Canterbury until it reaches the fork of said road near town, thence by the southern road leading into said town, until it reaches the main road leading from Canterbury to Frederica, thence with said road to White Hall, thence with the road running past the school-house, in district number twenty-four, to Mount Moriah to Sandtown, thence with the road leading from Sandtown to the Maryland line to said line."

The territory lying north of that line was declared to be North Murderkill Hundred, and that south as South Murderkill Hundred.

South Murderkill Hundred is about eighteen miles in length, in a westerly direction from the Delaware Bay to the Delaware and Maryland line, and from three and a half to five miles in width.

The hundred is bounded upon the north by North Murderkill Hundred; on the northeast by St. Jones' Creek, separating it from the eastern portion of East Dover Hundred; on the east by the Delaware Bay; on the southeast and south by Murderkill Creek and by the road leading from Felton to Whitelysburg, beginning in the road where it is crossed by the aforesaid creek, thence with said road through Hollandsville to within about one and one-fourth mile of Whitelysburg, thence (leaving said road) in a south-westerly direction to the Delaware and Maryland line, the said creek and road separating the hundred from Milford and Mispillion Hundreds; and on the west by the State of Maryland.

The soil, in both of the Murderkills, is of varying degrees of productiveness, being specially adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, to both the large and small fruits and to grazing. Its productiveness has been greatly increased in recent years by better methods of cultivation, the draining of marshes, the application of artificial manures and many other local improvements. The soil seems particularly adapted for the growth of timber, such as hickory, chestnut, oak, maple, poplar and sweet gum, nearly all of which, except for domestic purposes, have disappeared. In many localities, where once nature, in her timber productions, rioted in a superfluous abundance, the soil has been entirely denuded of its former luxuriant forest growths.

The surface is neither level or broken, but is gently undulating which gives it an attractive appearance inviting occupancy and profitable cultivation.

The hundred is traversed by two navigable streams, the St. Jones' Creek, on the northeast, affording passage to vessels and steamers of two hundred tons burden as far up as Dover, a distance of thirty miles; the Murderkill Creek on the southeast and south navigable for three miles above Frederica, a distance of twenty-five miles. These two streams with their numerous tributaries threading the eastern and central parts of the hundred, with the Choptank River and its branches in the western portion, afford a complete system of drainage to both North and South Murderkill Hundreds, and ample water-power for all the purposes of custom and merchant milling, and other ordinary manufactures.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—Here, as in most other new counties, the first improvements were made along the streams and water courses, which enabled the settlers to have access to the outside world, or upon which they could erect mills and find the requisite water-power.

The point of land lying on the Delaware Bay and between the mouths of the St. Jones' Creek and Murderkill Creek, now known as Bowers' Beach, was one of the first to be located, and was taken up by Francis Whitwell, who located other large tracts in Duck Creek Hundred, upon one of which he resided. This tract of land, to which he gave the name of "Whitwell's Delight," was located under a warrant dated in the spring of 1675, granted by Sir Edmond Andros, Governor of the province of New York and the territories lying upon the Delaware, and is described as beginning on the west side of Dover River at a point called "Mulberry Point," by the bay side, down the bay to the Murder Creek meadow, up the meadow, and inland to the head of a small branch, down branch to Mill Creek, down Mill Creek to Dover River, down Dover River to Delaware Bay, down the bay to the beginning, containing eight hundred and thirty-four acres of woodland and five hundred and forty acres of meadow. Francis Whitwell assigned this property in 1685 to William Frampton, who obtained a warrant of re-survey November 11, 1685, and received a patent dated January 5, 1686, in which it is stated as now being called "Dover Peere," and containing one thousand three hundred and seventy-four acres.

Frampton was a merchant of considerable means, and was doing an extensive business in this county in 1683. His bills were attested in that year before the Assembly, and show over fifty thousand pounds of tobacco, and large quantities of pork, corn and other commodities. He was licensed to keep an ordinary January 16, 1686, and presented a petition to the Assembly requesting the "removal of ye goods out of ye caves before his door, he being about building a wharf." This petition was granted, but for some reason he very shortly after moved to Philadelphia,

where he soon after died. His daughter, Elizabeth Frampton, and Charles Pickering, of Philadelphia, as administrators, sold the property, January 24, 1686, to William Bassett.

At the time William Frampton was in business in this county the courts were held on "Towne Point," in St. Jones' Neck, then owned by William Darvall, and Frampton's place of business was on this tract, called Whitwell's Delight, the name of which he had changed to "Dover Peere," and where he doubtless intended to build his wharf, as the tract was across the stream from "Towne Point," now owned by Algernon Sidney Logan, of Philadelphia.

In 1750 John Booth, eldest son of Joseph Booth, was in possession of part of "Whitwell's Delight," or "Dover Peere," and on August 2d, in that year, sold it to Benjamin Chew. Nathaniel Hunn came into possession of four hundred and twenty acres of it, including some marsh land, long before Booth bought. He died and left it to his children,—Caleb and Nathaniel Hunn, and Mary, the wife of Waitman Sipple, Jr.,—who, August 16, 1734, sold three hundred acres of fast land and one hundred and twenty acres of marsh land to John Bowers, a part of "Mulberrie Point" or "Whitwell's Delight." Since the time of Bowers' purchase the place has been known as "Bowers' Beach." From John Bowers, the elder, it passed to John Bowers, the younger, and continued in the possession of the Bowers family till 1847, when it became the property of Joshua Adams, who had intermarried with Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of John Bowers, the younger, and who also had been in tenure and occupancy of the premises some years before.

The writer well recollects those times when Joshua Adams was "mine host" at Bowers'. In those days the people went down in wagons and carts, some of which were open and some covered, many of them drawn by oxen. They took the whole family along, women and children, and would, perhaps, be part of three days in going and returning, and upon the beach. They went for profit as well as pleasure. While at the beach they would lay in a store of oysters for the fall, and later in the season would return for their winter store, which they preserved by occasionally "feeding" or throwing over them salt water, and keeping them well-covered with salt hay. The writer also remembers the time he first visited Bowers', in 1844, that, from where the hotel then stood, it was fully three hundred yards to the water, and at least one-third of a mile to the mouth of Murderkill Creek, but now "the tide ebbs and flows twice in every twenty-four hours" on the site of the old tavern, the mouth of the creek has advanced one-half way to the hotel, and where fields of corn then waved in the summer's breeze the land is now given up to the erosion of the waves.

With the death of Adams, in 1851, the property passed from the Bowerses and the last of their descendants. Amid the various changes and transfers

of title to real estate in this county, "Bowers' Beach" has become at length vested in Mr. Joseph Wood.

The term "Big Thursday" is a name that is peculiar to Bowers' Beach, and many fanciful explanations have been given of the origin of the custom it designates, but with little show of plausibility. The custom originated with the enactment of our laws regulating the taking of oysters by our citizens from the creeks and ponds of Delaware. Prior to 1835 there was no law restricting citizens of the State from catching oysters at any time; but, on the 4th of February in that year, the General Assembly enacted:

"That hereafter no person or persons whatsoever shall be permitted to take or gather oysters within the waters of any of the creeks or ponds in this State, at any time between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of August, in this or any year hereafter," and this continued the law until 1843, when the Legislature, on the 7th of February, at the demand of the people, repealed the law. From that time until the revision and codifying of the laws, and their adoption by the Legislature at a special session held for that purpose in 1852, no restriction was placed upon the citizens of the State in relation to catching oysters at any time. In that year, however, in adopting chapter fifty-five of the Revised Code, the General Assembly saw proper to insert the clause that "It shall be unlawful for any person to catch or take oysters in any creek or pond in this State between the first of May and the tenth of August in any year;" and this continued the law till 1877, a period of twenty-five years.

The law of inhibition expiring on the 10th day of August, the people, as a matter of course, went down on the second Thursday in the month, which could not happen sooner than the eighth day, and were thus enabled to obtain their supply of oysters and be at home on Saturday.

Out of this oyster law grew the custom of keeping "Big Thursday," which has come down to our day. It was a day of recreation, of festivity, accompanied by the violin and dancing, conviviality and general good cheer. People from all parts of the county participated in the general gayety, without respect to age or sex, quality or condition, renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones. In 1887, when the writer visited the spot, he found more than three thousand people present.

Prior to the purchase of Whitwell's Delight, in 1734, John Bowers had bought, November 7, 1727, two hundred and twenty-six acres near this place, but further inland, which was part of a tract known as "New Seven Haven," containing five hundred and forty-three acres, which was originally surveyed and laid out for John Kipshaven and Peter Hanson, but first warranted to Peter Groenendike, by the Whorekill court, September 10, 1679, and confirmed by William Penn to William Freeman by letters patent, dated August 15, 1706. From William Freeman, who

died in 1713 without children, it passed into the possession of Cornelius Sullivan, who had intermarried with Freeman's sister and his heir-in-law, from whom John Sipple bought it in 1723 and sold to John Bowers, as above noted.

Bowers also bought ninety acres, a part of "Great Geneva," of David Anderson (formerly of Alexander Farquhar), lying west of Tidbury Branch, on the St. Jones' Creek, and February 14, 1734, purchased one hundred acres, part of tract of land called "Brecknock," on which the village of Camden was built.

"Bowers'," recently "Bowers' Beach," is now a thriving village, extending over a space of half a mile on one single avenue, laid out into small lots of several acres. It contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whose principal employment consists in cultivating their lots, in fishing and oystering in season and in a seafaring life. The public improvements comprise a capacious hotel, two general stores, a post-office and one resident physician with a splendid infirmary for invalids who wish to avail themselves of the invigorating effects of the sea-breezes.

Adjoining this tract ("Whitwell's Delight," which extended two and one-quarter miles in a direct line westward from the bay-side), and west of it, lay a tract of nine hundred and fifty acres called "Bartlett's Lot," which was taken up by Nicholas Bartlett, Samuel Burbury and John Nowell, March 9, 1685, and, by the survey of December 12, 1688, is described as beginning at a corner in a savanna (east of where John Saxton now resides, 1887); thence two hundred perches to a branch of Murder Creek, up said branch (Service's Branch), with its meanderings to a white oak; thence west, north-northwest, and north to a branch of Mill Creek, down said branch to a white oak, southeast by east crossing another branch of Mill Creek; then down east side of said branch to the mouth of the easternmost branch, separating it from William Papton's; then up said branch to a Spanish oak nigh head thereof east-northeast; thence south thirty-four degrees easterly to first corner. The three last lines are in line of Whitwell's Delight. There was also surveyed unto the said Bartlett, Burbury and Nowell, the same day, another tract of two hundred acres, called the "Over Plus," lying in the forks of Mill Creek and Skidmore's Branch, and joining Bartlett's Lott on the north. This tract of two hundred acres became the property of Samuel Burbury, but now is owned by Thomas James, a native of New Jersey, who came to this county about fifty years ago and engaged in the raising of sweet potatoes and peaches.

Bartlett's Lott passed in part to Andrew Caldwell, who, October 5, 1774, devised it to his grandson, Andrew Gray, who sold part of it to Richard Cooper and part to John Hunn about the year 1800. John Nowell, February 8, 1692, sold part of Bartlett's Lot called "Second Neck," two hundred acres, to James Maxwell, who, the same day, sold to Thomas Skidmore and to Joseph Richardson.

Bartlett's Lot is now in possession of divers persons, the most prominent among which may be named the heirs of Henry Williams (recently deceased), John Saxton, Thomas James and Jehu M. Reed. The last-named is a lineal descendant of John Nowell, one of the original patentees, and descended from him through Henry Nowell, his son, born in 1741, who "settled on his father's place," and married Margaret Wilson in 1752, by whom was born a daughter Ann in 1768, who in 1786 intermarried with Elias Sipple, whose daughter Margaret married Jehu Reed in 1827, from which union was born Jehu M. Reed, the present owner of part of Bartlett's Lot, and James H. Reed, of Bower's Beach. Jehu Reed, the father, was a man of considerable force of character, and obtained some notoriety in his day. He is said to have been the first person who introduced the culture of the peach in this county for profit by putting out a large orchard in 1830, and adding thereto from year to year.

Jehu M. Reed is descended on his maternal side from John Newell, who, with Nicholas Bartlett, obtained a warrant in September, 1685 from "Wm. Markham and John Goodson, two of ye Commissioners appointed to grant lands by Wm. Penn, Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania and Counties annexed," for a tract of nine hundred and fifty acres near the centre of East Motherkill Hundred, adjoining "Whitwell's Delight" on the west, and called "Bartlett's Lot."

John Newell seems to have prospered here as one of the earliest farmers in Kent County, for he eventually owned the most of "Bartlett's Lot," with much other lands, which has since been divided into several farms.

On the tract now owned by Caleb Williams he built his home of brick, with dormer windows, and roof in the style of the old Swedes' Church that now stands in Wilmington, Del. This building which he erected is one of the original houses in old Kent, and is still standing. Here, with his wife, who was a Mary Warren, he lived and reared their children—William, John and Thomas. John Newell, Sr., died January 16, 1739, and is buried in the old Newell burial home garden, about one hundred and fifty yards south of the home building. His grave being marked with a hard boulder stone, the letters J. N. and figures 1739 are yet visible. His will left to his son John, among other lands "where he now lives, Plantation with 150 acres thereunto belonging," one hundred and five acres of which is now part of the valuable farm of the lineal descendant in the sixth generation—Jehu M. Reed.

John Newell, 2d, settled in his father's place, and took for his wife a maiden of Motherkill—Mary Edmons. During a prosperous life of twenty years they lived in the building erected by his eminent father, reared two sons—Henry and William Newell—and four daughters—Tabitha, Lydia, Hannah and Mariam.



James H. H.

Nowell, from
called "Second Neck," two hundred acres, to James
Maxwell, who, the same day, sold to Thomas Skid-
more and to Joseph Richardson.

lived in the bounding creek.
reared two sons—Henry and William Newell—and
four daughters—Tabitha, Lydia, Hannah and Mariam.





SECRET



John Newell (2d) by his will, November 14, 1759, after dividing his lands between his two sons, and much money and slaves to his daughters, willed the old homestead and plantation to his son, Henry Newell, "who settled in his father's place," owned and cultivated the paternal acres. At the age of twenty-two years he took for his wife a maiden of nineteen years,—Margaret Wilson, of Motherkill, daughter of George Wilson and Patience, his wife, who were married May 15, 1762.

Henry Newell, after thirty-five years of happy life in the home of his ancestors, made his will in 1797. He left no sons, but five daughters,—Patience George, born 1764; Mary Barratt, born 1766, was the wife of Judge Barratt, who gave the ground to the "Wesleyan Methodists" for the erection thereon of "Barratt's Chapel" (a spot renowned among Methodists); Ann Newell Sipple, born Third Month 17, 1768, who married Elias Sipple, son of Waitman Sipple and Mariam Townsend; Tabitha Hunn, born Eleventh Month 27, 1777; Lydia Newell, born Third Month 13, 1780. The will of Henry Newell left to his daughter, Ann Newell Sipple, one hundred and five acres of land off of the west end of the Newell homestead or "Bartlett's Lott," and which is now owned by his grandson, Jehu M. Reed.

The remainder of Henry Newell's property was equally divided among the remaining four daughters. Ann Newell and Elias Sipple were married Eleventh Month 23, 1786. Their issue were Lydia Sipple, born June 1, 1790; Elijah B. Sipple, born May 25, 1794, who settled in Denton, Md.; Ann Sipple, born May 27, 1798; Margaret Sipple was born July 4, 1800; Tabitha Sipple was born October 4, 1804.

Ann Newell Sipple died October 6, 1804. Elias Sipple died First Month 27, 1805, and left five small orphans to equally share the one hundred and five acres of Newell land or "Bartlett's Lott." These Sipple children were reared in the ancestral home. In 1824 Margaret Sipple bought out her brother, Elijah B. Sipple, and in 1827 she bought out her sister Lydia's share to the one hundred and five ancestral acres.

Margaret Sipple and Jehu Reed were married Twelfth Month, 1827. In 1828 and 1829 Jehu Reed bought the two remaining shares to the one hundred and five acres of Ann Sipple and Tabitha Grier. In 1858 Jehu Reed sold to his son, Jehu M. Reed, the ancestral one hundred and five acres, together with about two hundred and fifty acres of the "Reed Farm," for a bond of ten thousand dollars, and he is now the owner.

The land has never been out of the family since its acquisition by John Newell in 1685. Mr. Reed has since bought adjoining lands, and now owns more than four hundred acres. Margaret Sipple Reed died October 18, 1834, leaving three boys,—James H. Reed, Elias S. Reed and *Jehu Margaret Reed*,—so named at the last request of his mother.

Jehu M. Reed was born October 10, 1834, and was eight days old at the death of his mother. Margaret

Sipple Reed was of the Quaker faith. She was in the millinery business in Philadelphia in 1826.

James Reed, the grandfather of Jehu M. Reed, was born near Snow Hill, Md. He married Miss Davis, the sister of the Rev. Benjamin Davis, who is buried at Barrett's Chapel, as tradition says, in a reverential attitude, and was the playmate of James Reed in boyhood, living on opposite sides of the road, Reed and Davis both being farmers near Snow Hill, Md.

The children of James Reed were Thomas, Jehu, James, Mary and Elizabeth. *Jehu*, the second son, father of *Jehu M. Reed*, was born May 5, 1805; died November 30, 1880. As above stated, he married Margaret Sipple, a descendant of John Newell, who came to Delaware before 1685. Jehu Reed was an enterprising merchant, agriculturist and horticulturist of Kent County. In 1829 he became possessed of what is now known as the "Reed Farm," owned by his son, Jehu M. Reed. He was the first in his county to grow the peach on budded trees. A few years later he shipped the first peaches grown on budded trees in the country round-about that were sold to markets outside of Delaware.

He had caught at Bowers' Beach and bought largely the king crab early in the thirties, and grew his first peaches from them as a fertilizer. He also taught the community to profitably use the worn-out soil, before the use of modern fertilizers, by sowing pine-seed, and lived not only to cut and ship hundreds of cords of wood grown upon it, but to see the same lands transformed into garden farms in a period of twenty years or less after the pines were removed, as his son, Jehu M. Reed, did.

His first crops of peaches, before the age of steam, were sent in fast-sailing vessels to Philadelphia, and he received his pay in *gold* to such an amount that it astonished some of the citizens of Motherkill Hundred of those days. The growth of the peach for the city markets a few years later became general. Jehu Reed cultivated a large nursery of the best fruit trees from 1829 to 1858, and introduced many valuable fruits. He took an active interest in the growth of the silk mulberry tree, and in 1836 received the gold medal offered by the Delaware Legislature for raising the greatest number of mulberry trees in the State. He had the silk-worm fed with mulberry leaves until they produced about one hundred bushels of their silk cocoons. He had manufactured silk into stockings out of these cocoons, enough for himself and family for years.

James H. Reed, son of Jehu and Margaret Sipple Reed, married Miss Emma Christman, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Elias S. Reed married Alphonsa Heverin, daughter of James L. Heverin. Jehu M. Reed, the youngest son, now one of the most successful farmers and fruit-growers in Kent County, acquired a knowledge of advanced modes of agriculture and horticulture from his father, and has continued in that vocation with great pleasure and profit to himself since

his early boyhood, except two years, 1856 and '57, spent in travel and study through the South.

He purchased his father's lands in 1858, and had paid for them in 1866 out of its produce. In 1868 he remodeled and improved the buildings in a large degree, costing him over twelve thousand dollars, and has since purchased adjoining tracts, owning more than four hundred acres of the best improved arable lands. In 1866 he planted six acres in strawberries, and sold his first crop of that delicious fruit at the rate of fifty-five cents per quart delivered in New York City. He was among the first to raise this berry on an extensive scale in Kent County, and has since continued, having now twenty-five acres of his farm planted in strawberries. In 1870 he realized \$5000 from a crop of six acres of this fruit.

In 1866 Mr. Reed set the first asparagus grown in the neighborhood for markets outside the State. This plant yielded a good income, and he soon extended its cultivation by planting twenty-five acres with it. His father on the same farm grew peaches in large quantities.

He continued to grow them and now has about ten thousand trees; he has also five thousand pear trees, about one thousand apple trees, and has raised some years two thousand bushels of wheat and four thousand bushels of corn. The value of the produce of the farm since 1858 to the present has varied from \$6000 to \$10,000 annually. Mr. Reed was one of the first to abandon the use of fences, there being none on his farm now, except around his residence and barn, adding much to the economy and beauty of his lands.

He has spent much time and labor in beautifying his home; improving his buildings and making his place one of the model farms in the State. In 1868 he graded and laid off into grass-plats in front of his buildings a very large mound yard. At the same time he remodeled his buildings to their present size. The house was built in 1771; the walls and floors in the north part of it are part of the original building, and are in an excellent state of preservation.

His residence and farm buildings, an engraving of which accompany this sketch, are provided with all the improvements and conveniences necessary to render his rural home a place of comfort and delightful retreat.

Mr. Reed married, July 14, 1858, Emily Buckmaster, daughter of Geo. and Mary Burchenal Buckmaster, of Milford Hundred, Kent County. Emily Buckmaster was born May 15, 1840. Their issue—Margaret E. Reed, born February 14, 1860, married E. C. Atkins, March 24, 1870; she died August 25, 1881, leaving Margaret Reverent E. R. Atkins, born 23d of August, only two days old, who has been raised so far by her maternal grandmother, Emily Reed. George B. Reed born July 20, 1862, on Sunday. Alice S. Reed, born October 8, 1864, married Clarence Prettyman, a prominent shoe merchant of Dover, October 8, 1884; their issue—C. Reed Prettyman, born November 29, 1885. Jehu M. Reed, Jr., was

born May 1, 1866. These dutiful and amiable young men of good habits are in business with their father.

Nicholas Bartlett also took up other tracts, one of which, called "Bartlett's Delight," containing two hundred and ten acres, was located on the north side of Mill Creek, adjoining other land of Bartlett, and was surveyed for John Burton, March 2, 1681, from whom it passed to Wm. Rodney and now forms part of the tract called "Dover Farms."

West of Bartlett's Lott, and partially embracing it on the north and on the south, lies a tract of land called "Clapoame," or Clapham, consisting of 353 acres, taken up under a warrant from the Court of Kent County, dated "y^e 19 day of y^e 2^m 1681," by John Albertson and John Mumford. This tract is bounded 382 perches on the south by a tract called "The Downes," on the west 222 perches by "Johan's Hall," on the northwest 492 perches by "Caroone Manor," and is now owned principally by the Rev. Jonathan S. Willis and John W. Wright.

On the southwest side of St. Jones' Creek, on the north side of Mill Creek, and south of Barker's Landing, is located a tract of 840 acres, now called "Dover Farms," formerly "Gibbon's Point." This tract was originally taken up by one Hubertus Francis, who sold to John Burton, who, by a bill of sale, sold it to Edmond Gibbon in 1681, "y^e said warrant bearing date y^e seventeenth day of y^e second month, 1681-82," containing 695 acres. By a warrant for re-survey, September 20, 1693, for William Rodney, the tract was found to contain 840 acres. At the time of the last survey a mill was located on the lower side of Mill Creek, and on the upper side was a house and grounds called the "lower plantation." Farther up the stream was another house called the "upper plantation." This land, in course of time, came into the possession of Garrett Sipple, who left it to his grandson, Garrett Hardcastle, from whom it passed to John M. Ford, who, in 1856, sold it to James L. Heverin. It now belongs to Mrs. Mary Barnett, a resident of the village of Magnolia.

To the north of Dover Farms and the tract Clapoame, and joining thereto, lies a large tract of land, of two thousand acres, known by the name of "Caroone Manor." This tract is often referred to in old deeds as the "King's Manor" and the "Duke of York's Manor." This probably grew out of the fact that, in 1683, at the request of William Penn, the court of Kent County issued a warrant to the surveyor to survey and lay out ten thousand acres of land for the Duke of York, "on the rich ridge in the road to Choptank and on the heads of the branches of Murther Creek, or where they will in any cleare land that no other person have any just claime unto it, being for a manor for the said Duke of York granted by a special order from the proprietor and the court for the same."

It does not appear upon the records that this land was ever laid out.

CAROONE MANOR was originally laid out for one

Joshua Barkstead by the approbation of the "Court of Whorekill," and consisted of two parcels, one of which, called "Croone," contained twelve hundred acres, the other, called "Caroone Mannor," contained eight hundred acres. These two tracts extended in one body from St. Jones' Creek to Double Run, a tributary of Murderkill Creek. In 1689 it appears to have been in possession of William Darvall, who, on the 7th of November of the same year, mortgaged it to Richard Draughtgate and others, of London. On the 12th of December, 1694, it was sold at sheriff's sale as the property of William Darvall, and purchased by William Rodney for the use of William Penn.

On this tract of land are located the villages of "Barker's Landing" and "Magnolia."

The land on which Barker's Landing, on St. Jones' Creek, is situated was, prior to 1800, owned by Thomas Barker, who built there a warehouse, which was called the "Red Granary;" later the place was known as Barker's Landing, and sometimes as Florence. The tract embraced six hundred acres and extended nearly to Magnolia. Of this quantity, "439 acres, 99 perches, statute measure, surveyed 19-20th May, 1739," was devised by Thomas Collins, Esq., president of Delaware State, to his daughter Mary, wife of Joseph Barker. It was sold by the sheriff September 20, 1819, and bought by Joseph Barker, who later sold it to William Heverin, who kept it for many years. It is now cut up into four tracts.

On one of these tracts, now owned by John J. Conner, is located a cemetery, about one mile east of Magnolia, and on the north side of the road, a short distance back in the field. It is inclosed by a brick wall, three feet high, and covered with a gable roof of cypress shingles. The inclosure is sixteen by ten feet, containing only three graves, covered with heavy marble slabs. Upon the surface of one is the following inscription:

"In Memory of
MARY BARKER,
wife of
Joseph Barker,
and eldest daughter of his Excellency,
Thomas Collins, Esq.,
late Governor of the State of Delaware,
who departed this life
the 27th December, 1795,
aged 30 years, 7 months & 2 days.
Her death was occasioned by taking Peruvian bark,
adulterated with litharge, which was purchased of
an apothecary in Wilmington. She was an affectionate
wife, a tender mother and kind mistress, beloved
and regretted by all her friends & acquaintance.
She left her husband, two sons and two daughters
to lament her untimely death."

Barker's Landing in 1887 contained eleven dwellings and thirty-five inhabitants, and, on account of its proximity to Magnolia, might most appropriately be called "Sleepy Hollow."

The place, however, serves as an *entrepot* for the merchants of Magnolia, who export grain, wood and fruits, and bring back coal, lime, lumber, fertilizers

and general merchandise from Philadelphia and New York.

The village of Magnolia is located on a tract of land part of Caroone Manor, and was owned at one time by Boaz Manlove, later by John Marim, from whom the land in the vicinity passed to the Rev. James Bateman, his son-in-law, and Hannah Marim. November 19, 1818, they sold one hundred and ten acres, adjoining a tract called "Lombardy Grove," to James Millichop, which was long known as "Millichop's Woods," and is the present site of Magnolia.

This town is situated on the State Road, between Dover and Frederica, and seven miles from the former place. The place may be said to have had no existence prior to 1845. The only building then standing was the old Lowber brick mansion, now owned by Edmund Stout, Esq., which was built in the year 1774, by Matthew Lowber, grandson of Peter, the pioneer of the family, who died in 1698. The date of the building is on the southeast end of the house, near the top of the gable, the figures and the initials of the builder being formed of small pieces of glazed brick, laid in cement.

In 1845 the McIlvains came from Sussex County and built on this land. In 1847 there were five dwellings, one store-house and one building used as an Odd Fellows' Hall and for public school purposes.

For the next eighteen years there was very little progress, when, in 1855, the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun and finished and dedicated the following year, since which time the progress of its growth has been regular, and the village now numbers forty-seven dwellings, two churches, two general stores, one millinery establishment, two wheelwrights, two blacksmiths, one fruit evaporator, one lumberyard and one well-built school-house, thirty by fifty feet, two stories, built in the spring of 1883. The school is run on the graded principle, with two departments and about one hundred pupils.

The village has also a post-office, a physician and one resident minister.

The Odd Fellows' Lodge was established and incorporated in the year 1847, but as an active body ceased to work about 1877.

The M. E. Church, in the northern limits of the town, was begun in 1855, and dedicated November 30, 1856, the Rev. Dr. Durbin preaching the dedicatory sermon in the morning and the Rev. Andrew Manship the evening sermon. This church was built in place of "Banning's Chapel," which was on the road toward Dover, and about one and a half miles from Magnolia. Upon the completion of the Magnolia church, Banning's Chapel was sold to Captain Thomas Draper, who moved it away and converted it into a barn.

The Baptist Church (New School) was finished and dedicated by the Rev. S. M. Harris, of Baltimore, February 15, 1874.

The town of Magnolia was incorporated April 3,

1885. The act named E. D. Benton, Charles Terry, William M. Prouse, Peter R. Hart and M. S. Van Burkalow as commissioners. M. S. Van Burkalow was elected assessor; W. M. Prouse, clerk and treasurer; and E. Stout, collector.

In 1886 the commissioners were M. S. Van Burkalow (assessor), Peter R. Hart, R. J. Blocksom, William M. Prouse (clerk, treasurer and collector), E. D. Burton.

In 1887, E. Stout, M. S. Van Burkalow (assessor), R. J. Blocksom, E. D. Burton, William M. Prouse (collector, treasurer and clerk).

The postmasters of Magnolia have been Amos C. Finsthwait, William M. Prouse, C. L. Terry, Saulsbury Williams, James K. Sapp.

In 1880 Magnolia Circuit was formed. It at that time included Magnolia, Canterbury and Saxon's. It at present includes Barratt, Saxon's and Magnolia. The preachers have been: 1880, W. F. Corkran; 1882, S. N. Pilchard; and, 1884 to 1887, G. L. Hardesty.

That part of "Caroon Manor" lying northeast of Magnolia has for several years been in possession of Edmund Stout and John J. Conner. The part lying southwest of the village, previous to 1860, was almost exclusively the property of John and of Samuel Chambers, but since their deaths the land has passed into other hands,—principally of McIlroy McIlvain, John W. Taylor, Mrs. Rasmus, D. Burton and John B. Conner, the younger.

On this tract, on the east side of "Double Run" or Island Branch," is a mill-seat, long known as the "Montague Mill," used in the manufacture of lumber. In 1863 it was sold by the administrator of Samuel Chambers, deceased, to John J. Connor, who, in 1884, sold it to Zadoc J. Callaway, who has since erected a grist-mill upon its site.

To the northwest of "Caroon Manor," and adjoining the village of Magnolia, lies a tract of land called "The Plains." It was taken up by Robert Bedwell, under a warrant granted "at a Court held for St Jones' County the 19th of November, 1680, Present: Mr. Francis Whitwell, Mr. John Hilliard, Mr. Edward Pack, Justices." It was surveyed December 20th, the same year, and contained eight hundred acres. In 1685 Bedwell sold it to Henry Johnson and Daniel Ratty, who sold it off in smaller quantities. This tract lay a short distance west of the Magnolia and Dover Road, and extended to the corporate limits of the village, crossing the road from Magnolia to Canterbury, and from thence it extended in a southwest direction, at an average distance of thirty rods and parallel with said road, to "Double Run" Branch, a distance of three hundred and eighty rods; thence with "Double Run," irregularly, a distance of three hundred and twenty-eight rods, crossing the Woodleytown Road, dividing North and South Murderkill Hundreds; thence a short distance from, and parallel with, said last road, northeast three hundred and eighty perches; thence southeast three hundred and twenty-eight perches, crossing the Magnolia and Can-

terbury Road about thirty perches to beginning, near western edge of the village. On the northern part of this tract, on the road dividing the two Murderkills, once stood the village of "Woodleytown," in recent years known by the name of Locustville. "Woodleytown" was part of the "Plains" and was laid out in 1783, in which year Jonathan Woodley and Caleb Woodley purchased, each, a small lot of ground and the year following Gove Woodley purchased a small lot. In its day and generation it did a thriving business, but with the advent of the Delaware Railroad in 1857, and the activity manifested by the village of Magnolia, only one mile distant, it fell into decay; and to-day the stranger seeking its site would be as badly puzzled to locate it as he would the fabled "Atlantis." The buildings have been moved away or pulled down; the village has utterly ceased to exist.

"The Plains" is now principally owned by Wm. Jackson, Philip J. Barrett, Samuel Saxton, Avery D. Marvel, Stephen M. Thomas, Mrs. Sarah Wilson and Henry Burke.

The tract owned by Burke was sold by Daniel Ratty to James and Hugh Craige, November 10, 1733, and contained fifty acres. Prior to the sale to the Craiges, Ratty, on the 14th of February, 1725, sold two acres of land in Murderkill Hundred, part of "The Plains," lying on a small branch or sprout proceeding out of the Double Runs, "and is the same whereon the Presbyterian or Dissenting Meeting-house now stands."

The trustees to whom the land was conveyed were Thomas Skidmore and Robert Cumming, "for use and in trust only of and to the Dissenting Minister or Ministers of those people called Presbyterians in the County of Kent." [Deed-Book H, vol. i. page 225.]

The Old Presbyterian Church at Murderkill was the first church of this denomination in the county of Kent of which we have any information, and was located about four hundred yards north of the present site of the "Montague Mills," on the road from Barker's Landing to Canterbury. The old road diverged from the direction of the present road, nearly opposite the dwelling-house of Henry Burke, and passed to the northward by the old church, about six hundred yards higher up the Double Runs, and crossed the two streams by means of a causeway and two bridges. On the site of the old meeting-house there are tombstones and the remains of an old vault now much fallen into decay, from which the remains of the dead were long ago removed. It is evident that the old church soon went to decay, for, in 1762, two acres were purchased on Hudson's Branch, of a tract that belonged to Bedwell Maxwell, whose widow, Sarah Ann Maxwell, who died about 1844 or 1845, stated that she was the first child baptized in a church that stood on the Maxwell farm, then entirely gone. The land on which it stood now belongs to Mrs. Julia E. Hoover. This was evidently the second church, of which now no vestige remains. From the records of the Presbyterian Church and other data, it is ap-

parent that the church organization continued in existence until 1818 or later. The Rev. John Lednum says that the Rev. Mr. Huston (or Houston) was minister of the Presbyterians near Dover during the Revolution. It also appears that the Rev. Mr. McKee officiated as minister in 1793, and administered spiritual comfort to his congregation, so that as late as 1818 the Rev. Archibald McCook was doubtless pastor.

Of the Rev. Mr. Huston it is related that, "One Sunday, while he was engaged at his church, a detachment of British soldiers came to his house and left their compliments by boring their bayonets through the panels of his doors, ripping up his beds and carrying off rather more of his live-stock, his cows, pigs and poultry, than they were welcome to by the feelings of his heart."

It appears that cattle were driven from Rev. Alexander Houston's farm, where John Saxton now dwells, and from Andrew Gray's, on Mill Creek, both on the same day.

As to the location of the residence of Andrew Gray there seems to be some difference of opinion. Some locate it south and east of Canterbury, because John Gray had, a long time before the Revolution, bought lands in this neighborhood, and they suppose the cattle were driven from that farm in the time of the Revolution. They base this supposition on the fact that they cannot find where Andrew Gray ever bought land prior to December 27, 1804, overlooking the fact that Andrew Caldwell, his grandfather, who died October 15, 1774, bequeathed to him four hundred and sixty-five acres, a part of "Bartlett's Lott," to which he added, from time to time, other parts of the same tract.

There is no doubt as to the correctness of the version given by Joseph Burchenal, Esq., who says that his father, Joseph Burchenal, in 1805, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Lockwood, a tanner in Willow Grove, and in 1809 leased the Gray farm, and in 1817 bought the Crammer lands, also part of "Bartlett's Lott." From Mr. Burchenal's father the tradition has come down to our day that Andrew Gray, the grandfather of George Gray, now a United States Senator from this State, owned the farm, in the time of the Revolution, from which the cattle were driven up to Canterbury, and that the house scarred with bayonet thrusts, now used as a barn, is located on the site of the residence of John Saxton. The two acres of ground where once stood the old meeting-house of the Double Runn has, undoubtedly, since 1762, been devoted exclusively to the burial of the dead, and must have been generally used by the surrounding country down to recent times, judging by the multitude of depressions covering the entire area; but this place has long since been surrendered to the encroachment of the wilderness.

On one marble slab is this inscription :

"To the Memory of
GEORGE CRAIG
and ISABELLA his Wife.

He departed this Life
In the Year 1738,
Aged about 53 Years,
and she departed this Life
in 1754, Age 64 Years.
Also 5 of their Children.
Virtue & Piety give way to Death,
Else the Entomb'd had ne'er resigned
(their Breath."

The last interment was here made in 1874, and was Anor Clements, the former widow of Samuel Chambers.

Adjoining "The Plains" on the east, and abutting on Caroon Manor on the north, lying on St. Jones' Creek, is another tract of land taken up by Robert Bedwell, under a patent from Edmond Andros, in 1679, which, lying almost wholly within the adjoining hundred, will be described in "North Murderkill Hundred."

"By virtue of a warrant from the Court of Kent County, bearing date y^e 21st day of y^e 12th moneth, 1681," there was surveyed for Peter Grondycke a tract of land called "Cittinbourn," containing four hundred and twenty acres. This tract lay on the east side of the Double Runn, and was bounded on the north by the "Duke of York's Manor" (Caroon Manor), on the east by the tract Clapham or Clapoame and the tract called the Downs, and on the south by the Double Runn, or Island Branch, and a branch proceeding thereout to the northeastward. "By virtue of a warrant of resurvey from the Proprietaries, dated at Philadelphia, the 22^d day of Novemb^r, 1736," a part of this same tract, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres, was surveyed for Thomas Noxon by the name of "Joannus Hall." In some of the deeds since that date it is called *Joanally Hall*. It is described as lying on the east side of the northwest branch of "Motherhill" Creek and bounded on the north by Caroon Manor, and on the east as before cited. This tract is now crossed by a public road, dividing it into two unequal parts. About fifty acres of the southern or smaller part was purchased by Thomas M. Vinson in 1880, and two hundred acres of the larger or northern part, abutting on Caroon Manor, by Edward Jackson the same year.

To the east of "Joannus Hall," and south of Clapoame, lies a tract of land anciently known as "The Downs." It was surveyed for Bryan O'Neal under a warrant from the court of Kent County, bearing date "y^e 22^d day of y^e 12 month, 1681." It extended from Joannus Hall, along line of Clapoame eastward four hundred and six perches, to a corner in Servis Branch and was laid out for four hundred acres. Upon a resurvey of this tract, by virtue of the proprietaries' warrant, dated November 21, 1739, "*The Downs*, lately sold by James Logan, Esq^r, to George Brown, situate on the heads of some branches of Murther Creek, hundred & Co^t af^d, according to the ancient corner trees & bounds, & the adjacent Lands as near as the same can be discovered," was found to contain four hundred and ninety-eight acres.

This tract is nearly triangular in its configuration and lies almost wholly west of the road leading from Frederica to Dover, a small portion only lying east of that road, whose extreme northeastern corner boundary in Servis Branch is not only a corner for this whole tract, but is also a corner for Clapoame, Bartlett's Lott and for the tract "Ausbe," next hereinafter described.

The southern extremity of the triangle is described as being a corner for Thomas Hether's land Ausbe and the tract called "Williams' Chance," and "on the southwest side Johnny cake path," a path that led to the present town of Frederica, which, previous to 1772, was known as Johnny Cake Landing. "The Downs" is now principally owned by Jehu M. Reed, whose residence is on the west side of the Frederica and Dover Road and near the northeast corner of the triangle, and by Daniel S. Ells.

The tract "Ausbe," or in later surveys "Ouseby," was a large tract of land lying east of "The Downs." It was taken up by Thomas Hethers, under a warrant from the court of Kent County "bearing date y^e 15th day of y^e 8 month, 1682," and containing one thousand six hundred acres. It is described as beginning at the head of Servis Branch, a corner for The Downs, Clapoam, Bartlett's Lott and this tract, thence down Servis Branch to Murder Creek, up the creek to mouth of Cranberry Branch, up branch northwesterly, thence over branch west, thence northwest to corner by "Johnny cake path," a corner for this tract, for The Downs and for "Williams' Chance," thence with the four southeast boundary lines of The Downs in a general northeast direction three hundred and sixty-eight perches to Servis Branch.

This tract is now chiefly owned by the heirs of Captain James Grier, (recently Elias Russell, Dr. R. S. W. Hiron, Dr. Thomas V. Cahall, Thomas W. Emory, Hughett L. Knight and ex-Governor John W. Hall.

Upon this tract is located the school-house of District No. 80, which has from time immemorial been known as "Warren's School-House," because the Warrens, long anterior to the year 1800, came from Sussex County and purchased large tracts in this vicinity. "Williams' Chance" is a tract of land lying south of The Downs and described as binding with Thomas Hether's land up a small branch two hundred and forty-four perches, thence west one hundred and twenty perches, northwest two hundred and twenty-eight perches, in line with the corner by Johnny Cake Path, thence west-southwest to small branch, down small branch south-southwest to northwest branch of Murder Creek, down northwest branch to beginning at mouth of small branch on Murderkill Creek, and laid out for six hundred acres. It was surveyed for Thomas Williams and Peter Groendyk, the 20th of January, 1680. A part, if not all, of "Williams' Chance," as well as a good slice of Ouseby, was in the possession of Philip Barratt, and is mentioned in his last will and testament in 1783.

One hundred and fifty acres of this land, lying on the northwest branch of Murder Creek, he devised to his son Andrew. Another part of the same tract he mentions in his will as "adjoining Johnny cake bridge, which I purchased of a certain Joseph Price." "Johnny cake bridge," here mentioned, was higher up than the present crossing into Frederica, which was built at a later date across a marsh and cripple, and was at a place called "Johnny cake crossing," on the same stream, which had fast land on both banks. This crossing was on the north side of the land now owned by Mrs. Mary Darby, and the road therefrom passed by the east end of her house and intersected the road to "Johnny Cake Landing," about half a mile west from the wharf.

"Williams' Chance" is now owned by divers persons, the largest land-owners being Elias Russell, William H. Wix, William Townsend's heirs and Hon. James R. Lofland.

Upon "Williams' Chance" is located "Barratt's Chapel," a noted landmark in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country. It is situated about one mile north of the town of Frederica, on the road leading toward Dover. The land upon which it is located was deeded by Philip Barratt, August 17, 1780, "unto Reynear Williams, David Lewis, Waitman Sipple, Samuel Smith, Caleb Furbee, Jonathan Furbee, Andrew Purdin, William Virdin and Daniel James," as trustees.

The deed of feoffment, after reciting the nominal consideration of five shillings current money, continues in these words: "For divers other causes and considerations thereunto moving him, the said Philip Barratt have granted . . . All that part of a Tract or Parcel of Land Called William' Chance . . . Beginning at a Marked Hickory bush standing about three feet to the Eastward from where a Marked red oak formerly stood, being a Corner Tree of said Williams' Chance, as also a Corner of a Tract of Land Called Ousbee, and about eight perches from the Easternmost Corner of Brick building now Carrying on and intended for a Preaching-House or Chappel, then runs North West thirteen perches to a Hickory saplin marked with nine Notches, then Southwest by west thirteen perches to a Hickory bush marked as afs^d, then South East thirteen perches to a Red Oak saplin Marked as afs^d, standing in or near the line of Bowers Furbee's part of s^d Williams' Chance, that with that line to the Beginning afs^d, Containing one acre of land, be the same more or less. . . Nevertheless, upon special Trust and Confidence and to the intent and express purpose of Building a Preaching-House or Chappel thereon, and that they, the said Trustees and the survivors of them and the Trustees for the time being, do and shall from time to time, and at all times forever thereafter, permit such persons as shall be appointed at the Yearly Conference of the People Called Methodists held in America to Preach and Expound God's Word and no others, to have and to enjoy the said premises, Provided always

that the said [Preacher] Preach no other Doctrine than is contained in the Rev^d. John Wesley's Notes on the New Testament and Four Volumes of Sermons." [Deed Book W, vol. i., folio 247].

From the records that have come down to us, it appears that the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson gave the first impetus to Methodism that eventuated in the formation of the strongest hierarchy of any Protestant denomination on this Peninsula.

In the year 1778 he preached at the house of a Mr. Lewis, who, in company with Philip Barratt, Jonathan Sipple and their families, became so much interested by his preaching in the teachings of John Wesley, that they formed themselves, with others, into a society of Methodists.

At this time it was the custom of the people to meet by appointment at each other's houses in the morning for prayers and to listen to a discourse from some passing itinerant. It often happened that more people assembled on these occasions than could be accommodated with house-room, particularly on Sundays and during revival seasons. Owing to the lack of room at private residences, the followers of John Wesley felt greatly in need of more spacious accommodations.

In March, 1780, Philip Barratt and Waitman Sipple took the initiative in erecting a meeting-house, the result of which was Barratt's Chapel. The edifice was forty-two by forty-eight feet, two stories high, and had a vestry-room connected with it. There is a tradition that the bricks of which it was built were imported from Holland, which is highly improbable, as the clay in the immediate vicinity is as good as any in the world for bricks and the art of making bricks was already well-known, as bricks had been burned at Lewes and other places in the Peninsula many years before this time. The house was furnished with a pulpit and occupied as a place of worship in the latter part of the same year.

In November, 1784, Dr. Samuel Megaw, who had been rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Bishop Asbury, Caleb B. Pedicord, Joseph Hartley, Rev. Cromwell and Rev. Thomas Coke, LL.D., met at Barratt's Chapel and celebrated the first Quarterly Meeting held there, at which one thousand people were estimated to have been present. It was on this occasion, November 14th, that Dr. Coke, who preaching the sermon of the day, first met Francis Asbury and concerted those measures by which the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in America, which was effected at Baltimore, Md., a few weeks later. At that meeting Asbury was elected the first bishop in America and was consecrated by Dr. Coke, who had been ordained the first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church by John Wesley himself.

The old fashioned high pulpit, which was reached by a flight of steps and which almost concealed the preacher from his congregation, has been remodelled to suit modern ideas; but the seat or wooden

bench, upon which Bishops Coke and Asbury, and other pioneers of the church, sat, is still preserved as a memento. For the first sixty years of its existence the ground was the only flooring of the church, and the walls were left in an uncouth and primitive state. Yet, notwithstanding these inconveniences, the early fathers and mothers of the church in Israel never ceased to meet here and hold divine services.

Barratt's Chapel has enjoyed the ministrations of some of the brightest ecclesiastical luminaries in the church, but the most memorable epoch in its history was the meeting of Coke and Asbury at the chapel the year following, and their own consecration to the episcopacy for the ordination of the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, then twenty-two years old. To this trio is to be attributed whatever of ultimate success the Methodist Episcopal Church has achieved throughout the world.

In 1799 Ezekiel Cooper became editor and general agent of the Book Concern, whose capital stock in the next six years rose from almost nothing to forty-five thousand dollars. The energy and ability which he brought to this undertaking gave to the "Book Concern" an impulse and organization that has rendered it one of the largest religious publishing establishments in the world.

After his ordination to the ministry, in 1785, he was in frequent communication with John Wesley as to the organization and details of the church. The last letter ever penned by John Wesley to the New World was written just twenty-nine days before his death, and was directed to Ezekiel Cooper. The original letter was in the possession of his nephew, the Rev. Ignatius T. Cooper, D.D., of Camden, Del., who had it framed, and treasured it as a memento of great interest. Here is given a copy of the letter:

"NEAR LONDON, Feb 1, 1791.

"DEAR BROTHER: Those that desire to write or say anything to me have no time to lose, for Time has shaken me by the hand and Death is not far behind. But I have reason to be thankful for the time that is past. I felt none of the infirmities of old age for four score and six years. It was not till a year and a half ago that my strength and my sight failed. And still I am enabled to scrawl a little and to creep, though I cannot run. Probably I should not be able to do so much did not many of you assist me by your prayers. From time to time I have given a distinct account of the work of God, which has been wrought in Britain and Ireland for more than half a century. We want some of you to give us a connected relation of what our Lord has been doing in America from the time that Richard Boardman accepted the invitation and left his country to serve you. See that you never give place to one thought of separating from your brethren in Europe. Lose no opportunity of declaring to all men that the Methodists are one people in all the world, and that it is their full determination so to continue,

" ' Though mountains rise and oceans roll
To sever us in vain.' "

" To the care of our common Lord I commit you, and am

" Your affectionate friend and brother,

" JOHN WESLEY."

On the southwest side of the Northwest Branch of Murderkill Creek, abutting on the creek, is a large tract of land called "St. Collom," on which the village of Frederica stands. It was taken up on a warrant in 1681 by Benoni Bishop and surveyed to him December 10, 1684, for fourteen hundred acres. It extended down a small branch and Bishop's Branch until it fell into the Northwest Branch, then down In-

dian Creek (Mill Creek) to "Indian Point," the site of "Johnny Cake Landing," now known as Frederica; then up the creek to Ash Branch, then by various lines to corner for "Bishop's Choice" on Ash Branch, then by lines of Bishop's Choice. It extended from Indian Point, at the junction of the Northwest Branch with Murderkill Creek, nearly two miles into the country in a westward direction. Bishop also took up about the same time another tract of one thousand and fifty acres, which he named "Bishop's Choice."

The Indian rights in these lands he bought of Saccarackett, December 30, 1682, and January 5, 1682-83. The lands were partly sold by him, and the remainder passed to two stepdaughters, and from their descendants, Zachariah Goforth, William Carpenter, Vincent and Jonathan Emerson and others purchased. Zachariah Goforth, who owned the land in "Johnny Cake Neck," known as the Old Landing (in a survey of June 27, 1758, called Goforth's Landing and on the site of the present crossing from Frederica to Milford), was the first purchaser, and bought part of "Bishop's Choice" (formerly of Mark Manlove).

On March 2, 1769, he bought forty-eight acres of land, part of St. Collom, lying in "Johnny Cake Neck," adjoining "Johnny Cake Landing." It formerly belonged to Samuel Hues, and descended to him from his grandfather, Samuel Mott, who had previously purchased from the said Goforth four hundred acres, part of St. Collom, to which he gave the name of "Mott's Field."

"Johnny Cake Neck" is a term susceptible of indefinite extension—in fact, comprehending all of St. Collom and part of Bishop's Choice. It lay west, northwest and southwest of Frederica, and extended from Murderkill Creek on the southwest and south to the Northwest Branch and Bishop's Branch on the north.

The landing-place, called "Goforth's Landing," was surveyed to Zachariah Goforth, June 27, 1758, and the remainder, June 19, 1776. It lies above the town of Frederica, on the Murderkill Creek, and is near the site of the present crossing from Frederica to Milford.

Silvia Sipple, April 29, 1776, was granted a warrant for one hundred and sixty-one acres, part of St. Collom, lying in "Johnny Cake Neck," adjoining land of Zachariah Goforth and Vincent Emerson. A part of "St. Collom" and of "Bishop's Choice" in "Johnny Cake Neck" was granted to Vincent Emerson, September 16, 1769, and in all contained nine hundred and eleven acres. The land of Jonathan Emerson was adjoining and was part of St. Collom, on which he laid out Frederica. James Boyer, by warrant, March 18, 1776, also had one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land in Johnny Cake Neck adjoining Goforth's land and "Heatherd's Adventure," which was surveyed to James Boyer and Chas. Ridgely.

FREDERICA.—On the part of "St. Collom," that Jonathan Emerson purchased, he laid out, in 1770, a town with streets and lots, each one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet. Zachariah Goforth made the first purchase that is on record, February 13, 1772, and bought two lots, Nos. 6 and 7. The other lots, soon after sold, were as follows: John Dill, August 24, 1773, lots Nos. 27 and 28; John Crompton, August 25, 1773, lot No. 2; Francis Manny, August 27, 1773, lots Nos. 25 and 26; John Fisher, September 9, 1774, lots Nos. 23 and 24; Solomon Elmonson, February 6, 1775, lots Nos. 8 and 22; John Gibson, February 15, 1775, lots Nos. 18 and 19; Levin Wainwright, November 15, 1775, lots Nos. 9 and 10; William Sipple, February 24, 1776, lots Nos. 11 and 12. Zachariah Goforth, August 10, 1774, sold twenty-five hundred and fifty square feet to John Dill, innkeeper of Johnny-Cake Landing. In 1790 William Berry was a storekeeper in the town.

The idea prevails among some people that one David Leach owned all the land around Frederica, and that there was a small cluster of wooden tenements, with here and there a respectable brick dwelling, the decimated remains of which are still to be seen. This idea so prevalent is all a mistake. David Leach did not come from Somerset County, Md., until 1729, and February 20th in that year bought one hundred acres of land in the forest of Murderkill Hundred of Jacob Simmons, called "Simmons' Plumbs," and May 14th the same year he bought fifty acres of land in the fork of Murderkill Creek of John Sipple. He did not own the land on which Frederica stands. "Johnny Cake Landing," the site of Frederica, was east and northeast of Leach's land, and adjacent thereto on the same side of the creek. Frederica lies on the extreme eastern end of Johnny Cake Neck. David Leach died in 1760, and was buried on Briar Bush Hill, and did not, therefore, lay out Frederica, as is amply proven by the deeds of Jonathan Emerson, dated twelve years later.

The headstone and footstone, marking the site of his grave, on the brow of the hill along the cripple of Murderkill Creek, about fifty yards south from Nathaniel Lank's large building, on his ship-yard, are in a good state of preservation, and bear this inscription:

"DAVID LEACH
departed this life
10th Day January
1760."

Many people attempt to discredit the fact of Frederica being at one time called "Johnny Cake Landing," but Survey Book A, in the recorder's office of Kent County, on folios 118 and 183, will satisfy one of the identity of the two names. On folio 118 occurs this language: "A Draught of two parcels of Marsh and cripple, situate in a fork of the Murther Creek in Murther Creek Hundred, in the County of Kent on Delaware: viz. Fig 1. Containing 34 acres and allowance of six pr cent: and Fig. 2, including Johnny Cake landing and beginning at a cor. R. O.

of David Leech's Land, and of land late of Ebenezer Hathorn, on a point near the N. W. branch of said Creek . . . Containing about 65 square perches."

"Zachariah Goforth says that he, as representative of one Bishop, who formerly own'd a considerable part of the Tract called St. Collom, is entitled to ground for a road to 'Johnny Cake Landing,' which has always been excepted in every grant made of said part by his ancestors or those he represents."

In this plot, surveyed in 1758 under a warrant granted March 26, 1757, the Northwest Branch of Murderkill Creek, on the north and northwest of the town, Murderkill Creek on the east, and Goforth's Landing about one hundred and sixty-four perches south, and the road connecting them, all prove the location of "Johnny Cake Landing," and its identity with Frederica.

One of the oldest residents of Frederica, who has lived there nearly the whole of his life, is James G. Hendrickson, born Nov. 4, 1801, and to whom we are indebted for many valuable suggestions.

Frederica Church.—Meetings were first held in the house of Curtis Anderson, preaching every two weeks; the first building was erected in 1812, and the dedication services were held March 12th of that year by Zedekiah Davis. The building was twenty by twenty-six feet, one story. The original building was used for both a school and church until the erection of the second building in 1836. Benjamin Dill deeded the lot for the first church and Benjamin Smith gave the framework. The first trustees were Curtis Anderson, Caleb Mason, Armwell Lockward and Thomas Curtis. The next building was erected in 1836. It was thirty-two by twenty-four feet, two stories high, with side and end galleries. The third and present building was erected in 1856. It is one of the finest church buildings in the State of the denomination. The dimensions are forty by sixty feet. It is of brick, with two stories and a basement, the whole being surmounted with a steeple in which there is a fine bell. The building committee were William Townsend, Caleb Smithers, J. B. Anderson. The present trustees are Hon. John W. Hall, Thomas V. Cahall, Thomas T. Lacey, James T. Postles, Joseph Burchenal and James B. Anderson.

As early as 1773 this territory was connected with Baltimore Circuit, and Barratt's and this neighborhood were looked after by ministers from that place, who were Francis Asbury, Robert Strawbridge, Abraham Whitworth and Joseph Yearby. In 1774 the old Kent County Maryland Circuit was formed, embracing this and all the territory now occupied by the Wilmington Annual Conference, and was supplied in 1774 by Philip Gatch and John Cooper; 1775, Abraham Whitworth; 1776, Nicholas Waters, William Wren, Joseph Hartley; 1777, Martin Rodda, William Glendenning, Joseph Cromwell, Robert Wooster. In 1778 Kent Circuit was divided and Caroline formed out of it. To the latter were assigned that year John Cooper, Henry Kennedy, William Duke. The next

year Delaware Circuit was formed, and Caroline merged into it and Kent, and to it came Francis Asbury, Caleb P. Pedicord, Freeborn Garrettson, Lewis Alfrey, Micajah Debruler; 1780, James Cromwell and Caleb P. Pedicord.

In 1781 Delaware Circuit was divided into Kent, Delaware and Sussex Circuits, and to the former that year were sent Roy Cole and John Tunnell. This arrangement did not last long, for 1782 Kent was dropped, and its work assigned to Sussex with William Gill, Moses Park, Henry Metcalf and David Abbot. The Dover Circuit was formed the next year, and the church was in that circuit until 1835, when Camden Circuit was formed, upon which it remained until 1839, with the exception of two years, when it was again upon Dover. In the articles upon the Camden and Dover churches will be found the preachers who supplied this church. In 1839 Frederica was made a distinct charge, with Robert E. Kent as pastor. It remained so until 1841, when Frederica Circuit was formed, with William Connolly as pastor; 1842, William Connolly and Andrew Manship; 1843, Joseph Carlisle, Silas C. Palmeter; 1844, Joseph Carlisle; 1845, John Bayne, John Bell; 1846, John Bell, Thomas Numbers; 1847, Levin M. Prettyman, Samuel Grace; 1849, Thomas Newman, J. Carey; 1850, James Flannery, Lewis C. Pettit; 1851, James Flannery, Samuel R. Gillingham; 1852, Daniel Lamden, Samuel Thomas; 1853, Daniel Lamden, William M. Warner; 1854, Solomon M. Cooper, Reuben Owen; 1855, James B. Merritt, George W. Fisse; 1856, James B. Merritt, George F. Hurlock. In 1857 the church was made a distinct charge; it has remained ever since. The pastors have been: 1837-58, Jonathan S. Willis; 1859-60, John Allen; 1861-62, Jacob Derrickson; 1863-64, Thomas W. Simpers; 1865, Alfred T. Scott; 1866-67, Henry S. Thompson; 1868-70, A. W. Milby; 1871-72, Edward B. Newman; 1873-75, William P. Davis; 1876-77, J. E. Bryan; 1878-80, John E. Mowbry; 1881-83, W. W. Wilson; 1884, J. E. Mowbry; 1885, J. S. Willis; 1886-87, J. H. Haynes.

The second building erected by the Methodists was built through the exertions of the Rev. Thomas J. Quigley, the preacher in charge in 1836, who also preached the dedication sermon. When the second church building was erected on the opposite side of the street from the old one, the old building was set aside for a school-house.

The third was dedicated in the spring of 1858, on which occasion the Rev. J. B. Merritt, who was the stationed preacher, delivered the dedication sermon. The old building shared the fate of its predecessor and was converted into a school-house, and also a town hall. The basement is used for school purposes, with three departments in active operation.

The first school opened at Frederica was in the year 1810, in the private house of Benjamin Dill, and was taught by William Hatfield.

The first and only Masonic lodge of the town was

instituted here about 1827 or 1828. Thomas Clarke or Samuel Grace was Master. The furniture for the lodge was made by James G. Hendrixson, Esq.

Triple Link Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 15, 1860, John W. Boone being the presiding officer.

The Sons of Temperance were instituted about 1856.

In 1887 there were no secret societies in Frederica.

In 1809 there were two resident physicians, Dr. John Mass, formerly from Cambridge, Md. and Dr. George Barratt, a native of the vicinity, both of whom died here and were buried at Barratt's Chapel.

In 1827-28 a military company was organized, under the State militia law of 1826, with Thomas Clarke, captain, and Elijah Barratt, first lieutenant. At the same time a volunteer militia company was organized, with Thomas B. Harrington for captain, and Mark Gregg for first lieutenant.

Prior to the opening of the Delaware Railroad for traffic in 1857, the town of Frederica was a commercial centre of importance. From here was shipped corn, wheat, rye, oats, staves, bark and wood in great abundance. The merchants of the town bought the products of the soil and the forests, shipped them in their own vessels to Philadelphia and other places, brought back general merchandise, and in the general traffic grew rich. In 1844 there were engaged in commerce and general mercantile pursuits, ex-Governor John W. Hall, William Townsend, Thomas Lockwood, Buckmaster & Smithers and Whitaker & Gooden.

There were two brick taverns at this time; the upper one at the northeast corner of Church and Main Streets was kept by Lemuel Carpenter, and the lower one, at the southeast corner of Commerce and Main Streets by Jonathan Carrow. There were at this time two physicians—Dr. Lister, who remained only a short time and then went to Philadelphia, and Dr. Albert Whitely, who is still in active practice.

In 1825, Joseph I. Lewis and Thomas Lockwood were actively engaged in the manufacture of silk and fur hats, but in 1844, Lewis alone was engaged in the business.

In 1809, Perry Boon kept tavern; in 1814 he was succeeded by Morgan Williams; and at a later date by George Harris.

Although Frederica, since 1857, has not been engaged in the lumber and bark business, yet other sources of profit and employment have been opened that are as equally beneficial to the inhabitants. In 1887 there were three canneries in active operation. The firm of Reynolds & Postles, successors to Samuel W. Hall, had the largest tomato cannery in the United States. In 1886 a new cannery was started by Hydern & McKnitt, and in 1887 the third one by Carlisle & Co. The firm of Rogers & Sons, extensive manufacturers of fertilizers, has been in existence for fifteen years. There is also a factory for the casting and stocking of plows, and until recently there were two

brush factories for the manufacture of mattresses, but both have been burned. In addition to all these there are ten general stores. There is also one clothing house, one coopering establishment, two butcher shops, one hotel, one variety store, one millinery store, one firm of general dealers in farm machinery and hardware, lime and building materials and fertilizers, two shoemakers, two wheelwrights and blacksmiths, one carriage builder, three drug stores, and five physicians.

One of the most important pursuits is ship-building. The time whereof vessels and ships were not built here and sent out to all quarters of the world is unknown to the oldest resident, of which there are several from seventy to eighty-seven years old. In 1844 the ship-building was carried on by Nathaniel and John Lank. In 1869 Thomas T. Lacey and Nathaniel Lank the younger carried on the business as partners, and in 1887 Nathaniel Lank was the ship-builder. The business is steadily carried on from year to year and furnishes employment to many persons.

The first steamboat navigating the Murderkill Creek landed at Frederica June 1, 1858, being the "Egypt Mills," with merchandise for James S. Buckmaster, who the same year was the opposition candidate for Governor of Delaware.

The tract St. Collom passed through various hands, and was divided into several parts, and about 1760 was in possession of Zachariah Goforth, William Carpenter, Vincent and Jonathan Emerson, Robert Beauchamp and others. One portion of this tract, "Mott's Field," containing four hundred acres, is in possession of Mrs. Mary Darby, who inherited it by will from her father, Samuel Warren, who died about 1813. Other portions are in possession of Thomas D. Burton, Nathaniel Young, Joseph I. Lewis' heirs, heirs of Robert John Lowber, heirs of Henry Whitaker, heirs of Joseph Smithers, Caleb Smithers and others.

The first attempt to form a corporation for the town of Frederica was made Feb. 9, 1826, when an act was passed by the General Assembly, entitled "An act Directing the Manner of Choosing Commissioners to Regulate and Repair the Streets of Frederica." This act defined the limits of the town as follows: "Section 8, Beginning at the forks of Murderkill and Spring Creeks, and running up Spring Creek to the division line of the heirs of Matthew Lowber and Thomas Lowber's land, thence with a line dividing the lands of said Leech, now Vincent Moore, and the heirs of Thomas Lowber, to the line of Joseph G. Rowland, and with said line to end thereof, continuing said course to Murderkill Creek, and said creek to the forks of Spring Creek and the place of beginning."

Nothing was done under this act, and March 2, 1855, it was repealed, with the exception of the section defining the limits. March 8, 1865, an act was passed by the General Assembly again incorporating the town, defining the limits, and ordering a plot to be made. It named Hon. John W. Hall, William

Townsend, James Thomas, John W. Sutherland and Paris T. Carlisle, Sr., to serve as commissioners until the first Monday in March, 1866. Since that date the commissioners and town officers have been as follows:

Clerks.

Caleb J. Smithers.....1866-67	B. Whitely, M.D.....1875-83
B. Whitely, M.D.....1868-73	R. J. Green.....1884
J. S. Bradley.....1874	W. E. Knowles.....1885-87

Treasurers.

Paris T. Carlisle, Sr.....1866	W. E. Knowles.....1874
James B. Anderson.....1867	N. Lank.....1875
William Virden.....1868	B. Whitely, M.D.....1876-83
James Tomlinson.....1869	R. J. Green.....1884
William Virden.....1870-73	W. E. Knowles.....1885-87

Assessors.

Joseph Burchenal, Jr.....1866-67	Joseph S. Bradley.....1872-74
Robert Marshall.....1868-70	B. Whitely, M.D.....1875-78
James Thomas.....1871	Robert Marshall.....1879-87

Collectors.

Thomas T. Lacy.....1866	N. Lank.....1876
Benj. F. Burton.....1867	S. W. Darby.....1879
Vincent E. Moore.....1868	T. H. Lowber.....1880
Wm. P. Cullen.....1869	V. E. Moore.....1881
John White.....1870	H. Pride.....1882
John M. Sutherland.....1871	Wm. D. Harrington.....1883
James B. Anderson.....1872	John Artis.....1884
John White.....1874	James B. Boone.....1885
V. E. Moore.....1875	J. W. Emory.....1886
John W. Boone.....1876	N. Spurry.....1887
J. W. Emory.....1877	

Commissioners.

William Townsend.....1866	James T. Postles.....1874
Paris T. Carlisle, Sr.....1866	Wm. E. Knowles.....1874
John W. Hall.....1866	Wm. T. Hutson.....1874
Jas. B. Anderson.....1866	J. W. Boone.....1875
Caleb Smithers.....1866	N. Lank.....1875
Wm. Townsend.....1867	S. W. Darby.....1875
James B. Anderson.....1867	Wm Virden.....1875
Wm. E. Knowles.....1867	Nathaniel Young.....1875
Thomas Reynolds.....1867	1876. Same commissioners
Wm. Virden.....1867	1877. Same except Virden, N.
Wm. Virden.....1868	Spurry in his place.
Thomas Cahall.....1868	S. W. Darby.....1878
Vincent O. Moore.....1868	N. Spurry.....1878
James Thomas.....1868	N. Lank.....1878
Thomas R. Wingate.....1868	T. D. Burton.....1878
James Tomlinson.....1869	L. A. Melvin.....1878
Alexander D. Green.....1869	S. W. Darby.....1879
George Smithers.....1869	N. Spurry.....1879
James S. Downes.....1869	E. W. Thomas.....1879
Nathaniel Lank.....1869	L. A. Melvin.....1879
William Virden.....1870	J. E. Maxson.....1879
Dr. Thomas Cahall.....1870	T. D. Burton.....1880
James Wilson.....1870	T. R. Wingate.....1880
James Tomlinson.....1870	Wm. Virden.....1880
John G. Melvin.....1870	Wm. Whittaker.....1880
Wm. Virden.....1871	S. W. Darby.....1880
Wm. D. Harrington.....1871	Nathan Spurry.....1881
James Thomas.....1871	Nathaniel Young.....1881
James T. Postles.....1871	Henry Pride.....1881
George Smithers.....1871	Wm. Virden.....1881
Wm. Virden.....1872	T. D. Burton.....1881
James B. Anderson.....1872	1882. Same commissioners.
Wm. D. Harrington.....1872	Wm. Virden.....1883
Waltman Sipple.....1872	Wm. D. Harrington.....1883
John Artis.....1872	T. D. Conner.....1883
Wm. Virden.....1873	Elias Russell.....1883
Wm. D. Harrington.....1873	T. D. Burton.....1883
John Artis.....1873	S. W. Darby.....1884
J. G. Melvin.....1873	John Artis.....1884
J. S. Downes.....1873	P. T. Carlisle.....1884
Paris T. Carlisle, Sr.....1874	N. Young.....1884
James B. Anderson.....1874	C. J. Smithers.....1884

N. Spurry.....1885	T. R. Wingate.....1885
D. H. Mason.....1885	E. W. Thomas.....1885
J. B. Boone.....1885	

The following have been postmaster at Frederica: John E. Price, James Thomas, William L. Timmons, John H. Carrow, William Whittaker and William Whittaker, Jr. The office has been in existence over sixty years.

The tract "Bishop's Choice," to which reference has heretofore been made, was surveyed to Benoni Bishop, March 29, 1681, and extended from Murderkill Creek and Ash Branch to Bishop's Branch (Pratt's Branch), "taking in a small neck called 'Timber Neck,' which lyeth on the N. W. syde of Bishop's branch," and contained one thousand and fifty acres. This tract lay immediately west of and adjoining St. Collom. Bishop sold to Robert Hudson, who lived farther up the stream (Hudson's Branch), six hundred acres of "Bishop's Choice." This property passed to Daniel Hudson, the eldest son of Robert, and the deed to the tract was confirmed February 13, 1733, by Margaret, daughter of Benoni Bishop and wife of John Bowman, and Sarah (wife of John Townsend) and Elizabeth (wife of Francis Alexander), step-daughters of Benoni Bishop. In the same month and year Hudson sold the upper part of Bishop's Choice to Mark Manlove, who gave it the name of "Manlove's Chance." It contained four hundred acres, and is described as beginning twenty perches above the first sprout above the King's Road, and thence southeast by south two hundred and twenty-six perches, northeast by east one hundred perches, northwest by north forty perches, north eight degrees west to branch; up branch to beginning. This tract is now principally owned by Samuel D. Roe and others.

Hudson also sold one hundred and fifty acres, part of same tract, to Jacob Simmons, February 14, 1723, which he names "Simmons' Plumbs."

On the 13th of May, 1747, James Taylor purchased from John Harper two hundred acres, part of Bishop's Choice, and May 12, 1748, conveyed two and three-quarters acres to George Goforth, for a mill-seat, on the south side of Bishop's Branch; and on the 23d of the same month it was condemned to such use. There was also purchased a piece of ground of fourteen acres, part of Bishop's Choice and also part of mill-seat. On the 29th of November, 1792, Peter Goforth sold the mill-seat and mill called "Goforth's Mill," on Bishop's Branch, to Michael Hall Bonwill, from whom it took the name of "Bonwill's Mill." It is now owned by John Pennel Emerson.

Adjoining the tract "St. Collom," and resting on Murder Creek, was a tract of three hundred acres taken up by Thomas Heatherd about 1688-89, called "Heatherd's Adventure." In 1776 it was in possession of William Carpenter, and lies southwest of Frederica. It is now in possession of Thomas Brown and Cyrus P. Rogers. "Edmonds' Chance," containing three hundred acres, adjoining "Heatherd's

Adventure" on the west, was taken up by Robert Edmonds, from whom it passed respectively to Jacob and Vincent Emerson, and in February, 1767, was bought by Jonathan Emerson, who at the same time purchased one hundred other acres.

To the west of Edmonds' Chance, abutting on Murderkill Creek, is a tract ("Cambridge") of nearly four hundred acres. It is bounded on the north in part by Bishop's Choice and by "Elizabeth's Lott"—(tract of land consisting of five hundred and fifty-one acres, under the name of "Topham's Chance," surveyed for Christopher Topham, February 26, 1738, and intersected by the "road from Johnny Cake Neck to Choptank," and by the "upper road down to Sussex," dividing it into four nearly equal parcels, now owned by Samuel D. Roe and others)—and on the west by tract "Fromes Elsworth,"¹ sometimes written "Farins Elsworth."

CAMBRIDGE.—This tract was surveyed for Benjamin Johnson, under warrant of October 9, 1738, and contained three hundred and thirty-eight acres and an addition of fifty-four acres. It is crossed by the upper King's Road to Lewes and is now chiefly owned by Dr. John A. Mopre and Thomas B. Coursey. On the southeast of this tract, on Murderkill Creek, is located a grist-mill and saw-mill, owned by Thomas B. Coursey. This mill was mentioned in a deed to Benjamin Gibbs in 1777.

To the west of "Cambridge" and "Topham's Chance," and adjoining, is located "Fromes Elsworth," a large tract of nine hundred acres, taken up by Daniel Brown and patented to him by Wm. Penn, June 4, 1684. It lies on the north side of Murderkill Creek and is partially embraced by Spring Creek a tributary of Murderkill Creek, and is now in the possession of Caleb Smithers, ex-Governor John W. Hall, Alfred O. Clifton, Wm. Case's heirs, George W. Killen and Joseph H. Boon. On this tract, on Murderkill Creek, about one mile above "The Spring Mills" is an ancient mill-seat, now owned by Joseph H. Boon, called "Boon's Mill," formerly "Jester's Mills." It was owned by Levi Jester, a Methodist preacher, in 1810.

In 1785 the land or mill-site was purchased by Jacob Broom, and at his request was condemned by Assembly for a grist-mill.

To the east of Felton, adjoining "Fromes Elsworth," lies a tract of five hundred and forty-six acres, called "Andrew's Venture." It was patented to Thomas Parke, in 1743, and conveyed by him to James Ringgold, in 1746. About 1815 it was in pos-

session of Vincent Moore. It is now owned by ex-Governor John W. Hall and the heirs of William Creadick.

At the head of the "Double Run Branch" (which flows south southeastward about one and a half miles west of and parallel with the road leading from Magnolia to Frederica, and empties its waters into Murderkill Creek at Frederica) is located a tract of land lying partly in North Murderkill and partly in South Murderkill Hundreds, called "Amsterdam." This tract lies in the forks of Thorndyke Branch and Amsterdam Branch, and is crossed by the public road dividing the two Murderkills. It was taken up by Henry Johnson, under a warrant from the Court of St. Jones' (now Kent County), dated March 16, 1680, and contained two hundred acres.

On the 15th of February, 1682, Henry Johnson and Daniel Rutty assigned the certificate of survey to John Courtney, from whom it passed to Peter Lowber, who lived on it and died there in 1698, leaving four daughters and one son, Michael, who settled on the homestead. Peter, the pioneer of the family, came from Amsterdam, Holland; though there are but few of the name surviving, his descendants are scattered throughout the country and in some localities, the Murderkills in particular, comprise a majority of the inhabitants. The old high clock with brass works, that he brought over from Holland, is in the possession of Mrs. Letitia Gruwell, one of his descendants. The greater part of the tract is now owned by James W. Green, who resides on the site of the old mansion, in North Murderkill Hundred.

To the southwest of "Amsterdam" and resting upon Amsterdam Branch and the Double Runs, was a tract of four hundred acres, named "South Hampton," which was deeded to Michael Lowber by Daniel Rutty about the year 1717. Of this tract, Lowber deeded two hundred acres to Andrew Caldwell, and one hundred acres to his daughter, Susannah, the wife of Benjamin Turbee.

On the other one hundred acres he erected a mill, and on the 11th of February, 1744, under oath before a justice of the peace, when Robert Cummins attempted to dispossess him, said that he was sixty-seven years old, that "in the year 1730, he built a water Mill on the Hun^d acres w^{ch} he had reserv^d to himself the upper part of s^d tract, w^{ch} hun^d acres of land and water-mill thereon, he peaceably and quietly possessed & enjoyed," etc.

Lowber dying the same year while the mill-seat was in litigation, Cummins succeeded in gaining possession.

The site of the old mill was about a quarter of a mile farther up the stream than the "Montague Mills," and was by the road that passed by the Double Runs "Presbyterian Meeting-House" to Barker's Landing. This tract is now in possession of Lewis Jackson, Wm. H. Ridgaway, one of Lowber's descendants, and of others. On the west of Double Runs, and southwest of "South Hampton" is a tract of land called

¹ On the tract known as "Topham's Chance," and sometimes as "Manlove's Chance," where the Upper King's Road intersects the road from Frederica to Felton, was built a hotel about 1827, called the "Scrap Tavern." It was built by John Price, who came from Virginia and who had intermarried with the widow of a Mr. Roe, the mother of William Roe, blacksmith. Price also ran a general store in connection with his hotel. This place had no other building. It was on the line of the stage route to Lewes, and here the coach-driver stopped to obtain a relay of horses and continued his journey. William Roe, the stepson of Price, bought lands in this vicinity, and about half a mile south of "Scrap Tavern" opened a blacksmith shop and a foundry for plow castings which he stocked and hauled over the whole of the adjacent country, and from which he became rich.

"Arundale," which was warranted to Peter Baucom, by Wm. Penn, September 17, 1680, and surveyed to him May 5, 1684, containing eight hundred and eighty acres. This tract passed to Ruth Baucom, his only child and heir, who intermarried with Richard James, and from her to her son, George James, who left it to his son, Jacob James.

On the west, and adjoining this tract, is another large tract of seven hundred acres, called "Norridge," taken up under a warrant to Thomas Bannister, and assigned by him to Edmund Gibbon, Feb. 8, 1681. The tracts "Arundale" and "Norridge" lay upon the north side of Bannister's Branch (Hudson's) and seem to have been in possession of the James' in 1747, as in a deed of March 10th, of that year, Jacob James conveyed to Daniel James all his title to two parcels of land on the the north side of Hudson's Branch, so called, or Mill Creek, one called "Norridge," containing seven hundred acres and the other "Arundel," containing eight hundred and eighty acres. On the south side of Bannister's Branch, William Road in November, 1767, owned a water grist-mill, which was known as early as 1729 as Samuel Nichol's mill. In 1722, Nichol's administratrix sold "Nichol's Mill," and one hundred acres of land to Andrew Caldwell. It is now known by the name of "Virdin's Mill" and is owned by Dr. James T. Massey. In 1796, Daniel James divided his home plantation of three hundred acres, lying on the south side of the road from Canterbury to the bay, made up of two larger tracts, "Norridge" and "Arundale," to Edith Saunders, from whom it passed to Wm. Herring, and in 1865 to the Rev. John J. Pierce, who sold the three hundred acres off in smaller parcels to various persons. On the tract "Arundale," north of the Virdin Mill pond resides Charles H. Lowber, a descendant of Peter, who died in 1693. The tract "Norridge" is now principally owned by John L. Pratt, Wm. H. Ridgway, Thos. C. Kersey and John W. Bateman. Adjoining the south side of Hudson's Branch and the tract "Arundale" lies a tract of two hundred and forty-seven acres, taken up by Samuel Mann, under a warrant of February 20, 1741, called "Chance," now owned by John W. Hall, Jr., of Frederica.

"Hudson's Lott," lying upon Hudson's Branch, and almost wholly within North Murderkill Hundred, will be described in that hundred.

Hudson's or Bannister's Branch rises about two and a half miles west of Canterbury, flows eastward past Canterbury, then southeastward into Double Run Branch, about three-fourths of a mile above the junction of Bishop's or Pratt's Branch with the Double Run.

On the south side of Hudson's Branch, and lying on both sides of the "King's Highway," leading up from Sussex to Dover, is a tract of one hundred and fifty acres, called "Double Hill." It was originally purchased by William Manadoc, who devised it to his daughter, who had intermarried with Richard

Downham. It was re-surveyed to Richard Downham, under a warrant of May 15, 1740. It was immediately south of Canterbury, and was the seat of the Presbyterian meeting-house after the abandonment of the Double Run church in about 1762. The meeting-house was about two hundred yards distant from the King's Road and nearly opposite the Old Maxwell Burying-Vault, which lay to the west, on the opposite side of the road. In 1845 this tract was in possession of Mrs. Sarah Maxwell, who at her death left it to her niece, Mrs. Mary G. Lofland, the widow of the late Dr. James P. Lofland, of Milford, Del. It is now chiefly owned by Dr. James T. Massey, who resides upon it. To the south of this tract lies "Burberry's Berry," consisting of six hundred acres taken up by John Courtney April 21, 1682, and assigned by him to Samuel Burberry January 23, 1683, from whom it took its name of "Burberry's Berry."

This tract of land lay upon the north side of Bishop's Branch, and adjoined another tract of four hundred acres, warranted to Christopher Moore August 17, 1682, under the name of "Showforth." "Burberry's Berry" is now in the possession of Edmond Bailey, William S. McIlvain and the heirs of John Downham. It was the property of Thomas Berry in 1735, in which year he sold one hundred and fifty acres—part of "Burberry's Berry"—to James Anderson.

Some time prior to 1818 a large part of the tract was in the possession of Governor George Truitt, who devised it to his grandson, George Truitt Fisher. Upon the part owned by the widow of the Rev. John Downham, a Methodist preacher, is buried ex-Governor Truitt. The burial-place is west of the dwelling-house, in the wagon-yard, consisting of three graves bricked up level with the ground and covered with heavy marble slabs. Upon the slab of Governor Truitt's grave is this inscription:

"This marble
covers all that was mortal of
GEORGE TRUITT, Esquire,
formerly Governor of the State of Delaware,
who departed this life
on the 8th of October, 1818.
Aged 62 years.

This distinguished citizen, in the various public stations to which he was called by the voice of his Country, always evinced that probity and fidelity which belong to the soul of the genuine patriot; and his actions, as a public man, will live in the archives of Delaware, to attest to his usefulness, when this perishable marble shall have been mouldered into dust:

As a man and citizen he was happy in possessing the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances; and while society deploras his loss, as one of the worthiest of men, his family and friends, gratefully mindful of his virtues, mourn his departure, as the keenest dispensation of Eternal Goodness."

By his side reposes his widow (the daughter of Joseph and Mary Hodgson), who died February 6, 1822, aged sixty-five years. Mrs. Sarah Fisher, his daughter, the wife of Dr. James Fisher, who departed this life July 15, 1803, in the twenty-third year of her age, lies interred by the side of her mother.

On the northeast side of the Upper King's Road, and lying upon Bishop's Branch, is a tract of six hundred acres granted to Robert Parvis, by the court of Kent, on the "17th day of the 8th month, 1682," named "Gillford." This land is now owned by John Pennell Emerson and others. On this tract is located the old "Pratt's Branch" School-house, which for many years was the only institution of learning available to the people for miles around. It was incorporated by special act of the General Assembly January 29, 1829, with George T. Fisher, William Roe, William Satterfield, John Bailey and Joshua McGonigal as trustees. It now belongs to the common school system of the State.

Southwest of Canterbury, on the Delaware Railroad, lies what was once known as "Plymouth." It was attempted to be founded by a set of colonists from Massachusetts, who settled in the immediate vicinity, bought lands, divided them into small parcels and engaged in trucking. In December, 1866, Rev. D. B. Purington came to Dover under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and in February, 1867, began preaching at Plymouth, where were several Baptist families. In the same year the Congregationalists built a church there at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, but the ground on which it stood having been refused to be confirmed to the society, the congregation disbanded. September 24th, of the same year, the Plymouth Baptist Church was organized with a membership of thirty persons, who used the above-mentioned church for about a year. Revs. J. M. Haswell and Isaac Cole preached occasionally, but many of the members moving away and having no house of their own in which to worship, they became disheartened, and March 22, 1873, disbanded, the members uniting with the church at Magnolia. The church building in 1874 was sold to Hudson P. Haynes, who moved it away to be used as a canning-factory. Plymouth was laid out in 1866, and that or the following year the Delaware Railroad put in a side-track and established a station, which did quite a business for a few years. But the people being mostly small truck farmers and the seasons not yielding so abundantly as they had hoped, many sold out and moved away, the place went to decay, the railroad discontinued the station and Plymouth ceased to exist.

On the north side of the road leading from Frederica into Felton, south of Pratt's Branch (Bishop's or Parvis') and chiefly east of Fork Branch, slightly infringing on the northeastern corporate limits of the town of Felton, is a tract of land located by Michael Lowber and Henry Lewis, under a warrant bearing date May 29, 1715, which is now owned by Alfred O. Clifton, of Felton.

FELTON.—The town of Felton, lying on both sides of the Delaware Railroad, is ten and one-half miles from Dover and six miles west of Frederica, on the road leading through the town to Whiteleysburg. It was laid out on the 1st day of August, 1856, when

the railroad and Adams' Express authorities opened their offices at this place. Robert W. Reynolds was the first agent; he was shortly followed by George C. Hering, who, after a brief period, was succeeded by James B. Conner, who has been in the employ of the two companies to the present time. The land on which Felton is built was owned by the heirs of Joseph Simpson and by Alfred O. Clifton. In 1856, when the railroad was thrown open for traffic, Robert W. Reynolds & Brother had opened a general store, and there was one blacksmith shop and one farm-house. In the fall of the same year a hotel was built and called the "Fountain House," now "Smoot's Hotel."

The population in 1880, according to the census returns, was three hundred and eighty-three, being fifty-four less than in 1870. To-day the population is rapidly increasing and some very fine residences are being built. There are six general stores, two groceries, one hardware and two drug stores, two hotels, two general carriage dealers, three wagon-builders and blacksmiths, one steam saw-mill, built in 1859 by John S. Kersey, which was destroyed by fire in 1876, and rebuilt by John Waldman the same year, who is extensively engaged in the manufacture of ship timber and general hard-wood lumber. There is also one florist and general nurseryman—Dr. Robert W. Hargadine, who is said to own and operate the most extensive green-house on the Peninsula.

The most important industries are the basket factories and the canning and evaporating establishments. In 1870 James H. Hubbard began the making of crates for the transportation of peaches, which he continued until 1875, when he put in basket machinery which, in a fair peach season, will turn out two hundred and fifty thousand baskets. In 1887 a second basket factory was established under the firm-name of Meredith, Conner & Waldman, which has a capacity to produce five hundred thousand baskets. There are also one canning and three fruit evaporating establishments. These basket factories and canning and evaporating establishments give employment to three or four hundred persons each season, for five months in the year, and add much to the material prosperity and well-being of the community.

There are two churches, the Methodist and the Presbyterian. The Methodist Episcopal Church is a brick structure, thirty-six by forty-five feet, surmounted by steeple and bell. It was erected at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and was dedicated September 29, 1861, the Rev. Dr. — Cook, of Philadelphia, Pa., officiating. Prior to the building of the church in town, the people of the village and the surrounding country met for worship at an old frame structure, about half a mile out of town, on the road toward Frederica. It was a plain, old-fashioned building, about eighteen by thirty feet, with the high canopied pulpit.

The following have been the ministers of Felton Church since May 1, 1865:

Rev. Horace A. Cleveland..... 1865-66	J. W. Pearson..... 1878-79
Thomas J. Quigley..... 1867-70	Joseph Robinson..... 1879-82
David R. Thomas..... 1870-72	Jonathan S. Willis..... 1879-82
J. M. Williams..... 1872-73	A. W. Milby..... 1882-83
Robert W. Todd..... 1873-75	Isaac Jewell..... 1883-86
E. E. White..... 1875-76	Vaughan S. Collins..... 1886-88
Henry Colclazer..... 1876-78	

The Presbyterian Church is a frame building, thirty by forty feet, and was organized November 15, 1860. Rev. J. G. Hamner, of Milford, preached until 1863. From January, 1864, to January, 1866, L. P. Bowan, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Lewes, supplied the pulpit. From the spring of 1868 to the spring of 1873 the Rev. S. Murdock was the pastor in charge. During the next two years there was only occasional preaching. From December, 1875, Rev. S. S. Sturges was the stated supply until his death, June 20, 1877. From October, 1877, until October, 1879, the Rev. L. A. T. Jobe was the minister in charge. Since his departure the church has been without pastor or stated supply.

Felton Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 21, 1859, and in 1887 the lodge was in a very flourishing condition.

Felton Lodge, No. 22, A. F. A. M., was legally organized in 1868. The Masons met in the Odd Fellows' Hall until November, 1875, when they, in conjunction with the Knights of Pythias, built a hall of their own. The Masonic fraternity at Felton had many trials. They were burnt out and lost their furniture and regalia; and after their funds had been embezzled by their treasurer, they became disheartened, and surrendered their charter to the Grand Lodge.

The Knights of Pythias also had a discouraging existence.

For many years the people of Felton had no other school facilities than those afforded by the old-fashioned school-house, situated half a mile east of town, on the site of the Purnell's meeting-house lot, and hence called "Purnell's School-house." In 1887 Felton had one of the finest school-houses on the Peninsula, and her educational facilities are as good as those of any town in the State.

A stock company was formed and a seminary was instituted for the education of both sexes in the languages, *belles lettres* and the higher mathematics. It was placed under the management of Robert H. Skinner, and was successfully conducted by him.

The town of Felton was incorporated before 1861. The records of the town in many respects are incomplete and unobtainable. The civil list is as follows:

Town Clerks.

Joseph H. Boon..... 1862	A. B. Conner..... 1876
A. J. Wright..... 1864	J. A. Moore..... 1877-78
John A. Moore..... 1865	W. H. Burnite..... 1880
N. P. Luff..... 1866	A. B. Conner..... 1881-82
P. L. Bonwill..... 1866	C. C. Clifton..... 1883
Benjamin C. Hopkins..... 1869	William T. Parvis..... 1884
M. M. Stevenson..... 1870	C. L. Luff..... 1885
John A. Moore..... 1871-73	George Waldman..... 1886
A. B. Conner..... 1874	A. B. Conner..... 1887
Wilbur H. Burnite..... 1875	

Treasurers.

James B. Conner..... 1861	John Simpson..... 1873
A. J. Wright..... 1864	J. T. Taylor..... 1874
John A. Moore..... 1865	M. M. Stevenson..... 1875
N. P. Luff..... 1866	John W. Godwin..... 1876
P. L. Bonwill..... 1867-69	M. M. Stevenson..... 1877
N. P. Luff..... 1870	Joshua B. Luff..... 1878
Philemon C. Carter..... 1871	M. M. Stevenson..... 1880
Jacob W. Prettyman..... 1872	Thomas H. Kelley..... 1881-87

Assessors.

John Simpson..... 1861	John Green..... 1878-80
Samuel Harrington..... 1864	John W. Waldman..... 1881
W. H. Cain..... 1866	John Green..... 1882
Samuel D. Roe..... 1867	J. B. Luff..... 1883-85
David Needles..... 1869-74	John M. Evans..... 1886
John Green..... 1875-76	Robert Hodgson..... 1887
J. W. Godwin..... 1877	

Collectors.

M. Morris Stevenson..... 1861-64	W. T. Case..... 1887
W. H. Cain..... 1865	Thomas H. Kelley..... 1880-87

Aldermen.

George Moore..... 1861-79	Stephen G. Simpkins..... 1886
A. J. Wright..... 1880	Peter Creadick..... 1887
Peter Creadick..... 1881-85	

Commissioners.

John W. Carter..... 1861	William H. Herring..... 1865
Nathaniel P. Luff..... 1861	N. P. Luff..... 1865
A. J. Wright..... 1861	David Foster..... 1865
Dr. Joseph Simpson..... 1861	Joshua R. Luff..... 1865
A. J. Wright..... 1862	N. P. Luff..... 1866
James B. Conner..... 1862	J. A. Moore..... 1866
Joseph Simpson..... 1862	Andrew P. Niles..... 1866
John Simpson..... 1862	S. Harrington..... 1866
Job S. Butterworth..... 1862	J. W. Reynolds..... 1866
John A. Moore..... 1861	Peter L. Bonwill..... 1867
A. J. Wright..... 1864	J. B. Anderson..... 1867
N. P. Luff..... 1864	John Shilling..... 1867
John W. Reynolds..... 1864	Benjamin A. Reeves..... 1867
Charles P. Wyatt..... 1864	Samuel Harrington..... 1867
Dr. Joseph Simpson..... 1865	P. L. Bonwill..... 1868
John Bailey..... 1865	B. A. Reeves..... 1868
James B. Conner..... 1865	W. H. Cain..... 1868
Stephen W. Lewis..... 1865	David Needles..... 1868
J. W. Reynolds..... 1865	J. T. Taylor..... 1868

In 1869 the town was re-incorporated, and the act appointed commissioners for the first year as follows:

Jacob W. Prettyman..... 1869	J. A. Moore..... 1876
Benjamin A. Reeves..... 1869	Alfred O. Clifton..... 1876
David Niver..... 1869	John M. Waldman..... 1876
Benjamin C. Hopkins..... 1869	Alvin B. Conner..... 1876
S. D. Roe..... 1870	John W. Godwin..... 1876
M. M. Stevenson..... 1870	J. A. Moore..... 1877
Joshua Morris..... 1870	J. M. Waldman..... 1877
John A. Moore..... 1870	Eli Dehorty..... 1877
John A. Moore..... 1871	J. H. Hubbard..... 1877
M. M. Stevenson..... 1871	Alfred O. Clifton..... 1877
Eli Dehorty..... 1871	W. H. Burnite..... 1878
Charles P. Wright..... 1871	P. C. Carter..... 1878
J. A. Moore..... 1872	A. B. Conner..... 1878
M. M. Stevenson..... 1872	R. W. Hargadine..... 1880
C. P. Wyatt..... 1872	Eli Dehorty..... 1880
Eli Dehorty..... 1872	Wesley McDowell..... 1880
Same Commissioners..... 1873	W. H. Burnite..... 1880
J. A. Moore..... 1874	Dr. R. W. Hargadine..... 1881
Alvin B. Conner..... 1874	J. B. Luff..... 1881
N. P. Luff..... 1874	Eli Dehorty..... 1881
P. C. Carter..... 1874	A. B. Conner..... 1881
P. C. Carter..... 1875	Caleb L. Luff..... 1882
Wilbur H. Burnite..... 1875	A. B. Conner..... 1882
Eli Dehorty..... 1875	R. W. Hargadine..... 1882
John Simpson..... 1875	John T. Taylor..... 1882

February 21, 1883, the act of 1869 was amended, by which the alderman was made *ex officio* a member

of the Board of Town Commissioners and president of the board—six commissioners, four of whom were required to be freeholders.

C. L. Luff.....	1883	George W. Godwin.....	1885
J. M. Waldeman.....	1883	James H. Price.....	1885
Ell Dehorthy.....	1883	George W. Eliason.....	1885
B. W. Hargadine.....	1883	J. H. Hubbard.....	1886
Charles C. Clifton.....	1883	W. T. Parvis.....	1886
J. H. Hubbard.....	1883	Charles W. Kelley.....	1886
C. L. Luff.....	1884	George Waldman.....	1886
Frederick Hubbard.....	1884	William T. Milbourne.....	1886
Ell Dehorthy.....	1884	John W. Godwin.....	1886
James H. Dunleavy.....	1884	Jacob Friedel.....	1887
W. T. Parvis.....	1884	Henry O. Baynum.....	1887
George Dehorthy.....	1884	John T. Taylor.....	1887
A. B. Conner.....	1885	S. G. Simpkins.....	1887
M. M. Stevenson.....	1885	Robert Clifton.....	1887
C. L. Luff.....	1885	A. B. Conner.....	1887

About one-half mile west of Felton, lying on the north side of the road leading to Whiteleysburg, was a tract of three hundred and sixty-nine acres, called "Bear Garden." In 1773, it was in possession of John Grier, and is described as being bounded on the north and northeast by land of John Houseman, called the "Turkey's Nest;" east by land now of John Clothier; south by land of John Houseman, called the "Bald Eagle" and partly by the road to "Choptank Bridges;" and on the west by land called the "Cave," originally patented to Colonel John French. In 1810 "Bear Garden," in part, passed to Vincent Moore, a merchant, and is now owned by his grandson, Dr. John A. Moore, of Felton. It also, in part, is now owned by Henry C. Cooper. The two parts are separated by the road leading from Berrytown to Willow Grove.

"BERRYTOWN" was located on the southeastern corner of this tract, about one-half mile from Felton. The first record we have of it is in 1767, when Preston Berry purchased one-half acre, part of "Bear Garden," and built on it, and in 1766, Peter Lowber kept a tavern there. In 1774, Timothy Caldwell kept a store.

In 1775, Preston Berry, blacksmith, purchased two and a half acres more. There were at one time five dwellings, two stores, blacksmith shop and a hotel in the village. A hotel was kept as late as 1811 by William Anderson. To-day there exists only two dwellings on the site of "Berry Town," the other buildings having been pulled down, converted into granaries, or moved into Felton. Since the founding of Felton the village may be said to cease to have an existence.

Immediately south of "Bear Garden" and adjoining thereto is a tract called "Bald Eagle," surveyed to John Houseman, under a warrant bearing date June 25, 1735, containing two hundred acres, the greater part of which is now in the possession of James Needles.

On the west of "Bear Garden" is a tract called the "Cave," containing five hundred and ninety acres. It was crossed in its southern part by the Choptank road, leaving a strip of one hundred and fifty acres on the south side of the road. It was surveyed to Colonel John French, administrator of

William Morton, under a warrant bearing date the 29th of the Sixth Month, 1715. The strip south of the road is now owned by Jacob Friedel and the heirs of James Hopkins, deceased, and the quantity north of the road is now in the possession of Wilbur H. Burnite and — Parmalee.

Adjoining "Bear Swamp" on the north is a tract of one hundred and seventy-six acres, surveyed to John Houseman, by virtue of a warrant bearing date February 24, 1742. It was called the "Turkey's Nest," and was lately in the possession of Elias S. Reed and Nathaniel Harrington.

About two miles west-southwest, on the road to Whiteleysburg, is a small hamlet consisting of six dwellings, a steam saw-mill and a population of about thirty inhabitants, called "*Burnite's Mill*," formerly "*Reynolds' Corners*." The people are chiefly engaged in the employ of Wilbur H. Burnite, who runs a steam saw-mill in the manufacture of ship timber, etc., and an evaporating establishment in peach season. About five miles from Felton, on the same road, is a small village called "*Hollandsville*," laid out in 1854 by Richard Holland, a surveyor and school-teacher, and named after himself. He built a dwelling and store-house, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but in a short time the property passed into the hands of Samuel C. Dill, the present owner.

The place in 1887 contained two general stores, four dwellings and about twenty inhabitants. It also has a post-office. About one-fourth of a mile northeast of the village, in Mispillion Hundred, is located a Methodist Episcopal Church, named "Manship's," called after the Rev. Andrew Manship, who dedicated it December 2, 1855. This church took the place of "Black Swamp" Methodist Episcopal Church, located about one and a quarter miles farther up the road toward Felton. Intermediate between these two locations on the Mispillion side of the road, on the land now owned by Alexander Hughes, was located, in 1772, "St. Paul's" Protestant Episcopal Church, which was abandoned previous to 1820, and is now entirely obliterated.

About nine and a quarter miles southwest of Felton, on the road to Denton, Maryland, is the village of "Whiteleysburg," located on land formerly the property of Arthur John Whitely. About sixty years ago it was a thriving village, containing an extensive tannery, owned by the Lockwood Brothers, one general store, wheelwright and blacksmith shops, eight families and a population of about fifty. To-day it contains one general store, three dwellings and a blacksmith shop.

It was located on or adjacent to a tract called "Rich's Wood-Yard," containing four hundred acres. The greater part of this tract lies north of Whiteleysburg and is principally owned by Jonathan Longfellow. This tract adjoins a tract, "Golden Grove," taken up under a Maryland patent.

On the road from Felton to Sandtown, about three miles west, is situated "Willis' Chapel." In 1858 the

Rev. Joseph M. Magee, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, founded on this site a church which he called "Ebenezer." In 1880 the church building was sold and moved away, and a new structure erected in its stead, which the congregation named in honor of their pastor, the Rev. Jonathan S. Willis, an eloquent and popular preacher and lecturer.

At the junction of the road from Felton to Willow Grove and the road from Petersburg to Canterbury was located, in South Murderkill Hundred, on the line dividing the two hundreds, another Methodist Episcopal Church, founded also by the Rev. J. N. Magee. In 1857 he erected a plank church, after the manner of a camp-meeting tent, at which the Rev. J. S. Willis preached the dedication sermon. In the following year he succeeded in erecting a handsome wooden structure, which he dedicated with the usual solemn ceremonies. This church has been moved to Viola and rehabilitated within the last three years. The school-house which stood beside it has also been moved away about half a mile eastward. To-day "Magee's Chapel" Cross-Roads does not exist.

About two miles southwest of Willow Grove, on the road to Greensboro', Maryland, lying on both sides of Beaver Dam Branch, a tributary of Cow Marsh Ditch, and south of Iron Mine Branch, a prong of Beaver Dam Branch, is a tract of two hundred and seventy acres, called "Cow Neck," surveyed for William Welch, April 29, 1731. It was resurveyed for Michael Lowber, in trust for his three grandchildren, John, Michael and Susanna Reynolds, April 17, 1739. Michael Reynolds was the grandfather of Robert W. Reynolds, who died in 1863, and Susanna was the grandmother of John Gooden, who died in 1867, aged eighty-eight years. Through the Lowber blood these two families are connected with not less than half of the families in Kent County, and their affiliations are scattered throughout nearly every State and Territory in the United States. "Cow Neck" is now in the possession of three of Michael Lowber's descendants. Robert J. Reynolds owns about one hundred acres west of Beaver Dam Branch his sister, Mrs. Fanny G. Clough, and Mrs. Letitia Gruwell own the remainder of the original tract. The mansion-house of "Golden Ridge," where R. W. Reynolds resided at the time of his death, is upon the tract "Cow Neck." "Golden Ridge" lies west of "Cow Neck" and is owned by R. J. Reynolds, to whom it descended from his ancestors.

About four miles southwest of Willow Grove, on the road to Greensboro', and lying on the south side thereof, is a tract of two hundred acres, called "Rachel's Delight," taken up by Robert Meredith, under warrant of September 18, 1735, and which is now owned by Peter K. Meredith, a direct descendant. To the southeast of "Rachel's Delight" is a tract of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, taken up by Joshua Meredith, under warrant of April 22, 1743, which is also the property of P. K. Meredith, he having recently purchased it from Whitely H. Meredith, now deceased.

Five miles west of Felton, on the south side of the road leading from Felton to Sandtown, are several ancient tracts, now embraced in one tract of nearly seven hundred acres, owned by Mrs. Sarah A. Warren, widow of Charles Warren, and her sister, Mary E. White, who inherited the land from their ancestors, Richard, William and John White. The part called "Flintshire" was a tract of two hundred and seventy-two acres, taken up by John Davis, by virtue of a warrant dated June 4, 1742, and lay on both sides at the head of Meredith's Branch. "White's Lott," on the west side of Meredith's Branch, upon which they reside, was taken up by Wm. White, under warrant of June 4, 1742, and contained one hundred and twenty-nine acres. Under a warrant of June 2, 1746, there was surveyed to Richard White a tract of one hundred and ninety acres, called "Richard's Swamp," and under warrant of June 22, 1744, forty-four acres more. "Loftis's Desire," taken up under a Maryland patent by John Loftis, was sold by him to John Reed and Wm. White in 1794. This tract now belongs to Lewis Schabinger in part, and in part to Mrs. Warren and her sister. These tracts lie at the head of Meredith's Branch and of Pratt's Branch, a small stream flowing northward through lands late the property of James Cohee and of Nathan Clarke, and emptying into Meredith's Branch from the west.

On the lands owned by Mrs. Warren, nearly one mile south of the present site of the school-house, in District No. 61, was located a *pay-school* that was taught by Robert A. Maxwell in 1826. The furniture was very primitive. The benches were formed of a hollow gum split open and the concave side placed next the floor, with boards laid across. The teacher's desk was as equally unique, consisting of a barrel with a board laid across for the teacher to write on. There was a school-house on the same tract of land westward of the old mansion, where John White, the father of Mrs. Warren, born in 1798, attended school in 1808-10.

A little over four and a half miles southwest of Willow Grove, on the road to Greensboro', and lying on both sides of the public road, partly in North and partly in the South Murderkill Hundreds lies a tract of one thousand acres, taken up by Joshua Dine or Doyne, of St. Mary's County, under a Maryland grant, dated June 4, 1683. This tract was granted to Doyne by Charles, Lord Baltimore, February 10, 1684. In 1780 it was in possession of Benedict Brice, who deeded, the same year, one hundred and eighty-four acres to Edward Callahan. Part of "Timnah Serah," the above-described land was, in 1797, in possession of the heirs of Elijah Dawson.

"Timnah Serah" in 1887 is in possession of the heirs of Nathan Clarke, Samuel D. Conner, John Gruwell, Joseph Gruwell and Dr. John M. Wilkinson.

On the tract "Timnah Serah" is located a Methodist Protestant Church, which was founded in 1845, and superseded by a new and more commodious structure about 1871.

There was also situated on this tract a school-house, which was used also as a meeting-house for the Methodists. Prior to 1829 it was known as a pay-school, and was taught by William Mason in 1828.

SANDTOWN.—Adjoining "Timnah Serah," on the west, is a tract of land taken up under a Maryland patent, of which no survey is now at hand. This tract was called "Codd-head-manor," and lay partly in Carolina County, Md., and partly in Kent County, Del. On this tract is located "Sandtown," which, ninety years ago, was called "Lewisville." The village of Sandtown was laid out May 9, 1797, on which day six building lots were sold: Edward Covington, one acre; John Lemar, one acre; John Grigg, one acre and fourteen perches; Sarah Greenbury and Benjamin Dawson, one acre; Robert Meredith, seven-eighths of an acre; Thomas Taylor, one acre, beginning by a blacksmith's shop.

The ancient tract of "Codd-head-manor," on which Sandtown is located, between 1825-30, was in the possession of John Killen, a prominent man in his locality. In 1847 it became the property of John Cooper, where he has since resided. About 1816 a general store was kept here by Vincent Moore, who also carried on the mercantile business at Berrytown at the same time. In 1827 the mercantile business was carried on by William Bostick, and a hotel called the "Red Tavern" was conducted by Cynthia Grigg, who afterwards sold out and moved to Wilmington. The village of Lewisville at that time consisted of seven families and a population of about forty-five. The Killens and the Bennetts were the noted men of the neighborhood. At this time there is one store, kept by Samuel Faulkner, who also runs a distillery in the manufacture of apple brandy. In 1885 a post-office was established with James A. Longfellow for postmaster. The service is a tri-weekly mail. There are now three families and nine inhabitants. This place, like many others, before the advent of the Delaware Railroad, was noted for the conviviality of its inhabitants and for their hospitality towards strangers.

South of Sandtown, on the west side of the road leading toward Whiteleysburg, is a long, irregular tract, extending from north to south, called the "Crooked Billet."

It was taken up under a warrant of February 22, 1776, by Samuel Craig, and contained eighty-one acres. It is now owned by Henry L. Carter, of Fredericka, and by Thomas Smith, who was born on the land.

Intermediate between Sandtown and Whiteleysburg is "Greenlee's Cross-Roads," which is formed by the intersection of the road from Felton to Greensboro', Md. At this point, and south of it, were three parcels of land, known by the name of "Brotherly Love," "Wootter's Lot" and "Bear Hill," which were in possession of George Cooper in 1787, who came to this country with his brother, Richard, from Yorkshire, England, some time previous to the year 1747. This land has continued in the uninterrupted posses-

sion of his family, and is now in possession of his great-grandson, John W. Cooper, who has since added to the three tracts two hundred and nine acres, part of "Golden Grove," a Maryland patent, which was surveyed to Robert French under warrant of December 23, 1702. This part of "Golden Grove" lies on the Delaware and Maryland line, on the north of White Marsh Branch and adjoining "Rich's Wood-Yard," which extends to Whiteleysburg.

At Greenlee's Cross-Roads, some time after his father's death, which occurred at the beginning of 1795, John Cooper, who was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, built a house for worship, which was known as "Cooper's Meeting-House." This meeting-house was also used as a school-house up to the establishment of free schools in this State, which occurred in 1829. On the tract "Golden Grove" in 1844, lying about two miles north of Whiteleysburg, was founded a meeting-house and a cemetery by the Methodist Protestant Church, and called by the name of "Cedar Grove Meeting-House." Upon the building of this church the old structure at Greenlee's Corners was moved away and converted into a barn by William Greenlee. This building having become too small to accommodate the increasing membership and attendance in 1858, the narrow quarters were superseded by a new and splendid edifice, on the site of the old one.

On the east side of the road opposite, is a tract of two hundred and ninety acres made up of three other tracts, called the "Upton Farm," which recently became the property of Dr. Thomas H. Cooper, of Chestertown, Md.

*Murderkill Neck*¹ is the eastern end of South Murderkill Hundred, in Kent County, bounded east by the Delaware Bay, north by Jones' River, south, by Murderkill Creek and west by the north branch of its Spring Creek tributary, known as the Montague mill-stream. Near the mill-seat a slight elevation divides its waters from a branch of Jones' Creek, and thus prevents the neck from being an island. The divide, with contiguous tracts, was an early acquisition of the Chambers family, whose ancient dwellings and burial vaults are pointed out to the stranger. That the Neck was once a populous abode or favorite haunt of the red man, is evident by the shell-heaps visible, and by other large deposits. Many arrow-heads have been gathered, of various shapes and origin. A heap of fragmentary arrow-head cleavings, once observed at the mouth of Murderkill Creek, suggested the idea that it may have been at one time a place for the manufacture of Indian implements. Recent collections of implements—besides arrow-heads and interesting specimens of pottery—include tree-killers, meat and skin-dressers, corn-crusher and a furbisher. Great numbers of water-fowl frequented the streams, small quadrupeds the forests, ponds and marshes; wild-turkeys were numerous; bears, deer

¹ Prepared by James H. Reed, of Bowers, Kent County

and other animals were common in this locality.¹ The family names of early settlers in Murderkill Neck, and especially of those who afterwards rose to a controlling influence in the affairs of the neighborhood, and who, having died, are now remembered only by what they have done, may be mentioned, in the following order: Warren, Barratt, Nowell, Sipple, Gray, Chambers, Van Natti, Neill, Walton, Darnell, Cramer, Montague, Boone, Lockwood, Edmunds, Hewston, Fisher, Cole, Lindale, Smith, Anderson, Smithers, Wilson, George, Manlove, Bowers, Reed, Grier, Clark, Harper, Melvin, Burchenal, Hiron, Vickery, Williams, West, Baker and Emory.—

"Lamented dead and names of men
Who built the school-house, drained the fen."

The latest dates found on any head-stones of the Van Nattis or Nowells are 1787. The private burial-ground of the Warrens is doubtless one of the oldest, but that of the Barratts best denotes wealth and refinement. Inhabitants of the Necks had acquired a degree of social culture and repute before Frederica was known as a town.

The soils near the bay shore, and on the creek bottoms, are naturally stronger than the uplands, yielding more grain and of better quality. The farmers have always been able to carry more stock by reason of their marshes, and thus, making more manure, maintain fertility. Convenient landings for the shipment of forest and farm produce, and in the unloading of lime, coal, fertilizers and general merchandise, is of great advantage to the farmers in this locality.

To restore the worn-out lands, lime was applied at an early period by some who were able to obtain it. The late Joseph Burchenal, in 1836, constructed a kiln on his farm for the burning of lime-stone. The wholesale destruction of wooded preserves, before the development of coal, caused alarm among the people. To meet the demand for hedges, long before the Osage orange came into use, Jehu Reed, in 1832, having then a nursery upon his home farm, procured berries of the Virginia blackthorn. These he fermented, planting the seed in beds, and for many years grew and sold thornquicks in addition to other nursery stock. In some instances he set out hedges by con-

tract, notably one for his friend and patron, the Hon. John M. Clayton. About the same time he was in quest of pine-seed to sow on certain tracts of worn-out land he had acquired in Murderkill Neck, as is shown by a letter to him from the family of General Potter, of Maryland, dated October 23, 1831, which land he was then unable otherwise to improve. Failing, for some cause, to obtain the pine-seed to sow the next spring, Mr. Reed set out about thirty acres of this poor land in peach scions, from such of his nursery stock as he could not sell.²

In 1834 Mr. Reed had peaches of his own growing of fine quality, from an orchard interset with the Damson plum. Finding the latter required different treatment from the peach, they were replaced by apple trees. It was not, however, until after he had set out his third orchard with persistent pomological endeavor, that Mr. Reed received any profitable return from his fruit from 1836 to 1840, and these were of natural varieties, as were all that had gone before. Amid difficulties that would have paralyzed any but a brave and determined spirit, the nursery business was continued by Mr. Reed, his stock including the different varieties of the peach, apple, pear, plum, grape and quince, also quicks and the Italian and Chinese mulberries. He was also early in sympathy with the silk-growers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and set out a tract of his worn-out land as an orchard, in the Italian mulberry. Two of these trees he set near the front entrance of Barratt's Chapel, as memorial shade-trees, in honor of his deceased wife, one of which, after more than fifty-three years, is still in good condition.

The mulberry trees made rapid growth in the worn-out soil, and were, apparently, as self-sustaining and free from drawbacks as any indigenous tree of the forest. Under the inspiration of a National Society, organized in Philadelphia in 1839, with Nicholas Biddle as president, for the promotion of silk culture, Reed fitted up hurdles in suitable apartments, and began the growing of silk, feeding the worms on the foliage gathered from his plantation of mulberries. Finding the first season that the silk-worm eggs were difficult to check or keep back from hatching before the mulberry leaves were sufficiently developed, he grew afterwards early lettuce in sheltered beds, on which to feed the young worms until the mulberry leaves were sufficiently grown. A few worms were fed on the lettuce exclusively, to observe the result, which was of fair growth, without the production of silk. Mr. Reed's experience confirmed the views propagated by Benjamin Franklin in 1770, and later by ex-President Adams; also by Mr. Randolph, who, in his report to Congress, as chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the subject, declared the perfect adaptability of Delaware soil and climate for the production of silk, equal to the best portions of China. He also found the work es-

¹ It is said Drummer Gray, an aged freedman, who died about 1840, pointed out, in his time, to those now living, the place where he had seen the last small herd of buffalo in this neck—namely, a glade or meadow, on the farm of his then master, Andrew Gray the grandfather of our Senator George Gray, northwest of his residence.

This character deserves a historic niche. In addition to his freedom, he was given a life-right in what the papers call the "Drummer Gray Lots." "Well-to-do" white folks speak of his hospitality, of visits to his house and of seats at his table. Pious, and justly proud of his oxen, he could be seen in his cart early Sunday morning, on his way to Barratt's Chapel, where, in the gallery, the colored people worshipped in those days and held class-meetings before the white folks arrived. Back of these historic walls of Methodism, and of the more recent mortuary city of evergreen and marble, are the graves of those early Christians of the colored race. Some who yet live well represent "the rare old stock;" especially those by the name of Gray (of several distinct types) whose ancestors were doubtless all slaves to the same family, known as a sober, civil and orderly, reflect credit on the name they inherit, as compared with certain others, who received not the precepts of religion while under the yoke. In the lives of these, observed to be vicious, treacherous and short, and of those the reverse, one may discern antecedents; likewise, the good or evil one may do through successive generations after ceasing to live or even to be remembered.

² A printed advertisement found among the paper of Jehu Reed, deceased, shows that he had a nursery of peach scions for sale in 1827.

pecially adapted to women and children, and concluded that if females were encouraged to persevere in it on their own account, a lucrative business would certainly follow. Continuing a mixed husbandry on his farms, but dropping the silk business and other side issues, Mr. Reed resolved to make of the *peach* a *specialty*, and in 1841 took a new departure, as shown by advertisements printed in February, 1842. He procured the services of Champion Clark, a practical nurseryman from New Jersey, and announced that he was prepared to furnish "inoculated" and "engrafted peach trees," and any article in the "peach scion line equal, as to quality of fruit, to anything that can be furnished from any nursery in the Union." Mr. Reed sold his trees from \$8 to \$12.50 per hundred. His varieties were: "Early York Opening," "Early Heath Opening," "Old Mixon's Early Cling," "Red Cheek Malacatoon," "Pine Apple Peach Improved," "Columbia," "Morrison White," "Late Rare Ripe," "Lemon Cling," "Late Heath" or "English Cling Improved."

Whatever remained unsold of his inoculated peach trees, instead of burning them, as practiced in New Jersey, he continued to hold and to set out on his best land. He also grew about this time large quantities of the famous Mercer potatoes. In one year he gathered about seven hundred bushels, and was awarded a silver medal for meritorious advancement in horticulture. When more peach trees were left over, Mr. Reed was compelled to plant them in soil less improved, and he resorted to the king crab as a fertilizer. In 1844-45 he had about one hundred acres in very thrifty peach orchards, all of choice budded fruit, which area was rapidly increased to two hundred acres or more a few years later. Selling the late Henry Todd trees to set out his first orchard, Mr. Reed afterwards sent his sons to inoculate a nursery of scions which Mr. Todd had raised from the seed. In 1846 he began to send his peaches to the Philadelphia market by a line of fast-sailing boats, of light draft, chartered and manned expressly for his own fruit. The peaches had to compete with those of Major Reybold, whose extra fine fruit went to market by steam, over less than half the distance. Notwithstanding every disadvantage, Mr. Reed continued this plan with abundant success for about ten years, or until the Delaware Railroad reached Wyoming. The boats discharged their cargoes bound to New York at Camden, New Jersey, where it brought more money than in Philadelphia. In 1857 the pines Mr. Reed had sown in 1834 and later presented a handsome body of well-grown timber, ready for the harvest of cord-wood, of which many vessel-loads were sent to market. After this wood was cut and marketed, Mr. Reed lived long enough to grow another crop of the same age from the same seed. About seven years before the timber was removed the land received a heavy dressing of lime, and when the ground was cleared, the once worn-out soil was new land of most excellent quality. It has been used

almost continually since in gardening for the New York market. Mr. Reed's peaches and wood were shipped from Warren's *alias* Gray's Landing, on Jones' River, which empties into the Delaware Bay at the northwest end of a pretty beach, once covered with oak and walnut trees to the verge of an abrupt shore of gravel and tenacious yellow clay. This place, at first called Whitwell's Delight, has been known for many years as Bowers' Beach, and extends to the mouth of Murderkill Creek, about two-thirds of a mile. The bathing is good, and bath-houses with bathing-suits are at hand. A well-kept hotel with extensive stabling adds to the attractions, and though much of the shore has been washed away, it must continue to be a favorite place of resort. Its trout fisheries have always been a feature, attracting farmers and others, even from the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. The oysters of Murderkill Creek and of the shore near the mouth, are said to resemble the famous *Blue Points*, and have been preferred by many consumers to any others for a certain delicacy of flavor. The gathering of king crabs for commerce has received a check by recent legislative enactment.

It was reserved for Bende Blohm, of Pennsgrove, New Jersey, to teach the natives the value and method of catching sturgeon. Casting his nets in the cove, in March, 1871, he took the first day seventy sturgeon, valued at six hundred dollars. Since that event, quite a number of men have engaged in the business every season. Before the sturgeon enter the Hudson or Delaware Rivers, avoiding the icy currents still descending the channels from the north, they seek the warmer waters of Bowers' Cove, and taken then are quite a prize to the fishermen. Schools of shad also, of the finest quality, bask for a while near the flat shore, before ascending the rivers and creeks. Recently and by improved methods, those engaged in taking them have made of it a lucrative calling.

A village has grown up near the beach, called Bowers', and a post-office was established there in 1880. The oysters planted off shore, by reason of the Murderkill waters, are of the finest quality. The one great drawback to the cove planting and development of kindred industries at Bowers' is the bar obstructing the mouth of Jones' River. Unable to make the nearby harbor, which Jones' would afford in stormy weather at low tide (with a jettied deep water way through this bar), the oyster boats have to depend solely on a run to Mahon's every evening, or, when in stress of weather, a round trip of more than twenty miles.

The channel through this bar permanently deepened, the Jones' River, meandering through grain, fruit and garden farms, and past numerous landings, affords a water-way for heavy and fast freights alike—an advantage which numerous and increasing business interests demand.

In the summer of 1887 an opening was made through this bar and the river dredged to Dover,

and a steamboat has recently made trips from Dover to Philadelphia.

CHAPTER LXIII.

MISPELLION.

MISPELLION HUNDRED originally included in its borders all of what is now Milford Hundred, and extended from the Delaware Bay to the Maryland line, and was bounded on the north by Murderkill Hundred, and on the south by Sussex County. It was one of the original and the largest hundred in the State, and as now constituted covers more area than any one hundred in Kent County. January 28, 1830, the Legislature passed the following act dividing the hundred:

"The dividing line to be the road leading directly from the division line, between Murderkill and Mispillion Hundreds to Williamsville, being the same which was formerly used and occupied by the Philadelphia, Dover and Norfolk Steamboat and Transportation Company." All lying east of said road shall be called Milford Hundred.

In early time, nearly all of the present hundred of Mispillion was one vast forest of oak and pine, and all the early grants of land are designated as being in the "forest of Mispillion Hundred." The greater portion of this land has been cleared from time to time, and is now under cultivation. While there is still a great amount of wood land, there are very few of the older trees left standing, numerous saw-mills having from time to time devastated the forests. The land is a sandy loam, and in the central and southeastern parts has reached a high state of cultivation. The western end, which was settled later, is good land, and in a few years, under the present tillage, will reach a high state of cultivation. The cereals are grown in abundance in all sections, tomatoes are raised in large quantities for the canneries, and some attention is given to small fruits. Within the last few years a large number of peach trees have been set out, and the land being virgin soil for that kind of fruit, first-class results are expected.

The Marshy Hope Ditch and its prongs, which enter nearly every section of the hundred, and the branches of the Murderkill and Mispillion Creeks furnish excellent means of irrigation, and are carefully taken care of by incorporated ditch companies.

On Ingram's Branch of the Choptank River, which enters this hundred in the northwestern corner, large quantities of iron ore were formerly dug and shipped to the furnaces at Milford and Baltimore, Maryland. These deposits have been exhausted since about 1838.

The main line of the Delaware Railroad passes

through the eastern part and furnishes quick transportation for farm products to the large cities. The Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Railroad has its northern terminus at Harrington. The population is mainly descendants of old settlers, and in 1880 numbered, including Harrington, four thousand three hundred and thirty-four.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—The first settlements in this hundred were made in the northeastern part, and consisted of emigrants from the early settlers on the bay-shore and river. The southwestern part was not settled until seventy-five years later, and then upon patents granted by Lord Baltimore, who, prior to 1763, claimed all the greater part of the present hundred south of a line drawn from Whiteleysburg to Staytonville. These grants were taken up by the early Maryland settlers, some of whom had been landholders in Maryland for years before migrating to Delaware.

The first recorded grant that there is of land in this hundred was that to Luke Watson, of Lewes, Delaware, January 21, 1681, for a tract of fifteen hundred acres called "Hunting Quarter." Nearly one thousand acres of this land lays in Milford Hundred. The land lay below Harrington and towards Milford. Watson, by will, September 6, 1705, left it to his wife Sarah and daughter Mary, equally. His wife married again and died, leaving as lawful issue, John, Richard and Peter Hoffman. Mary married Peter Hoffman. Matthew Helford came into possession of a large part of this tract in 1760. The portion in Mispillion Hundred is now owned by the heirs of Dr. J. R. Mitchell.

The next grant was that of "Fairfield," a tract of one thousand acres of land lying on the south side of Brown's Branch, at the head-waters thereof. It was taken up by Wm. Durvall and Wm. Clark, on the 1st of Nov., 1684. A large portion of this tract in later years came into the possession of Chancellor Samuel M. Harrington and at his death was sold. The owners of the old tract are now Thomas H. Dorman, David Harrington, Dr. F. J. Owens, Samuel Swain, Alexander Harper, William C. Quillen, William H. Dickinson, Giles Foot, William Morris and John Richards.

"John's Purchase," a tract of five hundred acres on the south side of the main branch of Murderkill Creek, was warranted to John Townsend, December 3, 1693, and was re-surveyed August 19, 1737, to H. Durburrow, who owned large tracts in the northern part of the county. Durburrow sold the land to Solomon Wallace, who conveyed two hundred and thirty-two acres to Robert Catlin, and March 7, 1760, the latter owner sold to William Hodgson. This tract is now in the possession of Elijah Sapp, Waitman Clark and Colin Able.

"Salisbury Plains," a tract of two hundred acres on the south side of and on the heads of Murderkill Creek, was warranted October 30, 1717, to James Thistlewood, who built the mill there. A portion of

this tract has remained in the Thistlewood family since the original holder, and is now owned by John Thistlewood. William and Beniah Tharp also own portions of this tract.

John Rudolph Bundelin took up by warrant, August 9, 1735, two hundred acres of land on the south side of Marshy Hope, opposite Booth's or Great Island and adjoining Cow Hand. This Booth's or Great Island was taken up by John Booth, who owned large tracts of land in other parts of the hundred. These lands are now nearly all in the possession of George Morris, William Seeders and Peter S. Harrington. Bundelin was also in possession of other lands also on "Marshy Hope," two hundred acres warranted by George Green, in 1718, and sold to Thomas Berry, who, in 1731, conveyed it to Bundelin. These lands were all sold by Bundelin, August 13, 1743, to Peter Galloway, and at the same time Galloway sold to Bundelin a tract called "Petersborough," of one thousand acres, in South Murderkill Hundred, except two hundred acres called the "Bear Garden," and Billingsgate, four hundred and sixty-three acres, which Galloway retained, parts of which are now owned by James Hopkins, Burton Townsend's heirs. These Galloway lands were all in the vicinity of lands bought of Bundelin. Peter Galloway, in 1784, took up ten tracts of land in Misspillion Forest, of which there was Wolfpit Ridge, two hundred and twenty-three acres, and "Galloway's Luck," two hundred and seven acres on a branch of Murderkill Creek, and the other tracts in all embracing two thousand two hundred acres. The name of Galloway has in later years become to be known as Calloway, and descendants of the family are still numerous in the hundred, among whom are Peter N. Calloway, Henry Calloway and Eli Calloway. Peter N. Calloway is in possession of some of this original grant.

John Johnson, who came to Misspillion about 1700, purchased of James Parker, to whom it was warranted in 1709, a tract of land in this neighborhood, and adjoining tracts, including some of the Bundelin lands. He had over one thousand acres and it has been in the family possession ever since. Ex-Senator Alexander Johnson lives on that part of it called the "Coon's Den." The tract known as "Wolfpit Ridge" is owned by Edward Reed, and other owners of these Bundelin and Galloway lands are John Traux, Daniel Anthony's heirs, Robert Raughley, Mrs. Lydia J. Harrington, C. A. Smith and Jacob Caudrey's heirs.

In the land office at Annapolis, Md., a grant is recorded of three hundred acres of a tract called "Turkey Point," July 9, 1724, to James Hayes, of Dorchester County. Henry Sapp received a patent for thirty acres with the signature of Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor and commander-in-chief in and over the province of Maryland, chancellor and keeper of the great seal, May 27, 1728. This land came into the possession of William Hewitt, and by him sold to Eben Hughes and descended to his son, Eben

Hughes, who owns the thirty acres and a part of the three hundred acres. Hezekiah Sapp and W. C. Satterfield also own portions of this land. It is described as located on the south fork of White Marsh Branch, on the south side of the Great Chop-tank River. It was here where iron deposits were formerly found.

"Merritt's Adventure," a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, was surveyed to Isaac Merritt, March 25, 1727, and lay between Marshy Hope Creek and old Marshy Hope, a branch thereof. On May 17, 1768, a resurvey was made, including the mansion-house of Isaac Merritt and granted to Daniel Benston, whose wife was a daughter of Merritt. The land was again resurveyed to John Barnes in 1808. Among the owners of parts of this tract are Samuel Thomas, Emorton and Thomas Prettyman. "Mills' Purchase" and "McKimmey's Outlet," lying in the "forest of Misspillion Hundred," were granted by Maryland patent June 10, 1776, and were warranted by the proprietors at Philadelphia to John Fisher, and contained four hundred and six acres. Thomas Clifton, by a Maryland patent, obtained a large tract of land called "Boyer's Adventure." An addition was made to it November 23, 1739, by a warrant from the Penna. Nathan Clifton was in possession of eight hundred acres of this tract in 1816. James Rawley in 1756 obtained two hundred and thirty-five acres called "Rawley's Addition," adjoining the above-mentioned tract. A large part of these lands are owned by Elisha Booth's heirs, Mrs. E. Raughley (the modern corruption of the name), B. R. Tharp and Zebulon Hopkins.

On the heads of Marshy Hope Creek two warrants of April 21, 1735, were granted to George Manlove, containing nine hundred and twenty-eight acres. This land was resurveyed in 1766 and included an improvement where Manlove lived when he took out the warrants. It embraced an old survey of Hugh Durburrow called "Rejected Bundle." Manlove sold the land to Elijah Morris, Samuel Griffin, John Crompton, Robert Edmunds and John Watta, in whose possession it was at the survey of 1766.

A tract called "Flowers Lot" was patented in 1735 to Samuel Fleming, and sold by him to Purnell Johnson, who left it to his daughter, a wife of ex-Governor William Tharp, who lived on the place. It is now in the possession of Mrs. R. J. Hill, a daughter of the Governor. The fine mansion-house on this farm was built in part by Purnell Johnson and completed by Governor Tharp. Robert Hill, a grandfather of Robert J. Hill, was a colonel in the War of 1812, and did service at Lewes.

William Fleming, who emigrated to this county from Scotland in 1739, applied to the land office and received a grant for four hundred acres called "Williams' Choice." This land is west of and includes the present town of Farmington. This land is owned by Moses Harrington, the oldest resident of the hundred, William Tharp, James Ross and Ruth Carlisle.



B. Harp

the possession of William Hewitt, and by him to
Eben Hughes and descended to his son, Eben William Tharp, James Ross and Ruth Carline.



"Ranger's Chance," a tract of six hundred and thirty-nine acres, was surveyed to Jeremiah Morris, April, 1741. It is adjoining a tract called "Godeenfield." Mrs. James Tatman lived in the old mansion-house built by Morris. John Scott owns a portion of this land.

"Windsor Forest," a tract of three hundred and fifty acres, was taken up on a warrant of October 27, 1739, and a tract of one hundred and seven acres by warrant June 2, 1746, by James McNitt, and were resurveyed to him September 27, 1766. This McNitt land remained in the possession of that family up to within a few years, when it was sold to the present owners—Eli Calloway, John Jackson, Llewellyn Tharp, Nathaniel Powell and Amos Cole.

The tracts "Liberty," "Luck by Chance," "Baynard's Regulation" and "Tanton Dean," all situated in the western part of the hundred, on the Maryland line, were taken up on Maryland patents by Thomas Baynard in 1748. These lands embraced in all nearly fifteen hundred acres. "Tanton Dean" and "Baynard's Regulation" came into the possession of John Baynard, who, in 1781, built the large brick mansion-house still standing, and which remained in the possession of the Baynards until the early part of 1887, when Ferdinand Baynard sold it to a relative by marriage. This old house is one of the finest in the county, and was probably the best-built house at the time of its erection. After the long period of its existence it is in almost as good condition as when first built. John Baynard, its builder, was one of the largest merchants in the county, and conducted several grist and saw-mills in Northwest Fork and Nanticoke Hundreds, Sussex County, and in Caroline County, Maryland. The other present owners of "Tanton Dean" and "Baynard's Regulation" are Thomas Sipple, Ferdinand Baynard and Reuben Ross. "Liberty-Luck" and "Luck by Chance" and Hog Range are owned by Zadock Sipple, Henry Thawley and Nimrod Harrington.

A large tract of nine hundred acres was patented, in 1769, by Nathaniel Luff, and in 1794 it came into the possession of Caleb Perdue, Solomon Kimmey, Stephen Lewis and Waitman Booth. There was some dispute over the title of this land, and it was perfected by an act of the Legislature. Stephen Lewis, who was a grandfather of Senator B. L. Lewis, left his share to Jacob F. and John Lewis. These lands are now owned by Alexander Simpson, Peter Calloway, Clement Harrington and Mrs. Mary Tharp. A tract adjoining the above land was, October 30, 1750, surveyed to James Anderson. It is described as on the south side of Harris' Glade, and contained one hundred and sixty-six and three-fourths acres. It was left to Major Anderson, and came into the possession afterward of Mary P. Tharp, widow of Beniah Tharp.

Beniah Tharp, a prosperous farmer of Mispillion Hundred, was born January 23, 1805, and died June 2, 1872. William Tharp, his grandfather, was an in-

fluent citizen of the same hundred before the Revolution. James Tharp, his son and father of Beniah, was also a successful farmer, and acquired a large landed estate. He married Eunice Fleming, by whom he had twelve children, viz.: William, Beniah (the subject of this sketch), Ruth, Elizabeth, James Madison, Llewellyn, Reuben, Jehu, Jonathan, Jane, Sarah Ann and Hester.

William, the oldest son, was Governor of Delaware from 1847 to 1851; Llewellyn, the only one of the sons now living, owns and resides upon the homestead farm; Jane, Sarah Ann, and Hester are living.

Beniah Tharp (the second son), James and Eunice grew to manhood upon the homestead farm in Mispillion. His father died in 1829 and his mother a few years before. At his father's death Beniah, who was then twenty-four years old, inherited a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Mispillion Hundred, near the place of his birth. He moved upon it in January, 1830, and there spent all his life. He was a man of sound common sense, good judgment and diligently attentive to his duties as a farmer. As a result of energy and enterprise he accumulated considerable wealth, and at the time of his death owned a number of farms, aggregating several hundred acres of land. When only twenty-seven years old Beniah Tharp was chosen one of the delegates from Kent County to the convention which met at Dover and framed the Amended State Constitution of 1831, and when Delaware accepted the free-school system he was one of the commissioners that laid off his native county into school districts.

In politics he was an ardent Republican, the only member of the family that advocated the principles of that party. He was an ardent Union man during the Civil War.

Beniah Tharp was married, January 21, 1831, to Mary P. Anderson, of Kent County, and who now resides in the village of Harrington. Their children are William, Samuel, Beniah, Laura, married to Peter Calloway; Sarah Pauline, married to George Collins; Louisa, married to William Anderson.

William, the eldest son, married Sarah Hopkins, and lives on the homestead farm, which he owns; Samuel, the second son, married Elizabeth Redden, and lives upon and owns the "Prospect Farm," where his mother lived in her early years, and which property she inherited at the death of her father, Ezekiel Anderson. Beniah, the youngest son, married Margaret Redden. He owns and cultivates the farm formerly the home and property of his great-grandfather, William Tharp. It is situated in Mispillion Hundred, four miles from Harrington.

The Luff and Anderson lands were originally a part of a large tract of over five thousand acres that was known as the "Goldsborough Survey." It was surveyed for Henry Goldsborough about 1730, but was afterwards granted to various parties. These subsequent grants have been the subjects of frequent con-

tention in the Kent County Courts, the lines of the grant never having been clearly defined. Those who hold portions of the old surveys besides those mentioned are Mrs. A. T. A. Torbert (of Milford), the Emory Spencer heirs, John W. Smith, Jesse Ward, Reuben Ross, Henry Calloway, George Murphy, William D. Taylor, William H. Taylor's heirs and Jacob D. Graham. The town of Vernon is on the old grant.

"Petrekin's Chance," consisting of one thousand two hundred acres, was warranted by Charles, Lord Baltimore, to David Petrekin, June 14, 1738. It is described as commencing at Marshy Hope Bridge and running north from the bridge. The land was resurveyed to John Hopkins, March 7, 1776, and again surveyed when the line was settled between Delaware and Maryland, to Zebulon Hopkins. Two hundred and ninety-six acres of this original tract is owned by the heirs of John Hopkins; the remainder is in the possession of Zebulon Hopkins, a grandson of the original warrantee, Mrs. Dr. Lobstein, Charles M. Adams, Sr., William Layton and James Stafford.

The tract "Pea Hill" was surveyed September 20, 1760, to James Anderson, and is now owned by Henry Knox, and is described as adjoining the old Bassett tract. This Bassett land is in the possession of George Collins.

"Hayfield" was granted to Zadoc Helford in 1795. It is west of the Fairfield tract, and contained six hundred acres. It had been surveyed in 1740, to Andrew Bentling, but given up by him; it is now owned by James J. Wood's heirs, William M. Willis, William Marvel and Nathaniel Johnson.

In the southwestern part of the hundred is a large tract of land taken up before 1785 by William and Eli Saulsbury, who had large landed estates in Maryland. A portion of this land descended to William Saulsbury, the father of ex-Governor Saulsbury, Senator Eli Saulsbury and Chancellor Willard Saulsbury. They were all born at the old homestead, still standing, about two miles above Marshy Hope Bridge, on the road to Burrsville, Md. The old homestead is owned by the chancellor.

A tract of seven hundred acres was taken up by William and Thomas Barrack, in the western part of the hundred, on a Maryland patent, June 10, 1760. A portion of this land is owned by Robert H. Smith.

Clement Cecil Simpson, farmer of Mispillion Hundred, was a descendant of one of the earliest settlers in this locality. He was born in Milford Hundred, March 29, 1809. He was the son of Thomas Simpson, a farmer, who was esteemed for his many good qualities as a citizen and religious man. Thomas was elected a member of the Legislature on the Adams ticket, in 1829, but died November 29th, of that year. Thomas was married three times, his first wife being Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cecil, of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, his wedding taking place February 28, 1805. Two children of this marriage grew to maturity,—the sub-

ject of this sketch and Ezekiel Merrick, who died August 24, 1875, in California. The wife died in 1813, and the following year he married Mary, widow of Beauchamp Walton and daughter of David and Susannah Harrington, by whom he had one child, William Walton. The second wife dying in 1817, in 1820 he married Rachael, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Griffith, and three children were the fruits of this last marriage,—Silas Asbury, Margaret Anna (now deceased) and Thomas Simpson. The father of Thomas Simpson was John Simpson, born December 28, 1750, and died July 14, 1819. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew and Ann Milford, who was born January 15, 1748, and died April 19, 1826. Their children were Esther, born in 1777, and died in 1840; Nancy, born in 1773, who was killed by accident when a young woman; Clement born in 1779; John, born in 1781; and Thomas, born November 26, 1783. John and Clement emigrated, to Ohio in 1818, and raised large families. The family was originally of that hardy, thrifty class of people, Scotch-Irish, and were among the first to receive land-grants in the hundred, and in what is now Milford. They have always been among the progressive farmers, and have kept their land in a high state of cultivation. The subject of this sketch attended school irregularly until he was fourteen years of age. He was then apprenticed to a blacksmith, but remained but three years, abandoning it at the end of that time on account of his health, and returned to farming. In 1852 he purchased the farm in Mispillion Hundred upon which James B. Cooper, who married his granddaughter, the eldest daughter of Alexander Simpson, now resides. He purchased several other tracts after this, among them six acres in the town of Harrington, which he divided into town lots and sold. He engaged in the growth of grain to a large extent, and was a successful cultivator of fruits. Good management and strict integrity was the secret of his success. He was one of the best known men in the hundred, and one of the leading citizens of Kent County. He was a life-long Whig and Republican, and a staunch Union man during the war. He died April 3, 1883.

In January, 1832, Clement C. Simpson was married to Ann, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Morris, who had removed from Caroline County, Md., to Kent County, Del. As a result of this union six children have grown to maturity,—Alexander, who married a daughter of Henry and Rhoda Lewis; Mary; Ezekiel Henry, who married Louisa Calloway, and died October, 3, 1878, aged thirty-six years; Richard John, residing in Kansas; James Thomas; and Sarah Matilda, wife of Thomas A. Melvin. Alexander, who married a daughter of Henry and Rhoda Lewis, had nineteen children, fourteen of whom are living, viz.: Anne, wife of James B. Cooper; Henry R.; Mary R., wife of Evan Lewis; Clement C.; Rhoda L.; Lucy M.; Alexine; John; Sarah C.; Emma; Charles; Laura Virginia; James D. and Grace. The



wife of Clement C. Simpson died February 28, 1880, at the age of seventy years.

The following persons are owners of estates exceeding three hundred acres in Mispillion and what is now Milford Hundreds in 1816:

Ezekiel Anderson.....	445	Stephen Lewis.....	400
Dr. John Adams.....	332	Dr. Luff Lewis.....	315
James Buckmaster.....	364	Henry Mollenst. est.....	450
Dr. Elijah Barratt's est.....	330	Wm. Masten (Neck).....	400
James Bell.....	310	Alex. McClyment's est.....	350
John Barratt.....	914	Wm. Masten, Sr.....	366
Biddle & Mitchell.....	420	Nimrod Morris.....	650
Thomas Booth.....	350	Warner Milfin's est.....	600
John Barker.....	445	John Mitchell, Esq.....	340
Joseph Booth.....	300	Dr. Ezekiel Needham's est.....	377
Charles Buckmaster est.....	500	Elias Primrose.....	800
John Booth.....	1070	Charles Polk.....	1000
William Clark.....	351	Benjamin Potter.....	600
John Clark est.....	300	Samuel Parley.....	340
Ephraim Carter.....	440	Wm. Smith, Sr.....	500
John Covington.....	1120	John Purden.....	301
Ephraim Chambers.....	336	Henry M. Ridgely.....	300
Thomas Clark est.....	521	Edward Rom est.....	340
Wm. Collaway.....	320	John Reed, Sr., est.....	300
Jonathan Caldwell's est.....	560	Clement Riggs.....	306
Nathan Clifton.....	800	David Riggs.....	600
James Davis est.....	300	Molton Reorda.....	312
Sovereign Davis.....	435	Isaiah Rowland.....	400
Walter Douglas.....	1040	Shadrach Raughley.....	803
Ismel Davis est.....	550	Dr. James Keston.....	400
Henry Davis, Sr.....	865	Thomas Supple est.....	300
Betsy Davis.....	347	Thomas Smith.....	700
Dr. Robert Dill, near Milford.....	346	Wm. M. Satterfield.....	307
Richard T. Earles est.....	475	Robert Simpson.....	418
Jesse Eckles.....	300	James Swarden.....	700
James Finchwait.....	860	Wm. Spence.....	300
Beniah Fleming.....	342	James Tomlinson.....	356
Philip D. Fiddeman.....	800	Jesse Taylor's est.....	580
Hinson Graham.....	890	Benjamin Tharp.....	400
John Hall's est.....	487	Solomon Townsend.....	850
Winlock Hall.....	586	Reuben Turner est.....	370
John Houston est.....	333	Jesse Turner.....	400
Benjamin Harrington.....	478	James Tharp.....	725
Zebulon Hopkins.....	620	William Taylor.....	322
Aaron Harrington.....	421	Wm. Walker, Sr.....	750
William Hamilton.....	450	Col. John Wood.....	3200
Richard S. Harris.....	700	Aaron Williams.....	446
Caleb Jarvis.....	537	Thomas Winsmore.....	520
Purnell Johnson.....	500	James Whitaker.....	680
James Johnson, Esq.....	517	John Willoughby.....	427
John Johnson.....	396	John White.....	362
Henry Killen est.....	309	Peter Wilson.....	453
Jonathan Lord and John Ball.....	311	George Walton's est.....	630
Lowder Layton est.....	620		

List of persons assessed in Mispillion Hundred in 1785, which now includes Milford and Mispillion Hundreds:

Samuel Arranton.	Nathan Arnop.
James Anderson.	Thomas Bowman.
Wm. Anderson.	Wm. Bowman.
Ezekiel Anderson.	James Bright.
Major Anderson.	Thomas Bowman.
James Anderson.	Thomas Barker.
Andrew Anderson.	Wm. Bowman.
John Arters.	James Bright.
Robert Arters.	Thomas Bowman.
John Anderson.	Thomas Barker.
Jacob Adams.	Wm. Beauchamp.
Henry Amia.	James Baskit.
John Adame.	Joseph Brown.
Sarah Adams.	Edmond Haley.
John Anderson.	Wm. Bradley.
Nathan Autery.	Elijah Berry.
Thomas Ashen.	Daniel Benston.
Solomon Alrick.	John Bowing.

Wm. Brinkley.	Daniel Chance.
Jonathan Bradly.	Charles Crainer.
Nathan Bowman.	Theodary Catlin.
Thomas Brown.	Caleb Chance.
Thomas Baynard.	Daniel Cavender.
John Baynard.	Matthew Clarke.
Henry Baynard.	Nehemiah Cheney.
Solomon Barrack.	John Cox, Sr.
John Barnes.	John Cox, Jr.
Robert Bradley.	Imac Cooper.
Daniel Rozman.	Jacob Callaway.
Leven Benston.	Richard Chance.
Watman Booth.	Jehu Davis.
Robert Baskit.	Robert Davis.
Thomas Barker.	Cornelius Dewees.
Joseph Barker.	John Dillan.
Wm. Bellow.	Matthias Davis.
William Bowing.	John Dewees.
James Bowing.	Zebdial Dawson.
Wm. Brown.	John Daley.
Richard Brinkley.	Joshua Dewees.
Nathaniel Bowman.	Richard Delencar.
Anthony Bayard.	Benj. Downs.
John Barker.	Ancary Draper.
Wm. J. Button.	David Dewees.
Thomas Bullock.	Joshua Diers.
Curtis Besicka.	Matthias Davis.
Wm. Burris.	Solomon Davis.
Joshua Harrick.	John Defray.
Timothy Calwell.	Henry Davis.
Joseph Catlin.	Ezekiel Dewees.
Benjamin Clarke.	Brinkley Davis.
Jacob Curweers.	Cornelius Dewees.
Jehu Curtis.	George Daley.
Isaac Cedrey.	Isaac Dewees.
John Cox.	Samuel Durgins.
B. Swamp.	Lewis Davis.
Peter Calloway.	Jonathan Dewees.
Wm. Caudrey.	Joseph Derock.
Curtis Crampton.	Thomas Davis.
Wm. Cain.	Watman Disheroon.
Wm. Collins.	John Dawson.
Thomas Cano.	Wm. Daley.
Moses Clamplitt.	Wm. Draper.
George Cullen.	John Draper.
Archabel Curry.	Duke Dier.
Isaac Cullin.	Wm. Draper, Sr.
Hezekiah Cullin.	Solomon Dill.
Joshua Clarke.	Edward Elliot.
Thomas Clarke.	Johnson Ellixon.
Andrew Collins.	Wm. Edgen.
Wm. Collins.	John Edgen.
Nathan Clifton.	Benj. Edgen.
Seth Catlin.	Edward Fisher.
Thomas Cane.	Matthew Fleming.
Daniel Cadean.	Joseph Fleming.
Henry Clarke.	Widow Fleming.
John Carton.	Robert Fleming.
Benjamin Connway.	Nathan Fleming.
Thomas Chadwork.	Archibald Fleming.
Thomas Clifton, Sr.	Robert Fleming, Sr.
Thomas Clifton, Jr.	Samuel Smith.
Daniel Clifton.	Theo. Fisher.
John Cane.	Thomas Fisher.
Othaniel Carne.	John B. Feuerwait.
John Clarke.	Theodore Fenerwait.
Samuel Carter.	James Fenerwait.
Sorden Casson.	George Fleming.
John Cuppage.	John Fisher, Sr.
Wm. Cuppage.	Henry Fisher.
John Christopher.	Richard Fisher.
Thomas Clarke.	Waltman Furby.
James Colwell.	Archibald Flemming, Jr.
Tilman Chance.	James Fisher, Sr.
Gideon Cullin.	James Fisher, Jr.
Daniel Cole.	Wm. Frasion.
Imac Clarke.	Bonz Fleming.
James Crippen.	Dr. Phoenix Fisher.

Beniah Fleming.
Wm. Green.
Henry Griffin.
John Griffin.
John Gullitt, Sr.
Ezekiel Godwin.
Nathan Godwin.
George Gullet.
Hyllard Griffin.
Stephen Garrald.
George Grayham.
Abram Gullett.
Daniel Godwin.
Levi Gibson.
John Gullitt, Jr.
Isaac Gullitt.
Jonathan Griffin.
Joseph Greenwood.
Christopher Graham.
Joseph Gullitt.
Solomon Griffin.
Joseph Griffin.
Geo. H. Garrald.
Wm. Gaskins.
Wm. Garlac.
Isaac Griffin.
Sam Grayham.
Samuel Gosley.
Samuel Goslin.
John Gibbs.
Preston Goden.
John Hopkins, Jr.
James Hopkins.
John Herrington, Sr.
Jacob Herrington.
John Herrington.
Isaac Herrington.
Wm. Herrington.
Thomas Hulford.
James Harper.
John Hopkins, Sr.
Robert Hopkins.
Wm. Hudson.
Zebulon Hopkins.
Wenlock Hall.
Wm. Hollman.
James Hatfield.
Wm. Hall.
Nicodemus Hickman.
John Howard.
Jacobus Hendrickson.
Benj. Hardesty.
Thomas Harmon.
Thomas Hancock.
John Hambleton.
Jacob Hickman, Sr.
Daniel Hinde.
Wm. Hansen.
Absalom Hudson.
Wm. Holden.
Absalom Hudson, Jr.
James Hambleton.
Bosh Herrington.
Henry Hendrickson, Jr.
Dan Horan.
Absalom Herrington.
Nathan Herrington.
David Herrington.
Wm. Harper.
Elijah Halston.
Aaron Herrington.
Jacob Hickman, Jr.
Jonathan Herrington.
Robert Hilford.
Hasey Hambleton.
Isaac Hudson.
Thomas Jacobs.
Wm. Jester.

James Johnson.
Speakman Jacobs.
Imac Jester.
Samuel Johnson.
Wm. Johnson.
Francis Jester.
Elias Jester.
Wm. Johnston, Sr.
Imac Jones.
Zachariah Jones.
Beyman Jacobs.
Leven Jump.
Thomas Jester.
Salathiel Jones.
Absalom Jester.
Emanuel Jester.
John Jester.
Christopher Jump.
Jonathan Johnson.
Francis Jester, Jr.
John Killingsworth.
Roger Kirk.
Mark Kullen.
Thomas Kimmy.
Robert King.
John King.
John Killen.
Solomon Kimmy.
Levi Kimmy.
Peter King.
John Killum.
Stephen Lewis.
Nathan Luff.
Leah Laws.
Wm. Laws.
Joshua Laws.
Thomas Ledenam.
Peter Lotchman.
Richard Leverton.
James Layton.
Wm. Lain.
John Laws.
Anthony Lain.
Wm. Lester.
Darin Lavil'ank.
Oутten Laws.
Gary Leverton.
John Mason.
Joseph McNatt.
Wm. McNatt, Sr.
Samuel Mileham.
Zachariah Masten.
Wm. Maston.
Henry Moleston.
Matthew Manlove.
Charles Mason.
Major McNatt.
Levin Marroday.
Edmund Melvin.
David Melvin.
Robert McMagonal.
Anderson Mlvin.
Thomas Manlove.
Leven Murphy.
Zadock Morris.
Peter Nowell.
James Nutter.
John Night.
Henry Nowell.
Jessie New.
Joseph Oliver, Sr.
Joseph Oliver, Jr.
John Pleasonton.
Ezekiel Pritchard.
Benjamin Parker.
Zachariah Pritchard.
David Peterkin.
Wm. Primrose.

John Parsons.
Joshua Parsons.
Thomas Primrose.
Andrew Patten.
John Pullett.
John Pullen.
James Parker.
Ezekiel Pritchard.
John Pearce.
Patrick Pendergrass.
John Price.
John Parker.
Wm. Payne.
John Porter.
Wm. Parker.
Edward Pearson.
George Pratt.
Nathaniel Pennewell.
Wm. Powell.
Zadoc Powell.
John Parson.
Isaac Riggs.
John Revil.
John Read.
James Read.
Thomas Russim.
Wm. Rumum.
Wm. Rawley.
Thomas Rawley.
Wm. Read.
Wm. Ratten.
John Ralston.
Wm. Rennald.
Jonathan Rowland.
Thomas Rowell.
Elijah Rawley.
Daniel Rowland.
Wm. Riggs.
John Rickword.
David Rockley.
Peter Rearmon.
Henry Ratten.
Joseph Right.
Alexander Riggs.
Elijah Sipple.
John Stewart.
Caleb Stradley.
George Stewart.
Wm. Saulabury.
Ell Saulabury.
Jonathan Staten.
Samuel Stradley.
James Sapp.
Wm. Sapp.
Nathan Sapp.
Samuel Sapp.
Henry Soden.
Wm. Soden.
Thomas Shockley.
Wm. Saxton.
Andrew Santon.
Caleb Sipple.
Jehu Scott.
Daniel Smith.
Elwin Sapp.
Hill Staten.
Wm. Simpson.
Thomas Shepherd.
Joshua Satterfield.
John Sippel.
Thomas Smith.
Isaac Staten.
Nathan Scott.
Elvin Smith.
Nathan Satterfield.
Benjamin Simpson.
Wm. Smith.
Jacob S .

Thomas Simpson.
Benjamin Sparks.
Aaron Satterfield.
Thomas Shrowden.
Thomas Smith.
Garrett Sipple.
John Simpson.
Samuel Smith.
John Smith.
Robert Simpson.
John Scott.
Jehu Swan.
Jennifer Taylor.
John Taylor.
Peter Taylor.
Wm. Tharp.
Samuel B. Turner.
Jehu Twiner.
Imac Tharp.
Thomas Tumbleson.
Cavel Tumbleson.
Ebenezer Tumbleson.
John Tucker.
Shadrach Tucker.
Solomon Townsend.
Charles Townsend.
John Taylor.
Wm. Truitt.
Daniel Thomas.
James Shippealewood.
James Thomas.
James Thompson.
Thomas Tuttle.
Wm. Thompson.
Emanuel Thistlewood.
Gove Tribute.
Hugh Thompson.
George Twiner.
William Tharp.
Cary Tomlinson.
Charles Turner.
Richard Tomlinson.
John Tucker.
James Tharp.
Joshua Underwood.
John Underwood.
Absalom Underwood.
James Underwood.
Thomas Vain.
James Vinnen.
Daniel Vincon.
John Vickery.
Ezekiel Vickery.
John Virden.
Jessey Vinson.
Thomas Winsmore.
Enion Williams.
Wm. White.
Wm. Ward.
Benjamin Williams.
Thomas White, Esq.
Edward White.
Gill White.
John Williams.
Ward Williams.
Thomas Williams.
Wm. Wyatt.
Wm. Winsmore.
James Walker.
Joshua Wolcota.
Reuben Wolcota.
Caleb Wolcota.
Gabriel Wiley.
Levin Wiley.
Zebulon Wyatt.
Henry Whitecutter.
James Whittaker.
Jacob Webb.

Ebenezer Welch.
John Wyatt.
James Williams.
Lewis Williams.
Kilman Williams.
John Walker.
Thomas Wilkinson.
James White.
Anthony Woodcock.
Aaron Wyatt.
Thomas Wyatt.

Lemuel Whitehead.
Jeremiah Whitehead.
Jacob Whitehead.
Thomas Webster.
Robert Wilson.
Samuel Wildgoose.
John Williams.
Thomas Wright.
Benjamin Zoe.
David Zaina.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS—*The Methodist Episcopal Church*.—Misphillion Hundred, while not the birthplace of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Delaware, was the place of meeting of the First Annual Conference of the M. E. Church in the United States, which met at the house of Judge Thomas White. It was held for the convenience of the preachers in the northern stations, that they might have an opportunity to confer over the state of the church. At that time the entire separation from the Church of England had not been determined upon, and it was at this Conference decided that they should not separate either directly or indirectly; and in harmony with that sentiment, Mr. Asbury, who was well-known to be opposed to separation, it was declared, ought to act as general assistant in America on account of his age and his original appointment to America by Mr. Wesley. John H. Baynard was secretary of this Conference. The second Conference of the church was also held here April 16, 1781, but adjourned to Baltimore and concluded its sessions at the latter place. It was here, in April, 1778, that a band of Revolutionary police came to the home of Judge White, who was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Kent, seized him and carried him off to jail, under the charge of being a Methodist. It was with this same Methodist judge that Asbury had been compelled to take refuge from his enemies, who would have captured him, had he not hid in the shrubbery. Judge White was held a prisoner for five weeks, and upon his trial was acquitted. The ruins of the old house are still standing upon the farm of John Bullock. The churches in the hundred have always been under one circuit, except Manship Church—the first being the Caroline Circuit, then Denton, afterwards Vernon and then Harrington, and at present Farmington and Harrington. In 1814 Asbury and White's and Todd's Chapel were included. In 1836 there were Todd's, Prospect and White's. In 1851 Salem was in the circuit, and in 1859, Harrington, Salem, Asbury, Prospect, Todd's, Masten's, White's and Farmington.

Sunday-schools were established in all the appointments in 1834. Previous to that time there was a school at White's. Among the preachers who have rendered service in the hundred are Francis Asbury, Caleb R. Pedicod, Freeborn Garrettson, Lewis Alfrey, Micajah Debruler, John Cooper, William Cannon, Jesse Lee, Joshua Humphreys, Christopher J. Crouch, Joshua Mann, John Cooper, Jr., Jacob Lewis, Christopher Green, Allen Loockerman, A.

Green, J. Collison, William D. Burnham, William Spry, Lewis Storks, Joseph Mann, William E. Saunders, Thomas Hickey, Nicholas O. Smith, Charles Williamson, John Atkinson, Samuel Smith, S. C. Pelmetry, J. Bell, S. Layton, William Haman, R. Owens, Joseph Gregg, S. T. Gardner, William B. Walton, Thomas E. Bell, W. W. Redman, Joseph E. Smith, S. Townsend, J. T. Van Burkalow, H. Sander-son, J. O. Sypherd, M. Barnhill, James A. Massey, J. W. Weston, W. M. Warner, A. P. Solloway, J. S. Willis, J. Conner, J. M. Williams, George S. Conoway, A. D. Davis, J. A. B. Wilson, J. W. Poole, J. L. Houston, R. B. Hazzard, J. H. Miller, John E. Mowbray, W. T. Tolbert, George W. Hardesty, E. N. Kirby, A. W. Milby, W. F. Cochran, W. S. Robinson, C. A. Grice, W. E. England, Julius Dodd, F. C. McSorley, A. W. Milby, G. W. Burke and John Warthman.

As early as 1777 meetings were held in the house of Judge White, and in 1780 White's Chapel was built on his farm. At the time of its erection a vestry was attached to it, and Bishop Asbury, who preached there in 1782, declared it to be one of the neatest country chapels that there was in the whole continent. The church was moved to its present location in 1859, and is a neat structure and painted white. The next building was *Todd's Chapel*. About 1800, meetings were held in the house of Levin Todd, near the line in Sussex County. In 1808 Olive Jump gave land to build a church, and the building was erected the same year and continued in use until May 30, 1858, when the present building was erected, at a cost of two thousand dollars. It is the largest, next to the Harrington Church, in the hundred, being thirty-two by forty feet.

Asbury.—April 14, 1814, William Masten conveyed to Elisha Hitchens, Richard Harris, William Masten, Sr., Peter Hitchens and John Harris, trustees, seven hundred square feet of land, whereon a school-house and Methodist meeting-house is now begun, for worship, and Sabbath and week-day schools. This was near the road leading from Harrington to Felton. This was the first beginning of the Asbury meeting-house, which was rebuilt a few years ago. It is located about one and one-half miles from Masten's corners, and is a neat structure, twenty-five by thirty-five feet.

Salem, or Farmington Church.—The Farmington Methodist Episcopal Church was formerly located about one mile from the town, and was erected in 1816. A conveyance of the land is on record bearing date May 21, 1817, from Thomas Davis to Jonathan Jester, Nathan Davis, Clement Jester, Curtis Caudrey, Eli Pritchett, trustees of meeting and school-house, erected on the premises which consist of thirty-five perches of land. June 1, 1873, the church was dedicated in Farmington by the Rev. Dr. R. L. Dashiell and Rev. J. S. Willis, since which time the old building has been torn down.

Manship's Methodist Episcopal Church.—The old

Black Swamp Church was built early in the present century, and stood at "Whitaker's Gate" (now James G. Jester). It was abandoned and sold when Manship's Church was built farther down the road, about one-quarter of a mile east of Hollandville. The building was dedicated December 2, 1855, and is of frame. It has sittings for four hundred persons. Rev. Andrew Manship preached the dedication sermon. It is supplied with ministers of the Felton circuit and the list will be found in the article upon South Murderkill Hundred.

Prospect.—Prospect Church is east of Vernon, and was built in 1834, at a cost of five hundred dollars, the ground having been donated by Isaac Graham. The present building was erected upon the site of the old chapel in 1877, and was dedicated by Bishop Scott. It is thirty by forty feet, and will seat three hundred persons.

Masten's Methodist Episcopal Church.—The church at Masten's Corners was built in 1873, and was named in honor of Joseph A. Masten, who donated the ground. It is thirty-six by twenty-four feet, and cost one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Bethel Church.—This church, situated three miles northeast of Marshy Hope Bridge, was built in 1830, and was one of the first of the Methodist Protestant Churches built in the country. Among the early members were Emory Graham, Dr. Luther Swiggett, Mary Swiggett, Samuel Anderson, Levi King, David Taylor and Elias Booth. Among the early ministers were Thomas Melvin and Richard N. Merrikin. In 1871 the church was rebuilt of frame, and is thirty-two by forty feet. Since the erection of the Harrington church the ministers have been supplied from there.

Farmington Presbyterian.—This church was built about 1840, upon the land of W. H. Powell. In 1863 it was moved into Farmington, but has been out of use for some time. A select school was conducted in it for several years by Rev. J. M. Williams, formerly president of Wesleyan College, Wilmington.

Vernon Baptist Church.—Zion Church was first a congregation of Independent Methodists, and in December, 1870, Rev. D. B. Purinton began preaching, and finally baptized the congregation March 28, 1871. Rev. Richard H. Merriken was ordained to the Baptist ministry the same day, and became the pastor. A subscription was started for a church, which was dedicated November 19th of the same year. The members have mostly moved into Harrington, and services are held there.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—The last mention that is made of this church is in a report of 1836, where it is recommended that an effort be made to rebuild it. The old building has entirely disappeared. The original building was erected in 1765. The land was conveyed by John Read, October 31, 1765, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and recites "all that small parcel of land containing two acres, whereon hath been

erected a house or building called St. Paul's Church, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Society for themselves, successors and assigns."

SCHOOLS.—Prior to the passage of the school law of 1829 private subscription schools were in operation in nearly all the Methodist Churches then built. In other places school-houses were built by private persons, and the teachers paid by subscription from the parents of the children.

District 33.—The school-house in this district was erected in 1834, the money being raised by subscription among the inhabitants. In 1886 there were thirty scholars in attendance.

District 34.—Before the passage of the school law, and down to 1834, a school was held in Hardesty's meeting-house, a short distance from where the present school building stands. In 1834 the present building was erected. Among those who had taught there are John Applegate, William Saalsbury, Waitman Jones, Hon. Eli Saalsbury, Thomas Saalsbury R. D. Cahall and Aleaid Dawson. In 1886 there were fifty-six scholars in attendance.

District 35.—Thomas Short, in 1838, gave the land for a school-house in this district, and the same year a building was erected. The early teachers were Sydenham Lewis, Rev. Richard N. Merriken, Stephen Kane, John R. T. Masten and Nathan B. Fleming. In 1886 there were forty scholars in attendance.

District 36.—The people of District 36 in 1831, two years after the passage of the school law, built the Prospect School-house; previous to this they had maintained a school in Vernon. It was rebuilt in 1877. Among the early teachers were Jefferson L. Rich and John O. Hornett. In 1886 there were fifty-three scholars.

District 37.—What is known as the Tomahawk School-house was built on the branch that bears that name in this district in 1832. James Booth gave the land to the district, and the money to erect the building was raised by subscription. A new building was erected in 1881. Among the early teachers were John Pepper, Jefferson Rich, Waitman Jones and John Jones. In 1886 there were fifty scholars.

District 38.—The inhabitants of this district had maintained a school for twenty years before the public school building was built, in 1831. It was burned down in 1864, and a new building erected the next year. Sydenham Lewis, Robert Fulton and John R. T. Masten were among the early instructors. Thirty-six pupils attended during the year 1886.

Districts 39 and 124 compose the Farmington School District. The original school-house was a short distance out of the present town, and was erected in 1835. Jonathan Tharp and Sydenham Lewis, who taught in nearly all the districts, were among the early teachers. The building was moved into Farmington in 1880, and is a neat structure, with a graded school and two teachers, with an attendance, in 1886, of forty-two pupils.

District 47.—About a few hundred yards west of the site of the old Friends' Meeting-house a school was built in this district in 1844, and among those who taught there were Dr. William H. Jones, James Murine and Robert H. Smith. A new building was erected in 1862, and is still standing, forty-two scholars being in attendance in 1886.

District 48.—A school was built at Powell's Corner in 1846, and is still used, and was at one time the school-house for the Harrington District. In 1886 there were thirty-one pupils in attendance.

District 56.—The Pine Grove School-house was built in this district in 1857, and has been in continuous use since that time. Clement Harrington, Nathan B. Fleming and Frisby Hollis taught the first pupils in the old building. According to the report of 1886 there were thirty pupils in attendance.

District 55.—About one hundred yards from the present site Outten Anderson, in June, 1855, gave the land for a school-house, which was built the same year by subscription. Clark H. Adams, B. F. Jester, William E. Cahall and Robert H. Smith taught in the old building. The present structure was erected in 1844, and two years after had fifty-one pupils in attendance.

District 58.—The Masten School-house was erected in 1857, about one mile from Masten's Corners, and stood until 1874, when it was moved into Masten's Corners and a new building erected. Forty pupils were in attendance in 1886. Among the instructors in the old building were Dr. John Warren, Martha Powell, Charles Warren, James T. Jarrell and James Townsend.

District 89.—Rawley's School-house was built upon the Dawson land in 1862, and was destroyed by fire in 1884. In 1885 the school was rebuilt, and the next year had thirty-six scholars in attendance. Beniah Fleming, Nathan Anthony and John Barrett taught in the old building.

District 100.—John Porter gave the land for this building, which was erected in 1867. Susanna Ann Harrington and Sally Richardson first taught school in the building, which had thirty-five scholars in 1886.

VILLAGES—Vernon.—The old town of Vernon, in the centre of the hundred, was for many years the only town in the hundred. About 1780 an old man named Joshua Vincent moved there and laid out a walk and opened a store. The place then took the name of Vincent's Causeway. When the name was changed to Vernon is uncertain, but as far back as 1814 it was known by that name. It assumed considerable importance about this time, and on Thursday of every week two justices of the peace would sit in the town. These justice days were great events in the little town. Lawyers from Dover and Georgetown would journey here, and large numbers of people would attend their sittings. Then there were three stores and a hotel in the town, and as many as two thousand people would be at this little settlement attending the courts.

Lewis & Graham had a store in 1830, where W. D. Taylor now lives, and did a large business, and George Waltham ran a hotel. A store was built a short distance away by Reuben Anderson, and the place was called Greenville. The post-office alternated between these two places as the politics of the country changed. Among those who have been postmasters are Reuben Anderson, George Fleming and Elias Hopkins (the last one at Greenville), Zachariah Minkin, Wesley McNitt, William Lewis, John Isenberry, William H. Taylor, William Calloway, William D. Taylor and the present one—John F. Thawley. Robert & James Smith had a store at Greenville in 1864, since which time it has passed out of existence. All Mississippi Hundred voted at Vernon up to the time of the division of the hundred, and it was not until Harrington began to assume considerable importance that it was made the voting-place. Since then the place has rapidly gone down, and only one store, kept by William D. Taylor, and a blacksmith-shop are left to mark its past prosperity.

Farmington.—This is another town that came with the railroad. In 1855 the railroad company built a station and called it Flatiron. When the post-office was established in 1858, with Shadrack D. Taylor, postmaster, the name was changed to Farmington. Jesse Keenan, L. Tharp, David Johnson and William A. Reddin have succeeded Mr. Taylor. The improvement of the town has been rapid, and it has become a place of considerable importance, the shipments of fruit last season exceeding those at Harrington. The population is over three hundred, and there are two general stores, a drug-store and several small stores and a blacksmith-shop.

The most important industry is N. R. Johnson & Co.'s canning-factory and evaporator. The firm comprise ex-Representative N. R. Johnson, E. W. Russell and W. H. Murphey. The evaporator was started in 1882 by Mr. Johnson, and the cannery in 1884. The capacity of the evaporator is 1800 baskets of peaches, and cannery 100,000 cans. A capital of \$25,000 is invested and employment given to 125 hands.

James C. Reed, who has the cannery at Harrington, also conducts one at this place. He employs seventy hands.

The saw-mill of J. B. Simmons was started in 1877. Seven thousand feet of lumber are cut a day, and employment given to sixteen men.

Masten's Corners.—In 1842 William Masten built a store on the road leading from Harrington to Felton, and several houses having been built shortly afterward, it acquired the name of Masten's Corners. Jonathan Loper and Foster Boone were afterwards proprietors of the store. William Kelly opened a store about 1870. At present John Masten has a store, and there are about forty inhabitants.

Brownsville is a hamlet, consisting of a store and house, about three miles from the Maryland line.

Thistlewood's Mill.—This mill was originally built

by John Thistlewood about 1780. It was rebuilt in 1825 by Hicks Dellner. It has since been conducted by John Booth, Thomas Thistlewood, David Dorman and now by Beniah Tharp, who runs it as a grist-mill.

There is also in the hundred the saw-mill of McNatt & Brother, six miles from Harrington, in District 33, which has been in operation since 1880.

The brick-yard of Wright & Calloway, near Harrington, has been in operation since 1880.

Harrington.—Harrington is an example of what enterprise, public spirit and energy will do. From nothing, comparatively, it has in thirty years grown to be one of the most important points on the Delaware Peninsula, and the principal railroad centre south of Wilmington. Before the advent of the railroad, in 1856, all that there was in what was then known as Clark's Corner, were one house and a store. The ground was owned mainly by the descendants of Benjamin Clark, to whom it had been patented in 1760. One hundred and eighty acres comprising his grant embraced the land lying east and west of the present town. The land on the north and south was in the possession of Benjamin Harrington. The first that is known of Clark's Corners was in 1810, when Benjamin Clark erected a hotel upon the present site of the Harrington Hotel, the old building still forming a portion of the present structure. Jehu Clark, his brother, built a store which was kept by John C. Harrington. Shortly after building the depot, Matthew J. Clark laid out a number of town lots, which he succeeded in selling rapidly, and four years later about twenty new houses had been erected. The building of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad gave the place an impetus. Burton Bennett opened another store, where Alexander Matthews now conducts a general merchandising business. The old hotel had been closed for years, and the need of one becoming apparent, Zadock Clark built the present Harrington House, which has been conducted since by Benjamin F. Fleming, James Satterfield, Edward C. Shaw, James Herserp, Frank Harmonson, Samuel Solomon, J. W. Westcott and John Herdman. The Delaware House was built as a store in 1858, by Zachariah Meriken, but shortly afterwards E. H. Macklem remodeled it, and opened the hotel, and his successors have been Thomas Fountain, John C. Garby, Amos Cole and Alexander Newman.

The post-office was established in 1857, with Matthew J. Clark as postmaster, since which time it has been in charge of John H. Van Giesel, James A. Moore, S. L. Shaw and Thomas J. Smith. Thus, with all that goes towards making a new town, the population began to increase. Mispillion Hundred, largely populated with good farmers, who had become wealthy by their long years of industry, had never had, previous to this time, any town, eligibly located, to which they could retire and at the same time attend to their lands. The main advantages of Harrington soon presented themselves, and these pros-

perous old farmers rented their farms and erected handsome and comfortable homes in the new town, and used their capital in adding to its improvement and progress.

In 1880 the population numbered eight hundred. About this time a number of industries were started, which attracted laboring people, and a number of fine stores were built and opened, and a careful estimate, made in 1887, placed the population at thirteen hundred.

The Legislature in 1862 changed the name of the town from Clark's Corners to Harrington, in honor of Hon. Samuel M. Harrington, at the time chancellor of the State. The population warranting it, in 1869, Harrington was incorporated, and Wm. Shaw, Thomas H. Dorman, Martin W. Harrington, James H. Vickery and Wm. T. Van Giesel were named as the first commissioners. They were to hold office until March, 1870, to hold an election for alderman, treasurer, assessor and collector, and to define the limits. Joseph Ward was selected as the surveyor. The limits of the town were fixed one-half mile from the tank-house in every direction. The election resulted in the choice of Henry C. Wolcott for alderman; J. W. Stevenson, treasurer; Eli Harrington, assessor; and C. C. Powell, collector. The new commissioners opened new streets, laid sidewalks, erected lamps and passed a number of ordinances for the town government.

Since 1870 the town officers have been:

Aldermen.

Jehu P. Tharp.....	1870	Alexander P. Gorden.....	1881
Joseph Ward.....	1871-75	Joseph Ward.....	1882
Wm. E. Bates.....	1876	R. C. Dale.....	1883-84
Joseph Ward.....	1877-78	C. E. Simmons.....	1885-86
Wm. H. Powell.....	1879-80	Henry Knox.....	1887

Assessors.

Robert H. Short.....	1870	Samuel Nowell.....	1877-78
Jehu C. Fleming.....	1871-72	S. L. Shaw.....	1879-81
John W. Cain.....	1873	John P. Masten.....	1882
G. L. Baird.....	1874	S. L. Shaw.....	1883-85
James Porter.....	1875	John P. Masten.....	1886
Samuel L. Shaw.....	1876	James A. Smith.....	1887

Collectors.

A. Miner.....	1870	Henry N. Clark.....	1878-83
Rufus Jones.....	1871	W. D. Meredith.....	1884
Henry N. Clark.....	1872-75	Henry N. Clark.....	1885-86
George W. Jester.....	1876-77	Robert Smith.....	1887

Treasurers.

J. W. Stevenson.....	1870-77	James A. Moore.....	1879-83
Wm. T. Sharp.....	1878	Z. Fleming.....	1884-87

Town Commissioners.

Eli Harrington.....	1870	J. B. Simmons.....	1872
E. Fleming.....	1870	John W. Kane.....	1872
Henry N. Clark.....	1870	Robert S. Downs (clerk).....	1872
W. T. Van Giesel.....	1870	Ezekiel Fleming.....	1873
W. T. Sharp (clerk).....	1870	James Porter.....	1873
James Sharp.....	1871	Wm. E. Bates.....	1873
Thomas H. Dorman.....	1871	Eli Harrington.....	1873
Wm. Shaw.....	1871	Robert S. Downs (clerk).....	1873
James A. Moore.....	1871	Wm. Shaw.....	1874
Robert J. Lank (clerk).....	1871	Eli Harrington.....	1874
James Sharp.....	1872	Wm. Harrington.....	1874
C. C. Powell.....	1872	Joseph Parson.....	1874

Amos Cole.....	1879	W. Layton.....	1885
James Satterfield.....	1879	W. D. Meredith (clerk).....	1885
Samuel Nowell.....	1879	W. H. Anderson.....	1886
J. B. Fleming.....	1879	O. J. Franklin.....	1886
Dr. B. L. Lewis (clerk).....	1879	J. N. Jester.....	1886
Amos Cole.....	1880	Frederick Read.....	1886
James Satterfield.....	1880	J. E. Horney (clerk).....	1886
Joseph A. Calloway.....	1880	Ezekiel Fleming.....	1887
J. C. Fleming.....	1880	Wm. Shaw.....	1887
Dr. B. L. Lewis (clerk).....	1880	D. Gordon.....	1887
J. E. Fleming.....	1881	John W. Cain.....	1887
Wm. J. Hubbard.....	1881	Dr. Fred J. Owens (clerk).....	1877
Augustus Jellison.....	1881	Robert S. Downs (clerk).....	1874
John W. Cain.....	1881	J. B. Simmons.....	1875
Charles E. Simmons (clerk).....	1881	James A. Moore.....	1875
Wm. Harrington.....	1882	G. L. Baird.....	1875
Gilbert Jones.....	1882	Thomas H. Purnell.....	1875
P. N. Jester.....	1882	Jehu C. Fleming (clerk).....	1875
R. S. Burdick.....	1882	Robert H. Short.....	1876
James P. West (clerk).....	1882	Wm. Shaw.....	1876
James Hanley.....	1883	G. L. Baird.....	1876
Wm. C. Wright.....	1883	John Climer.....	1876
W. H. Franklin.....	1883	Robert S. Downs (clerk).....	1876
Alfred Raughley.....	1883	Wm. Shaw.....	1877
C. E. Simmons (clerk).....	1883	John Climer.....	1877
Charles Richards.....	1884	George W. Hardesty.....	1877
W. H. Anderson.....	1884	James C. Reed.....	1877
W. J. Hubbard.....	1884	Gilbert Jones (clerk).....	1877
J. W. Cain.....	1884	James A. Smith.....	1878
A. Allen (clerk).....	1884	George W. Hardesty.....	1878
W. H. Anderson.....	1885	G. L. Baird.....	1878
Charles Richards.....	1885	Wm. Shaw.....	1878
J. W. Cain.....	1885	Robert S. Downs (clerk).....	1878

The Public School.—The enterprise of Harrington is best shown in the handsome large school-building in the northwestern part of the town. This building is of frame, and is "T" shape, one end being thirty-five by sixty, and the other thirty by thirty-five. There are six large rooms, two stories. The building is built in the Queen Anne style of architecture, and cost six thousand dollars, and was erected in 1884. There are accommodations for six teachers and four hundred scholars. At present there are four teachers and two hundred and ninety-six scholars. The school is graded, and the higher branches are taught. The district is a consolidation of Districts Nos. 94 (which was erected in 1862), 126 and 127 of Kent County, and was incorporated by an act of the Legislature at the session of 1883. The set named Robert S. Downs, Robert H. Short, James A. Smith, Ezekiel Fleming, Alfred Raughley, William T. Sharp, Henry Dickerson, Amos Cole and James Moore as a Board of Education for the town of Harrington. They were given power to borrow five thousand dollars to erect a school building, and were to hold office until April, 1883, at which time their successors were to be elected,—three to hold one year; three, two years; and three, three years. The following persons have been elected members of the school-board:

1883.—W. T. Sharp, Robert H. Short, A. Raughley, John P. Masten, E. Fleming, Amos Cole, Curtis Sapp, Augustus Jellison and Dr. B. L. Lewis.

1884.—James A. Moore, William H. Franklin and Samuel Q. Shaw, for three years; Ezekiel Fleming, for two years; Augustus Jellison, one year.

1885.—James D. West, A. Jellison and William G. Hardesty, for three years.

1886.—W. H. Anderson, G. L. Baird and Dr. B. L. Lewis for three years; N. Frank Raughley, for one year.

1887.—W. H. Franklin, N. Frank Raughley and Jehu C. Fleming, for three years.

Churches.—The Harrington Methodist Episcopal Church is a neat frame structure, and has the largest congregation in the town. For a number of years before the erection of the church the meetings were held in the school-house. Dr. F. J. Owens started the first Sunday-school in 1860 with twenty scholars. The church building was erected in 1870, and dedicated October 23, 1870—Rev. Jonathan S. Willis, of Milford, preaching in the morning, and Rev. Andrew Manship in the evening. The building cost twenty-eight hundred dollars, and is thirty by fifty feet. The church is the centre of the Harrington Methodist Episcopal Circuit, and a list of the ministers who have preached here will be found in the article upon the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Mispillion Hundred.

The Harrington Presbyterian Church was organized by the Rev. S. Murdick in the old school-house of District 94, in the winter of 1871, with fifteen members. In 1873 the present building was erected at a cost of two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. The present membership is forty-four. The pastors have been Rev. S. Murdick, S. S. Sturges and W. Edwards. At present there is no minister.

The Baptist Church is the same as the one at Vernon, and was dedicated in November, 1871, at that place, the building costing two thousand five hundred dollars. The members nearly all having moved into Harrington, services for ten years past have been held in the Grange Hall. The ministers have been the Rev. O. P. Flippo, Rev. Dr. Isaac Cole, Rev. Henry Leancy, Rev. George Bradford, Rev. James Hope, Rev. James Steelman and the Rev. S. H. Haskell.

The Harrington Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1880, with a membership of fifty. The church building was dedicated August 19, 1881, by the Rev. T. H. Lewis, Rev. R. S. Rowe and John E. Nicholson, of Wilmington. The building is a neat frame structure, and cost two thousand two hundred dollars. The same ministers who have preached here have preached at Bethel Church, in the lower part of the hundred. They have been Rev. J. E. Nicholson, Rev. C. S. Arnett, Rev. G. L. Backus and Rev. C. M. Thomson. At present there is one hundred and twenty-five members, and regular services are held.

The St. Anne's Episcopal Church was consecrated by Bishop Lee, June, 1876. The building was erected by subscription, the greater portion of the amount being contributed by the Rev. J. L. McKim, of Milford, who held services there until about 1887, when the church closed.

Industries.—The largest and by far the most important manufacturing interest in the town of Har-

rington is that of E. Fleming. In 1872 Mr. Fleming started a large saw-mill with a capacity of six thousand feet of lumber a day. Since that time he has added a spoke factory, in which he manufactures white-oak wagon-spokes, which have achieved a reputation in the large cities for their excellence. A grist-mill and wagon-works were next added. A capital of eighteen thousand dollars is invested in the business and constant employment is given to sixty men. The large canning factory and evaporator of Jas. C. Reed has contributed as much to the prosperity of Harrington as any other industry. The cannery was erected in 1877 by Sharp & Quillen, and continued under their management until 1882, when Mr. Reed purchased it. The extent of this industry is shown by the fact that as high as fifty thousand cases of canned goods in one year have been put up; employment is given to two hundred hands, and a capital of ten thousand dollars is invested. The evaporator was erected in 1880 by Sharp & Fleming, and by them sold to Frederick Arnold, who disposed of his interest to Mr. Reed. Mr. Reed last year evaporated seventy-five thousand pounds of fruit and gave employment to seventy-five hands.

Franklin Brothers, both young men, have conducted, since 1879, a successful basket factory. William H. and Omar J. Franklin constitute the firm. They have given employment to forty hands and have a capital invested of six thousand dollars.

The Harrington Chemical Works, conducted by S. S. Harrington, manufacture a high grade of fertilizers. The output of this establishment has increased from year to year until it has become one of the important industries of the town. Employment is given to fifteen persons and a capital of six thousand dollars is invested.

The Chosen Friends' Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 35, was organized May 4th, 1870, with the following officers: N. G., William Ward; V. G., James H. Lodge; Recording Secretary, Zadoc Fleming; Treasurer, Ezekiel Fleming. At the date of organization, there were seven members. At present, there are twenty-two. An additional story has been erected by them over Anderson's store, and this is used as a hall. The officers at the last election were: Noble Grand, Isaac N. Jester; Vice-Grand, Thomas J. Binding; Recording Secretary, L. W. Betts; Permanent Secretary, John P. Masten; Treasurer, Robert S. Downs.

Mispillion Conclave, No. 33, Improved Order of Hep-tasophs, was organized September 22d, 1881, with a membership of twenty-two. The officers at that time were: Archon, Robert S. Downs; Chancellor, B. L. Lewis, M.D.; Provost, Amos Cole; Secretary, Henry C. Johnson; Treasurer, Ezekiel Fleming; Inspector, Samuel L. Shaw; Warder, Jason B. Simmons; Financier, Charles Rickards. The meetings are held every Thursday evening. At the last election, in 1887, the following officers were elected: Archon, Alexander Russell; Provost, George M. Jones; Secretary, L. W.

Betts; Financier, L. W. Betts; Treasurer, C. Rickards; Prelate, J. W. Blades; Inspector, George L. Baird; Warder, E. Fleming; Sentinel, W. C. Wright.

Weiner Circle, No. 9, B. U. (H. F.), was organized February 25, 1884, and the officers at that time were: C. W., A. Allen; C. J., E. Luff; C. F., W. J. Potter; S. H., H. H. Linck; H. R., J. A. Harrington; H. T., Z. T. Jester; H. H., C. N. Grant; W. D., J. J. Legatts; W. N., E. McGinico; E. W., E. R. Smith. The officers now are: E. W., J. A. Butler; C. W., H. Atkinson; C. J., E. Cohee; C. F., N. Fleming; H. H., E. Climer; W. D., C. W. Heckler; W. N., J. P. Allen; H. T., W. W. Wyatt; H. R., W. J. Masten; H. S. K., J. J. Johnson.

Hollywood Cemetery.—About one and one-half miles from Harrington is the Hollywood Cemetery. In 1881, a number of prominent citizens of Harrington, recognizing the necessity of a public burying-ground, purchased ten acres of ground situated on a high point of land. They were incorporated the same year, and the following officers were elected: President, Zebulon Hopkins; Treasurer, William Tharp; Superintendent, Thomas H. Dorman; Secretary, Dr. B. L. Lewis; Board of Directors: William Tharp, William H. Anderson, Samuel L. Shaw, Beniah Tharp, James A. Smith, Zebulon Hopkins, James A. Moore, Robert S. Downs and Amos Cole. These officers have been continued without change up to the present time. The cemetery has been laid out into drive-ways and shade trees planted, and the greater portion of the lots sold.

Harrington Library.—A well-conducted library is one of the best evidences of the intellectuality of a community. Harrington is by no means behind its sister towns in this respect. A library was started November 10, 1880, with W. A. Franklin, president; Jennie P. Sheldrick, vice-president; Miss Carrie D. Harrington, secretary; E. W. Waples, recording secretary; W. A. Ransom, treasurer. At present there are six hundred and eighty books, exclusive of periodicals. A membership fee of one dollar is charged and ten cents a week dues. This entitles the members to the use of one book for three weeks. The present officers are: President, Dr. B. L. Lewis; Vice-President, O. J. Franklin; Secretary, Miss Amanda L. Wolcott; Librarian, L. W. Betts; Treasurer, Frank T. White.

CHAPTER LXIV.

MILFORD HUNDRED.

PREVIOUS to 1830 the land included in Milford Hundred formed a part of Mispillion Hundred. On July 28th of that year an act of the Legislature was passed for dividing the latter. The road leading directly from the division line between Murderkill

and Mispillion Hundreds to Williamsville was fixed as the dividing line. This was the same road which had formerly been used and occupied by the "Philadelphia, Dover and Norfolk Steamboat and Transportation Company." All land west of the road was called Mispillion Hundred, and all east Milford Hundred. It is bounded on the north by Murderkill Creek, on the east by Delaware Bay, on the south by Mispillion Creek and on the west by the hundred of the same name. The land is well watered by numerous small streams and produces peaches, wheat, corn and oats in large quantities. The streams on the north and south are navigable and afford a suitable means for the shipment of the products of the hundred. The Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad runs through the southwestern part of the hundred and affords additional accommodations for shipping and travel.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—Possibly the first white people to land on the territory now included in Milford Hundred was a boat-load of Swedes, Finns and Lavonians, who landed on Paradise Point (Clark's Point), a short distance north of Mispillion Creek, in 1638. No settlement, however, was effected by them. The same name was applied to a point at Lewes, by the same party, but no settlement made.

An organization called "The Barbadoes Company" was brought into being in 1685 by merchants, of whom were Ralph Fretwell and Francis Gamble, of the island of Barbadoes. On October 20, 1685, they purchased of John Edmonson, a merchant of Talbot County, Md., several large tracts of land as follows: "Edmonds' Berry," one thousand acres; "Plains of Jerico," twelve hundred acres; "Long Acre" one thousand acres; and Longford, six hundred acres, all lying on or near the main branch of Murderkill Creek and mostly in Milford Hundred. The most of this land was subsequently sold by Francis Gamble to the Pennsylvania Land Company. The latter company was formed in London a few years after Penn's arrival in this country, and in 1699 purchased of him sixty thousand acres of land situated mostly in Pennsylvania and partly in New Castle County, an account of which will be found in the hundreds of Brandywine and Christiana. They continued in operation buying and selling land till about 1780, when their lands were all sold. The purchasers in Kent County were for the most part in Milford Hundred. A recital of some of the early lands is given before they came into the possession of the company.

Under a warrant granted to Hermanius Wiltbank for twelve hundred acres, there was surveyed December 22, 1685, for John Brinkloe, of whom much has been said in other chapters, a tract of one thousand acres on the north side of Mispillion Creek, for which he received a patent April 2, 1686, under the name "Longfield." On the 20th of the same month, Brinkloe conveyed this tract to William Clark, of Lewes. "Improvement," a tract of six hundred acres,

was patented to John Manlove at the same time; this was also conveyed to William Clark, who, on July 9, 1686, sold both tracts to Francis Gamble, of the Barbadoes Company. On August 3, 1714, they were sold to Thomas Story, who, December 24, 1720, conveyed them to John Haddon and Benjamin Kiston, authorized agents of the Pennsylvania Land Company, in London. Swan Creek forms the eastern boundary of Improvement.

They also purchased "Long Acre," "Golding Mine," "Springfield," "Angleford," "Wheatfield," "Longford" and "Corbion," all in Milford Hundred, and several tracts in Duck Creek Hundred (now Kenton), amounting in all to five thousand one hundred and sixty-four acres.

The above tracts were all old surveys. "Long Acre" was taken up by Nicholas Bartlett; "Corbion," by Henry Stevens; "Longford," by John Rawlings; "Angleford" was surveyed under warrant to Robert Taylor, assigned to Renner Williams, November, 1680, and contained seven hundred and forty-four acres; "Springfield" was warranted to John Cropper, November 15, 1681, surveyed December 20, 1685, for Thomas Stratton, to whom a patent was granted April 12, 1686, and contains eight hundred acres; "Wheatfield" was taken up December 20, 1681, by William Emmett.

These lands were leased by the company for many years, and on the 5th of July, 1762, were offered for sale in Philadelphia. The majority of the land was sold at this time, and the remainder on August 20, 1765. The agents of the company in Philadelphia at the time were Jacob Cooper, Samuel Shoemaker and Joshua Howell. The names of purchasers are here given, with the dates of the deeds:

Zadoc Cooper, May 11, 1762, one hundred and thirty acres of the tract "Longfield," adjoining the New Wharf lot, No. 17, on Miller's Branch; August 17, 1763, to Josiah Bradley, lot No. 19, containing 238 acres adjoining "Saw Mill Range"; September 15, 1763, to Thomas Peterken, lots No. 11, 37 acres, and No. 16, 115 acres (Peterken passed this deed to William Frazer and Adam Mawril); August 24, 1763, to Robert Willcocks, lot No. 9, containing 225 acres; same date to John Cox, 225 acres of the tract "Wheatfield"; same date to James Hunter and William Craig, lot No. 34, containing 316 acres on Miller's Run; same date to Cornelius Dewees, 305 acres of the tract "Middletown"; same date to Thomas Home, lot No. 23, containing 125 acres, part of "Wheatfield"; same date to William Bowen, 140 acres, part of "Golding Mine"; November 28, 1763, to William Thorp, two tracts, 165 and 126 acres, part of "Golding Mine," except two acres condemned by John Manlove for a mill; December 8, 1763, to Joseph Brown, 180 acres; December 10, 1763, to Richard Reynolds, lot No. 26, containing 82 acres; September 10, 1762, to Thomas Arrowsmith, of Freehold, N. J., lot No. 3, containing 150 acres, part of "Middletown"; March 21, 1763, to Benjamin Resin, lot No.

4, containing 150 acres; June 23, 1763, to Mathias Davis, 325 acres of "Golding Mine"; September 4, 1762, to Levin Adams, lot No. 18, containing 81 acres of the tracts "Longfield" and "Improvement"; August 4, 1766, to Jonathan Brady, lot No. 22, containing 128 acres; March 24, 1767, to John Haslet, lot No. 20, containing 250 acres; May 10, 1768, to Levin Cropper, 141 acres of "Wheatfield"; December 15, 1758, to Cornody Candy, lot No. 8, containing 150 acres; April 21, 1767, to Edward Fitzrandolph, 10 acres of "Middletown," and 341 acres of "Angleford"; November 14, 1767, to Joshua Clark, lot No. 7, 195 acres of "Springfield"; November 13, 1768, to Richard Bartlett's widow, lot No. 6, containing 120 acres; August 22, 1769, to John Dill, lot No. 24, containing 142 acres; November 12, 1770, to Moses Clappitt, 213 acres, parts of "Longford," "Long Acre," and three other ancient surveys, one of which was on Murderkill Creek; November 1, 1771, to Joseph Mason, lot No. 29, 83 acres of "Wheatfield"; December 11, 1773, to Joseph Calloway, 47 acres of "Long Acre"; June 7, 1774, to James Craig, lot No. 8, 123 acres of "Longford"; same date to Nahur Golden, 122 acres of "Corbion," "Longford" and "Long Acre."

"Longfield" is east of "Saw Mill Range," on which Milford is situated, and is now principally owned by the estate of Benjamin Potter, Peter L. Lofland and the heirs of W. N. W. Dorsey.

"Improvement," bounded on the east by Swan Creek, on the south by Mispillion Creek and on the west by "Longfield," is now mainly owned by James Griffin and the heirs of Benjamin Henderson.

"Golding Mine," the majority of which is owned by the estate of David Riggs, is south of "Hunting Quarter," a tract of fifteen hundred acres warranted January 21, 1681, to Luke Watson. The larger portion of "Hunting Quarter" is in Milford Hundred, and the remainder in Mispillion Hundred. The part in Milford Hundred is now owned by the heirs of Charles Townsend, Isaac S. Truitt, Mrs. Curtis S. Watson, Mrs. Sarah E. Polk, David Scott, Rev. W. Richardson and John H. Johnson.

Swan Creek separates "Improvement" from Bridgetown, a tract of one thousand acres, surveyed November 21, 1685, for Wm. Spencer. On the north of Bridgetown is "Springfield," on the east "Angleford," and on the south Mispillion Creek. It is now in the possession of Chas. T. Fleming and the estate of Benjamin Potter.

"Angleford," the next tract on the east of Bridgetown, is bounded on the east by "Gooseberry" and Fishing Creek and on the south by Mispillion Creek. It is now owned by C. T. Fleming, the heirs of George Davis and the heirs of Dr. John Owens.

"Gooseberry," a tract of six hundred acres, was surveyed for Peter Groenendike under a warrant of Dec. 21, 1680, granted to Cornelius Verhoofe, who died before the survey was made. Groenendike as his administrator sold the property in 1687 to David

James. It is bounded on the north by "Springfield," on the east by Fishing Creek, on the south by Betts' Branch of the same, and on the west by Angleford. It is now owned by Silas T. Jenkins and Eli F. Hammer.

"Springfield" lies north of Gooseberry, between Swan and Fishing Creeks, and is now principally owned by Charles Barker and the estate of Benjamin Potter.

"Middletown," a tract of one thousand acres, lying between the branches of Mispillion and Murderkill Creeks, was taken up by John Betts on the 1st of April, 1686. On June 18th of the same year he conveyed the tract to William Clark, who sold it to the Barbadoes Company, and from them it passed to the Pennsylvania Land Company.

"Mount Pleasant," a tract of four hundred and twelve acres of "fast" land and two hundred acres of marsh, on Mispillion Creek, and bounded on the east by Beaver Dam and on the west by Fishing Creek, was surveyed January 16, 1681, for William Betts, by Ephraim Herman. In 1683 Betts sold to Mathew Manlove, who, at his decease, devised the property to his children, Mark and Mary. Mary married Curtis Brinkley, and became seized of the entire estate, and at her death it passed to their only child, Phœbe, who married John Beswick. The estate is now owned by William P. Beswick, R. J. Beswick and Angeline B. Herring, grandchildren of John Beswick and J. A. Bickel.

"Increase," a tract of six hundred acres on the north side of Mispillion Creek, and adjoining "Mt. Pleasant," was warranted to Baptist Newcome on March 15, 1681, and the patent returned April 10, 1685.

Fairfield, a tract of nineteen hundred and fifty acres, was surveyed January 18, 1681, for William Clark. Its beginning was the three runs of the Mispillion (Clark's, Main and Bowman's Branches), and extending northeast was bounded on the south by "Saw-Mill Range" and "Longfield." "Robin Hood's Range," a tract of sixty-three acres on Clarks' Branch and adjoining Fairfield, was warranted to Dr. Robert Cummins, October 24, 1737. A large portion of these tracts is owned by the estate of Benjamin Potter.

Peter Baucom, who in 1680 was recommended by Francis Whitwell, a justice of the peace, to Governor Andros as a suitable person for sheriff of Kent County, and was appointed by him and reappointed by William Penn in 1682, took up several tracts of land on the bay between Murderkill Creek and the stream that bears his name and that of John Briggs, viz.: Baucom-Briggs. He also took up land below this stream. "Arundel," a tract of eight hundred acres, was warranted December 17, 1680, and patented July 5, 1684. He also took up "Staning," containing twelve hundred acres, surveyed April 2, 1681. Six hundred acres of this tract passed to Timothy Hanson, March 17, 1717, and was on the bank of Baucom-Brigg. West of this land was "Partnership," a tract of thir-

teen hundred acres, located April 1, 1681, by Thomas Flowers and Thomas Davis.

John Bell located a tract of land and made improvements. It was warranted December 21, 1680-81, and patented January 29, 1684, to John Betts for one thousand acres, and was known as "Betts' Purchase." In 1772 it was owned by Benjamin White.

A portion of the Baucom land is now owned by J. W. C. Webb, Edward Short, James D. Sipple, J. W. Kirby and the estate of Benjamin Potter.

Richard Williams, who is mentioned in 1684 as an old renter, owned a tract called "Richmore," which before 1784 belonged to Henry Molleston and Elijah Sipple, and was divided among the heirs in that year. He was also granted a tract "Williams' Choice," on December 21, 1680.

John Walker, December 20, 1680, took up a tract of three hundred acres called "Wadford," adjoining the tract "Angleton."

Brown's Branch rises in Mispillion Hundred, flows through a portion of Milford Hundred, and empties into the Murderkill Creek at Fork Landing. Daniel Brown, from whom this stream took its name, obtained a tract of three hundred acres in this vicinity in 1680. There were also surveyed for him, August 26, 1684, nine hundred acres on the north side of Murderkill Creek, which, January 24, 1685, he sold to Richard Mitchell and Mary Wells.

Among the many tracts taken up by John Brinkloe was one called "Wild Goose Chase," situated on Brown's and Manlove's Branches. It passed to his son John, and February 6, 1746, two acres on Brown's Branch was condemned for the use of a mill for Richard Brinkloe. The mill and land in vicinity is now owned by J. L. Smith.

On the north side of Brown's Branch, at the pond then called Isaac White's mill-pond, there were surveyed, October 6, 1740, three hundred and three acres of land for the heirs of William Jacobs. The survey shows three houses on the bank of the pond above the dam. The land lying to the north was owned by Nathaniel Luff, and down the branch below the dam was a tract called "Rawling's Lot," and west and south was Melvin's Adventure, 272 acres taken up by Edmund Melvin at an earlier date.

On the bay, in the bottom of Milford Hundred, between the mouth of old Strunkill Creek and the old "Great Fishing Gut," a tract of salt marsh was taken up and surveyed April 22, 1735, for George Manlove, and resurveyed October 15, 1765, for a company composed of William Molleston, Luke Manlove, William Betts and Thomas Juster, who called the tract "Company's Adventure."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—The first mention of Friends in the present limits of Milford Hundred is found in the minutes of Duck Creek Meeting, on the 19th of Third Month (May), 1707, at which time it is reported that "Joseph Booth and Mark Manlove appeared for Mushmillion" (Mispillion). William Horn brought a note from the Quarterly Meeting, signifying their

approbation of settling a meeting of worship at Mushmillion Creek, upon the first day of the week. Weekly meetings had been held at the house of Matthew Manlove, and on the 20th of Ninth Month, 1710, request was made that the place of meeting be changed to the house of Reynear Williams, which was granted. No mention is made of the Friends in this vicinity erecting a meeting-house until after 1790. On the 13th of November of that year, John Dickinson sold to the trustees of Murderkill Meeting five acres of land near Milford, for the erecting and supporting a meeting-house and school-house. The meeting-house was then erected and used for many years, but has now entirely passed away. The land on which it stood is now owned by J. J. Rosa.

In 1781 the first Baptist meetings in Milford Hundred were held by Revs. John Boggs and Thomas Fleeson. Under their ministration five persons were converted and baptized. Revs. Baker, Hughes and others also preached here shortly afterwards. On May 10, 1783, the following persons were constituted a church: Joshua Dewees, Elizabeth Dewees, Rachel Dewees, Cornelius Dewees, Cornelius Dewees, Jr., Ann Dewees, John Dewees, Mary Dewees, Isaac Dewees, Mary Furchase, Martin Furchase, Peter King, Ann King, Ruth Merony, Coelia Jeeter, Avery Draper, William Merony, Esther Draper and James Thistlewood. In 1791 eighteen families comprised the congregation. Meetings were held in the house of Cornelius Dewees until the meeting-house was completed, in 1797. The church was incorporated in 1796, with Peter King, Vincent Beswick and Cornelius Dewees as trustees. On August 15th of that year David Dewees granted to the trustees one hundred and sixteen square perches of land, on the road from Dover to Milford. The erection of a church was immediately begun and the building was completed the following year.

Regular services were held in this church till about twenty years ago, when they were discontinued. The old building still stands, surrounded by the graves of its dead, at the edge of a forest, and is occupied by an old colored man and his family. The following ministers have served this church in the capacity of regular pastors: Rev. Eliphaz Dazey, Rev. Joshua Dewees, Rev. Joseph Flood, Rev. S. Snead, Rev. Samuel Broadaway, Rev. Peter Meredith. Trustees, J. B. Coursen, Jos. Frazier, Jno. B. Jacobs, James H. Postles, Chas. C. Case.

Previous to 1850 the Methodists of the southwestern part of the hundred worshipped in the school-house in District No. 47. In that year a lot of land near Williamsville was donated by W. T. Griffith to the trustees for church purposes. The trustees were Parker Lofland, C. L. Sharp, Josiah Dickerson, J. H. Johnson and W. T. Griffith, and under their supervision a neat one-story frame building, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, was erected, and named Griffith's Chapel in honor of the donor. Rev. Flannery was the pastor in charge when the church was built. The

church originally belonged to Milford Circuit, but later formed a portion of Houston Circuit. Services were conducted here till 1884, when this church was merged into the congregation at Houston.

The Houston Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1885, and dedicated the same year by Rev. Davis. Under the direction of a building committee composed of Rev. McSorley, William Marvel, Henry Vineyard, George L. Counselman and Zachariah Johnson, a neat one-story frame structure, sixty by thirty feet, was built at a cost of two thousand seven hundred dollars. It forms a portion of Houston Circuit, and services are conducted once in two weeks. The church is in a flourishing condition, and numbers two hundred communicants. A Sunday-school containing one hundred and ninety scholars, under the superintendence of Zachariah Johnson and George L. Counselman, is connected with the church. The officers of the church at present are as follows: Pastor, J. T. Mitchel; Trustees, William Marvel, David Scott, Benjamin Manlove, Zachariah Johnson, Henry Vineyard, L. H. Wilson, George L. Counselman.

On April 7, 1802, Marcy Smithers conveyed to Joshua Laws, William Hughlett, Thomas Sipple, Sorden Lister and Jacob Calloway one-quarter of an acre of ground "for the express purpose of building a church or preaching-house thereon for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church." A frame building, twenty by twenty-four feet, was erected and, in honor of Joshua Laws, was named Laws' Chapel. The old building remained till 1856, when it was torn down and the present building erected. The trustees at this time were Thomas B. Coursey, Jas. Downs, James Postles, Joseph Frazier, Josiah Marvel and Molten Jacobs. The building is a neat frame structure, forty-two by sixty feet, and was erected at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. The chapel first belonged to Milford Circuit, afterwards to Frederica, Vernon and Harrington Circuits, and now forms a part of Houston Circuit. Services are held once in two weeks. A flourishing Sunday-school, under the superintendence of John B. Jacobs, is connected with the church. There are at present about seventy-five communicants.

The early Methodists in the northeastern part of the hundred worshipped in a building erected for church and school purposes. Meetings were continued in this building till 1840, when the name was changed from Sardis to Wesley and a new structure, twenty-six by thirty-six feet, was built. The land was donated by John Wood to Nathaniel Luff, James Hendrickson, Thomas Sipple, John Parsons, Isaac Jester, John Taylor, Thomas Smith and James Bell, and contained two and a quarter acres. The building was remodeled and enlarged in 1874 and is now twenty-six by fifty feet and two stories high. The membership at present is one hundred. The church has been connected with Milford, Harrington, Frederica and Houston Circuits.

The present board of trustees is composed of Joshua Bennett, Benjamin Needles, Jehu Davis, William Abbott, John W. Hall, Matthew Mitten and George W. Thomas.

In 1880 a church was built near the "Tub Mill," on land donated by Mrs. Mitchell. Services were held in this building by the Methodist Protestants for about a year and a half, under the leadership of Rev. Irving. It was then converted to the use of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and dedicated by Rev. Willis. It has been used regularly for Sunday-school purposes and occasional preaching services have been held in it, but it has never been connected with any circuit. It is a neat one-story frame structure, twenty-seven by forty feet, and cost one thousand dollars. William J. Polk is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school. The present board of trustees is composed of the following persons: William P. Polk, Nathan Thomas, Luther Cabbage, Houston Cabbage, Robert McColley.

MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES. — Isaac White's mill-pond is mentioned in a survey of three hundred and three acres, made October 6, 1740, for the heirs of William Jacobs. It was on Brown's Branch, and very probably occupied the site of the mill now owned by William Wilson, as there have been only two mills on this stream, and the land for the use of the J. L. Smith mill was condemned six years later. In 1816 this mill was owned by Joseph Cheairs, and contained one water-wheel and two pairs of stones. The mill was afterwards owned by John D. Smithers and by him sold to Alfred Newsome, whose administrator sold the mill to Paris D. Carlisle. William Wilson, the present owner, purchased the property of Carlisle in 1863. By him the mill was enlarged, and is a two-story frame building. William Wilson operated the mill till October, 1887, when his son, James A. Wilson, took charge. The grinding is done by burr, and consists mainly of custom work.

A condemnation for two acres of land on Swan Creek for mill purposes for Joseph Mason was returned December 7, 1771. A mill was accordingly erected and has since been known as the "Tub Mill;" at his decease the property was inherited by his son Joseph, who, March 28, 1806, conveyed the mill and land in the vicinity to James Henderson. It descended to his daughter Priscilla, who conveyed it to John Brinkloe. It was afterwards owned by Dr. James P. Lofland, William Saxton and James Williams, the latter of whom sold to Silas T. Jenkins in 1875. A few years afterwards a saw-mill was built. The mills are operated by John D. Wilson and are chiefly employed on custom work. Water and steam are both employed in operating them.

The date of the erection of the first mill on the main branch of the Mispillien on the site of the mill now owned by Daniel Griffith has not been ascertained. The present mill, a three-story frame building, is the third one that has occupied this site, and was built in 1858 for William Griffith, whose wife Sarah inherited the property from her father, David Riggs. It was

devised by Mrs. Griffith to her son Daniel, who is the present owner. The mill is now operated by William Edington. The grinding is done by burr and consists mainly of custom work.

On May 25, 1785, James Douglas purchased of John Clayton, sheriff, "all that lot of ground or mill-seat with part of a mill thereon on the south side of Brown's branch," which was offered at public sale as the land of Thomas Ogle. The land formerly belonged to John Harmenson, who sold to Thomas Muncy, for whom two acres was condemned for a grist-mill. Thomas Ogle purchased from Muncy. A very large merchant mill was erected by Douglass, which was known as "Mordington Mills." In 1816, it was in the possession of his son, Walter Douglass, and then contained two water-wheels and three pairs of stones. He operated the mill till his death, which occurred in 1827. On May 14, 1829, it was purchased by Charles Kinney, who sold to Samuel A. Short on November 12, 1832. While in his possession the mill was burned, and a new one about half the size of the former mill erected. A saw-mill was also built by him. He retained possession till January 1, 1848, when he sold the mills to Joseph O. McColley, who February 23, 1876, conveyed them to Mrs. Eliza B. McColley, wife of Edward B. C. McColley. J. L. Smith, the present owner and proprietor, obtained possession May 8, 1878.

The mills on this stream nearer its head were erected by Ezekiel Riggs, and at his death descended to his son David, who owned them in 1816, when they consisted of a grist-mill, containing one water-wheel and two pairs of stones, and a new saw-mill. At the decease of David Riggs it was selected as the dower property by his widow, who afterwards inter-married with C. L. Sharp, by whom the present grist-mill was built in 1875. It next came into possession of David Riggs' daughter Sarah, who was the wife of William Griffith. By Mrs. Griffith the property was devised to her son, David R. Griffith, who owned it until 1884, when it became the property of J. B. Wilson, the present owner and operator. The present mill is a three-story building.

In 1875 Charles Barker began to evaporate fruit with one machine. In 1878 he erected a building on the present site, which, with the addition since made, constitutes the present establishment. Since 1882 four evaporators have been in operation, with a capacity of five hundred baskets per day. During the season seventy-five hands are employed and thirty tons of peaches, apples and berries are evaporated and find a ready market in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston.

J. B. Counselman erected a building and fitted it up for the canning of vegetables and fruits in 1878. Additions have been made and the establishment now covers one hundred and forty-seven thousand square feet of ground, and is the principal industry of Houston. The factory is in operation for seven months each year and during this time employment is given

to three hundred hands. The sixty thousand cases of goods, of which forty thousand are tomatoes, packed each year are shipped to all parts of the country. Twenty men are employed during the entire year manufacturing cans for their goods.

In 1882 Zachariah Johnson opened a canning establishment about a mile from Williamsville. During the season he employs twenty-five hands, and packs two thousand five hundred cases of canned goods, which are shipped principally to New York and Philadelphia.

J. L. Smith erected a canning establishment in the northwestern part of the hundred in 1882. In canning peaches and tomatoes employment is given to forty operatives for three months of the year. Three thousand cases are packed annually and shipped to New York and Philadelphia.

In 1884, E. C. Peck moved a steam saw-mill from Frederica to Houston. The mill was operated by him until the latter part of 1886, when it came into the possession of J. J. Nivison, who has since conducted it. The work consists solely of custom work.

Samuel W. Darby opened a brickyard in 1884, on land owned by Benjamin Hydron. He employs four men and manufactures two hundred thousand bricks per annum.

In 1884 J. L. Smith began to manufacture a fertilizer from king crabs, dried and ground. One hundred tons are manufactured per year, for which ready sale is found in the vicinity.

In 1849, George S. Grier opened a machine-shop in the town of Milford. Shortly afterwards, this was burned, and the present foundry and machine-shops, on the Mispillion Creek, about half a mile from Milford, were erected in 1851. Additional buildings have been constructed at different periods, and the establishment now covers two acres of ground. Steady employment is given to sixteen men, who are engaged in performing all kinds of work pertaining to a foundry and general machine-shop. The special features of the establishment are the manufacture of fruit evaporators and corn-shellors, and the repair of steam-engines.

VILLAGES AND LANDINGS.—Houston, the only village in Milford Hundred, is situated in the western part, on a tract of land warranted January 21, 1681, to Luke Watson, under the name of "Hunting Quarter." In 1854 the village received its name in honor of John W. Houston. A station of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad is located here, and affords ample accommodation for travel and shipment. The village at present contains a church, a school-house, two stores, a saw-mill, a canning establishment and about sixty dwellings.

The post-office was established about twenty years ago with Rev. W. Richardson as the first postmaster. He was succeeded by David Scott, J. W. Jeater and George L. Counselman, the present incumbent, who received his appointment in 1883.

The several landings in Milford Hundred, on the

streams, were of much greater importance, previous to the construction of the railroad, than now. They consisted principally of a suitable place for landing and loading boats, and for these purposes granaries were erected. The principal one on the Murderkill Creek was Fork Landing, where, in 1816, Levi Lister owned a wharf and granary, and another wharf and granary was jointly owned by Thomas Sipple and William Tomlinson. In 1852 there were here three granaries, two stores and several dwellings. Two vessels plied weekly between this landing and Philadelphia, carrying grain to the latter place. It is now occasionally visited by boats of light tonnage.

SCHOOLS.—The several subscription schools in operation previous to 1829 gave way to the common school system adopted in that year. The hundred was divided into school districts, and school-houses erected in suitable locations. Among the pioneer district-school teachers within the bounds of Milford Hundred, were John Quillen, John Sharp, William Hurley, Martin Harrington and — Harvey. As the buildings became dilapidated, new and more commodious ones were erected, and when the scholars became too numerous, new school districts were created. The schools of to-day in this hundred are in an excellent condition, being supplied with many conveniences, and taught for nine months each year by skillful and competent teachers.

MILFORD TOWN.

The town of Milford is located on both sides of the Mispillion Creek,—North Milford, or the old town, being taken from Milford Hundred, Kent County, and South Milford being taken from Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex County. The town is located on a tract called "Saw-Mill Range," containing seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land, which was warranted to Henry Bowman, March 20, 1680, on condition that he should build a saw-mill thereon. It is probable that he complied with the conditions of the contract and built a saw-mill, but just where it was located it is now impossible to tell. Saw-Mill Range passed from Henry Bowman to his son John, who, May 5, 1730, sold five hundred and ten acres of it to Joseph Booth, who gave part of it to his son John, who sold it to William Manlove, Jr.

May 17th, 1771, Joseph Oliver purchased one hundred and fifteen acres of Saw-Mill Range of Jacob Warrington, who then owned it, and April 17, 1773, he bought, adjoining, a tract of Levin Crapper, also part of Saw-Mill Range, also part of an adjoining tract called "Improvement," of the Pennsylvania Land Company.

February 23, 1774, Nathan Adams (merchant) bought one-quarter of an acre of land lying on the creek near the place called Millstone Landing, now known as New Wharf Landing, of Joseph Oliver. In 1787 Joseph Oliver had James Johnson survey the land lying on the north side of Mispillion Creek into town lots. Some of these lots were conveyed by deed,

but most of them were demised by perpetual lease, with a reservation of ground-rent, which is still paid annually. The first lot of which there is any record at Dover was taken by William Johnson, on the corner of Water and Walnut Streets, and is now occupied by C. W. Davidson, jeweler. The boundaries of the lot are here given, as a specimen of a curiously minute description:—

"Beginning at the intersection of said street, it being that point which lieth north eleven degrees west, forty-four feet seven inches from the diametrical centre of the body of a maple tree taken at the height of eighteen inches above the surface of the ground, standing in the edge of the cripple of said creek, below Milford bridge; thence running with Walnut Street north eight degrees and fifty minutes west, thirty-three feet three inches; thence leaving said street north seventy-nine degrees seven minutes and twenty-two seconds east, eighty-nine feet ten inches and seven hundred and seventy and five thousandths of an inch. Thence south eight degrees and fifty minutes east, thirty-one feet and one million forty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-five ten millionths of an inch to Water Street; thence with Water Street south seventy-seven degrees and forty-four minutes west, ninety feet home to the place of beginning. Containing two thousand eight hundred and eighty and eight superficial square feet and seventy-nine square inches and seventy million one hundred and eighty-three thousand and twenty and seven hundred millionths of an inch."

Joseph Oliver, Sr., leased or sold after this town lots to the following persons, as found among the minutes of James Johnson's surveys: Joseph Aydelott, two lots on Front Street in 1794, Thomas Allen, William Briuckle, James Bowen, Nancy Bradley, Nancy Bateman, Jesse Bradley, William Crumpton, John Cary, James Carman, Joseph Carman, John Collins, Thomas Collins, John Crumpton, Elza Collins, Zabdiel Dawson, James Dawson, Peter Davis, Jonathan Dyer, Abner Dill, John Davis, Molly Davis, Andrew Davis, Sarah Davis, Monk Davis, Charles Draper, John Flemming from Peter Caverly, Joram Griffith, Belitha Glass, Isaiah James in 1787, Elijah Jester, John Houston, Isaac Lofland, John Laws (bricklayer), Thomas Marriner, Jonathan Manlove, James Millechop, John Newcom, Gauladett Oliver, John Pleasonton, Andrew Patton, Curtis Palmore, Samuel Pasley, Richard Pettigrew, William Sorden, Thomas Strowd, Joshua Spencer, Noah Spencer, Elias Shockley, John Ralston, Nathan Russom, Nehemiah Riley, John Thomas, Stephen Townsend, Pompey Turner, James Tichner, Andrew Withs, Levi Wilents, Jasper Waller, William Margin, Bethuel Watson, William Ward, David Walton.

According to James Johnson's notes he began May 28, 1817, to survey and lay out the town of Milford, under the direction and superintendence of John Pettigrew, Dr. Joseph Sudler, John Wallace, Martin Dewaley and William Davis, commissioners, duly elected to lay out the town of Milford, in pursuance of a special act of the Delaware Legislature. After being sworn by James Millechop, Esq., they proceeded to attend to the duties of their appointment.

The following are the boundaries given on a map in 1838: "Beginning at Mispillion Creek, at Paul Knabb's Landing; thence with a line of land formerly of Samuel Oliver, Sen. and John Draper, North 53° West up the lane leading to Paul Knabb's; thence on a division line of lots now of Geo. S. Atkins and James T. Barleigh, Gauladett Oliver, John Wallace, Peter F.

Causey and Mary K. Shockley, 148 perches out to the road leading from Milford to Frederica and in a line of land formerly of Wm. Bradley, dec'd, for the said Oliver and Draper land; thence with said line South 22° West across the lot of Mary R. Shockley's lot, including two and a half acres thereof in the limits of said town; . . . across the lot of Edward Collins, Sen., dec'd, including one-third thereof, with the dwelling-house in the limits of said town, across the county road six and three-tenths perches, north of a stone buried on the Northwest side of said road opposite North Street; thence across Henderson Collins' lot on the east side of the Quaker meeting-house road, including three and one-half acres thereof in the limits of said town to and across the meeting-house road and a piece of woods of Benjamin Potter's and Benjamin Henderson's line, making the whole line one hundred and ninety-two perches; thence with said Potter and Henderson's line, formerly Oliver's, west thirty-two perches to an old white oak stump near Cullin's branch; thence into and down the water-course of said Cullin's branch to Mispillion Creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning." In 1886 the lines were changed in some places. The first line extends from the Frederica road to a branch thereof, where it corners, forming nearly a right angle, thence to Cullin's Branch, thence following the streams as before to the place of beginning.

South Milford has been laid out since by James Johnson and resurveyed by Thomas J. Davis. It lies on the south side of Mispillion Creek, and has Front and Second Streets parallel with the creek and Georgetown Road, Washington, Montgomery, Franklin and McColley Streets running from the creek. Carlisle Lane runs diagonally from the corner of Franklin and Front to Second Street; Causey Street extends from the Georgetown Road to the depot. The town contains some three thousand inhabitants. According to the *Gleaner* in 1856, the population of the town was two thousand inhabitants, with twenty-five stores, two hotels, twelve schooners and sloops running to Philadelphia. The export trade at this time was said to be 250,000 bushels of corn, 30,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of oats, 5000 bushels of rye, 2500 cords of wood, 400 cords of bark and 400 cords of quercitron, worth \$351,500, and the imports were placed at \$225,000. The exports and imports by shipping are not as much as formerly; but if what is transported by vessels is added to that carried by the cars, the amount would probably amount to more than in 1856.

CORPORATION HISTORY.—The town of Milford was first incorporated in 1807; the first Board of Commissioners were Dr. Joseph Sudler, John Wallace, Martin Dewaile, William Davis.

The act of incorporation passed in 1867 is the only one we have records of. Under the town charter they elected five commissioners, an alderman, an assessor and a treasurer, all for one year.

1867.—C. S. Watson, H. B. Fiddeman, P. W. Hall, John H. Denning,

commissioners; P. S. Smoot, alderman; Dr. N. Pratt, assessor; R. S. Hemmons, collector; John M. Denning, clerk.

1868.—A. T. A. Torbert, T. F. Hammersly, Jas. F. Anderson, John Cahall, W. Thomas Prettyman, commissioners; Jas. B. Davis, alderman; Jas. H. Bell, assessor; R. S. Hemmons, collector; J. F. Anderson, clerk.

1869.—A. T. A. Torbert, Dr. N. Pratt, Joseph Truitt, Wm. Thomas Prettyman, P. W. Hall, commissioners; James Short, alderman; Jas. H. Bell, assessor; Joseph Gurby, collector; Dr. N. Pratt, clerk.

1870.—James Postlee, N. H. Johnson, J. Y. Foulk, T. F. Hammersly, Wm. C. Welch, commissioners; James Short, alderman; Joseph Gurby, collector; Jas. H. Bell, assessor; J. Y. Foulk, clerk.

1871.—Chas. T. Flemming, Wm. C. Welch, T. F. Hammersly, J. Y. Foulk, John R. Cahall, commissioners; James Short, alderman; Jas. H. Bell, assessor; Geo. A. Moore, collector; J. Y. Foulk, clerk.

1872.—C. J. Hall, N. J. Pierson, S. C. Evans, Chas. T. Flemming, John W. Causey, Geo. Russell, commissioners; Wm. Shockley, alderman; Jas. B. Davis, assessor; Geo. A. Moore, collector; C. J. Hall, clerk.

1873.—J. Lowery, Jas. R. Mitchel, John R. Cahall, Geo. Russell, D. O. K. Strong, Samuel Simpler, commissioners; Wm. Shockley, alderman; Jas. B. Mahan, assessor; Geo. A. Moore, collector; S. M. Simpler, clerk.

1874.—Chas. T. Fleming, John Cahall, Wm. A. Lister, Samuel Simpler, A. K. Hall, T. J. Davis, commissioners; Wm. Shockley, alderman; R. A. Steward, assessor; Geo. A. Moore, collector; Chas. T. Fleming, clerk.

1875.—C. J. Hall, John W. Hallett, John Cahall, M. H. Davis, Jas. Reedy, Wm. H. Davis, commissioners; Wm. Shockley, alderman; R. A. Steward, assessor; Geo. A. Moore, collector; M. H. Davis, clerk.

1876.—C. J. Hall, James Reedy, John B. Cannon, John Hallett, Wm. H. Davis, M. H. Davis, commissioners; R. J. Beawick, alderman; R. A. Steward, assessor; Wm. B. Truitt, collector; C. J. Hall, clerk.

1877.—P. W. Hall, Wm. Hill, John B. Cannon, H. W. McColley, Wm. A. Scribner, A. K. Hall, commissioners; Azel Stevens, alderman; Samuel M. Simpler, assessor; R. S. Hemmons, collector; H. W. McColley, clerk.

1878.—Elnathan Smith, John R. Cahall, R. J. Beawick, H. W. McColley, Wm. F. Revill, I. I. Smith, commissioners; Azel Stevens, alderman; Samuel M. Simpler, assessor; R. S. Hemmons, collector; R. J. Beawick, clerk.

1879.—R. Y. Watson, Charles T. Fleming, G. W. Joseph, William F. Revill, Charles A. Blair, D. O. K. Strong, commissioners; Azel Stevens, alderman; R. J. Beawick, assessor; George F. Pierce, collector; D. O. K. Strong, clerk.

1880.—Frank Rickards, Theo. Townsend, James Reedy, H. W. McColley, S. M. Simpler, Charles A. Blair, commissioners; Azel Stevens, alderman; George P. Minor, assessor; William H. Twigg, collector; Theo. Townsend, clerk.

1881.—James Reedy, J. O. Brown, Theo. Townsend, James Russell, Charles A. Blair, M. H. Davis, commissioners; Azel Stevens, alderman; R. J. Beawick, assessor; S. M. Simpler, collector; Theo. Townsend, clerk.

1882.—Dr. G. W. Marshall, Theo. Townsend, J. O. Brown, S. W. Gray, M. H. Davis, John B. Smith, commissioners; Azel Stevens, alderman; R. J. Beawick, assessor; S. M. Simpler, collector; Theo. Townsend, clerk.

1883.—Frank Reedy, John H. Apel, James Welch, James Abbott, John W. Ratcliff, R. H. Gilman, commissioners; Azel Stevens, alderman; John W. Hallett, assessor; S. M. Simpler, collector; R. H. Gilman, clerk.

1884.—John H. Apel, Robt. M. Carpenter, Isaac S. Truitt, R. H. Davis, S. N. Gray, J. T. Bells, commissioners; Azel Stevens, alderman; H. W. McColley, assessor; J. D. Hill, collector; Isaac S. Truitt, clerk.

1885.—James M. Hall, John H. Apel, Wm. N. Dorsey, Wm. F. Causey, Geo. C. Abbott, Geo. H. Hall, commissioners; Azel Stevens, alderman; R. H. Davis, assessor; J. D. Hill, collector; Geo. H. Hall, clerk.

1886.—James M. Hall, Frank Richards, Wm. T. Watson, Wm. F. Causey, H. W. McColley, Wm. A. Humes, commissioners; R. J. Beawick, alderman; Theo. Townsend, assessor; J. D. Hill, collector; H. W. McColley, clerk.

An act of reincorporation was passed at Dover on February 28, 1887, by which the town began to work under a new charter. The government of the town now consists of a *Town Council*, composed of a president and six members. The president and three of said members shall be freeholders within the town limits, the assessor also to be a freeholder. Two of said councilmen shall be elected for two years, the president and four members for one year. There have been several amendments to the old charter, but none of much interest.

Those elected under the new town charter, March

7, 1887, were: President, H. W. McColley; William T. Watson, James Russell, Joseph M. Davis, R. C. Hall, Frank Rickards, Charles H. Tuthill; Alderman, R. J. Beswick; Assessor, William G. Herring; Collector, Thomas A. Watson; Clerk, Charles H. Tuthill.

Among those who have held the office of justice of the peace in Milford are J. Millechop, Samuel Ratcliffe, Henry Hudson, John H. Denney, William M. W. Dorsey, Manlove Hayes, Richard H. Phillips, Robert J. Beswick, Lowder Layton, Beniah Watson, William Porter, John J. Hazzard, William F. Revill, William Shockley, Azel Stevens. Among the postmasters were Thomas Winsmore, appointed in 1803; Charles Mason, Perry Stevenson, Joseph George, William M. W. Dorsey, Alexander Hall, A. W. Bell, Rhodes S. Hemmons, William G. Hering, R. A. Steward, Dr. R. Y. Watson.

INDUSTRIES.—Milford has always been an industrious town. The condition upon which Henry Bowman took Saw-Mill Range was that he should build a saw-mill, and from the name of the tract it is evident that saw-mills were in operation here at an early day. In connection with the saw-mills it is fitting to observe that ship-building was an early and important industry. The oak in this vicinity is good, and the reputation of Delaware-built schooners and sloops was far extended. A small vessel was built up near the dam many years ago, and a man by the name of Du Pre built one vessel at the New Wharf. In 1793 action was taken in the Legislature in relation to a wharf. Robert Russell was one of the first ship-builders where Carlisle's yard now is. David West next carried on the business, building only about one small vessel per year. M. R. Carlisle and William F. Revill carried on ship-building from about 1830 to 1850, when Revill retired and Theodore Carlisle entered into partnership with his brother. This partnership continued for about thirty years, during which time they built many three-masted schooners of one thousand tons burden. Since Manlove Carlisle died Thomas Carlisle has not built many vessels. Among other builders were Sylvester A. Deputy and his son, James H. Deputy, who built a number of ships and worked at the business for many years. William A. Scribner also had a yard where David Lank, a son of John Lank, another old ship-builder, now is. There are three ship-yards in operation now,—Abbott's, Carlisle's and Lank's. A tug-boat, the first built at Milford, was launched from David Lank's yard in 1887. There have been about six or seven vessels built per year at these yards for many years. They have been mostly sloops or two and three-masted-schooners, built for coast-wise trade, of from one hundred and fifty to one thousand tons burden.

Grist-Mills.—In 1787 an act was passed by the Delaware Legislature enabling Rev. Sydenham Thorne to erect a mill-dam across Mispillion Creek, and for the condemnation of a small piece of flat-

land on the Sussex side of the said creek, for the use of a grist-mill. This petition represents that Rev. Sydenham Thorne, of Kent County, is the owner of a certain tract of land, which affords a very convenient situation for a grist-mill, being at the head of Mispillion Creek in the county of Kent. It appears that Rev. S. Thorne erected a grist-mill where the Red Mill now stands, possibly the same structure that is there now, about 1787. The mill is shingled in place of siding and has been the same as now as far back as any one now living can remember.

There was a ford here formerly, which gave the name Mill Ford or Milford. The head of navigation is said to have been farther up the stream prior to the erection of the mill dam; be that as it may, the head of navigation is now below the mill dam.

Joseph Oliver immediately began to lay out a town and lease lots, as before noticed, and the town from this time forth began to grow in population and importance. This section has been celebrated for corn, and more recently good wheat has been grown, which has rendered the milling business both necessary and profitable. Among the subsequent owners of this mill have been Mr. Dutton, John M. Darby, Peter F. Causey and his son of the same name, who is the present owner. Gov. Causey was also owner of what is known as the Haven Mills. The Red Mill has four run of stones, and recently one-half roller process has been added. A husk factory was built for Orcutt Brothers about 1850, and is now operated by R. H. Williams; it manufactures about two hundred thousand tons of husks for mattresses. Peter F. Causey built a woolen-mill in 1868, which burned down July 27, 1872, and was rebuilt and operated by Hoffecker & Brother, who employed thirty hands and manufactured about five thousand yards of cloth per week. These mills were one hundred by fifty feet main building, with a picker-room twenty-two by fifty feet. They were destroyed by fire in 1882. R. H. Williams operated a mill for grinding black oak bark to a fine powder, called quercitron, for coloring purposes. This branch of industry has been abandoned since other processes have been discovered to produce like colors at less expense. George S. Grier, an Englishman, has operated a foundry and repair-shop here for a number of years. Allen Tolbert owned the Haven Mills; subsequently Edward Stapleford, Joseph Dutton, and John M. Clayton finally purchased them for John M. Darby. These mills at that time consisted of a grist-mill, a saw-mill and carding-machine. The tanning business was formerly quite extensively carried on by James Clayton and others.

James H. Denning started a pottery on Pear Street about 1840, and carried on business for about thirty-five years, making all kinds of earthenware, supplying all the country around. The American Basket Company was organized at Milford in 1876.

Alden first fully demonstrated the practicability of his fruit-drying process here in 1871, his establishment then employing ninety hands day and night

during the fruit season, which lasts about six weeks, and consuming from three hundred to five hundred baskets of peaches in twenty-four hours. There are now some thirty drying factories in Milford and vicinity, which, together with Reis' Cannery, which was started in 1881, and employs about eighty or ninety hands, having a capacity of from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand cans per day, is capable of disposing of the peach and tomato crop without loss to the farmer, even if there is no pressing demand.

Nathan Davis had a small plow foundry back of Lowery's hotel, near John Dunning's pottery. In 1849, George S. Grier purchased the Haven Mills water-power of Peter F. Causey, and started a foundry. He has employed sixteen hands and made agricultural implements of all kinds. Matthews, Hall & Co. have a foundry near the depot, started about 1865, where general repairing is done. Isaac Simpson has the largest phosphate factory. Clift & Ryder, King & Spearman, Peter Truit, Taylor & Sharp have been prominent carriage-makers. John Scribner, blacksmith, years ago made the bolts, screws and nails that were used in vessel-building at Milford.

Merchants.—Nathan Adams took up land at Millstone Landing, now known as the New Wharf, in 1774, and is mentioned as a merchant. Adams' heirs sold this property to Benjamin Parker. Among the early and well-remembered merchants were Molton Rickards, Squire Samuel Ratcliffe and Walter Sipple (who were in partnership), Wm. Sorden (who owned the property now owned by Geo. S. Adkin's heirs), Jacob Biddle, John Wallace, Martin Dewalle, Daniel Godwin, John M. Darby, Lowder Layton, Walker Sipple, Benjamin Potter (was a merchant and tanner), Peter T. Causey and son, Gov. Peter F. Causey, Abner Dill, Benjamin Waddams, Rev. Truston P. McColley (hatter and merchant), Peter Griffiths, Isaac Lofland, Curtis Watson, Bethuel Watson, Mitchell & Warren, George Buchanan, Andrew J. McColley, Joseph Bennett. About 1840 there were twenty merchants doing business in Milford, every one of whom were solvent and worthy of credit.

Drug Stores.—Joseph S. Bennett, the first druggist in Milford, commenced in 1846 where Benjamin Anderson has a grocery-store. He was succeeded by Thomas Wallace, and Thomas R. Hammersley conducted the business for him. Sherwood & Foulk succeeded him; after Sherwood died Foulk sold his interest to Thomas Sherwood, a son of his former partner, and started again where Dr. Marshall now resides, in 1856, and in 1870 he removed to his present quarters in Watson's block. Thomas Sherwood sold to Thomas F. Hammersley, who now has a drug-store on Walnut Street. Dr. Marshall, Dr. Pratt and H. L. Page now sell drugs.

The house now owned by Wm. F. Causey, Esq., was built in 1750 by an Englishman by the name of Levin Crapper. Gov. Rogers resided here in the early part of the century, and is buried on this farm. Lowder Layton

was an early merchant in a little store which stood where Peter F. Causey, Jr., now lives. The farm contained six hundred acres when Rogers owned it. In 1849, Governor Causey purchased and refitted it, and it is now one of the most desirable residences in town. Of Lowder Layton's sons, Caleb S. was associate judge of Sussex County, and Garret S. was a physician in Milford, and Joshua was a merchant at Georgetown.

Henry Hudson owned the land where South Milford now stands, and had James Johnson lay it off into town lots in 1819. He built the brick house now occupied by Widow Lemuel Draper. The building of this house ruined him, financially, and Walker Sipple purchased the property, from whom it passed to his daughter and John A. Hazard, who sold it to Lemuel Draper. After his failure, Henry Hudson kept the hotel where Lowery now is.

Thomas Davis resided in Cedar Creek Hundred, and was a member of the Legislature at one time. Two of his sons resided in Milford. Robert M. was Treasurer of the State of Delaware, and Thomas J. Davis is a surveyor and conveyancer, and has settled a large number of estates.

Daniel Curry started the first peach orchard in the neighborhood of Milford, and was laughed at by his neighbors for so doing. He was also a grain dealer and shipping merchant at Milford. Mary E., his only daughter, was the wife of Gen. Torbert. She came into possession of her father's real estate, and now resides at Milford.

Major-General Alfred T. A. Torbert, son of Jonathan R. Torbert, was born at Georgetown, July 1, 1833. He was educated at the home school and West Point, graduating in 1855. He was with General A. S. Johnston in his campaign against the Mormons in Utah. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he helped to organize the New Jersey troops, and was commissioned colonel of the First Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, September 16, 1861, by Gov. Olden, and served with the regiment during the Peninsular Campaign. In April, 1864, he was appointed brigadier-general in command of the First New Jersey Brigade. May 4, 1864, he was assigned to the first division of cavalry under General Sheridan. He did gallant service at Winchester, and in many other hard fought battles; subsequently he was promoted to brevet major-general. He married in January, 1866, and resigned his command in the army, and came to Milford to live, in the home of his bride. In 1869 he was appointed minister to San Salvador, where he remained nearly two years until 1871, when he was appointed consul-general to Havana, and in 1873 consul-general to Paris. After his return home he devoted himself to his private affairs, and was on his way to Mexico on private business when he was shipwrecked, his body being washed ashore on the coast of Florida. He is buried in the Methodist cemetery.

Nelson Rickards moved from Georgetown to Milford about 1837, and started the chair-making business,

which he followed for many years. Perry P. and James S. started carriage-making, which the former still continues.

Bethuel Watson, son of Isaac Watson, who patented land in Sussex County in 1785, lived in Cedar Creek Hundred. Jesse Watson, son of Bethuel, married Rachel Collins, and their son Beniah came to Milford, and engaged in the mercantile business. He took his son Curtis into partnership with him, and after his death, in 1844, Curtis and his brother Bethuel engaged in merchandising until the latter died. Curtis S. Watson not only engaged extensively in merchandising at home, but also in the export trade. As many as twenty ships traded from this port then, and large quantities of quercitron bark, which brought as high as ninety dollars per ton in Europe, were exported.

His life is worthy of more than passing notice. He was born December 9, 1809, in Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware, three miles south of Milford. His grandfather Jesse Watson was a native of the same hundred, where he lived and died, at the advanced age of ninety years, and his grandmother at eighty-seven years. Jesse Watson had three sons, Jeremiah, David and Beniah, and one daughter, who married and moved west. Beniah, the youngest son and the father of Curtis S. Watson, early in life learned the carpenter's trade but after his marriage with Elizabeth Shockley, engaged for a time in farming in Cedar Creek Hundred, and owned a saw-mill, which he operated. The children of Beniah and Elizabeth Watson were Curtis S., Catharine, Ann, Bethuel and Beniah.

Curtis S. Watson was the eldest child. He obtained his education in the schools near his home, and at the Milford Academy, remaining on his father's farm until he was nineteen years old. He then entered a store at Milford as a clerk. When he attained the age of twenty-one years, his father and he, in 1831, engaged in the mercantile business in Milford, as the firm of B. Watson & Son. This co-partnership continued for ten years, when his father on account of increasing age, retired. Mr. Watson then took into the business, as partner, his brother Bethuel, and the firm name was changed to C. S. Watson & Co. They carried on a general business which gradually grew and developed and became very profitable. These operations included not only the buying and selling of store goods, but dealing in real estate, grain, lime, lumber, fertilizers, and other articles, by which they supplied numerous customers, residing in town and over a large extent of the surrounding country.

A number of tracts of land were purchased containing valuable timber which was cut down and much of the white oak lumber used in the construction of vessels. Within fifteen years, C. S. Watson & Co. had built at Milford, fifteen vessels ranging from sixty to two hundred tons burthen. These vessels they used in shipping the grain, bark, staves and lumber to Philadelphia and New York. All the

merchandise sold in the store was billed as a return cargo. They also brought lime from the Hudson or North River on the return trip and sold it here to the farmers of the vicinity.

In 1856, C. S. Watson & Co. retired from the general merchandising business. Bethuel, the junior member of the firm died the next year. Curtis S. Watson then engaged in buying and selling grain, guano and phosphates which he continued with great success for a quarter of a century at Milford. He retired from business in 1882 to attend to his large landed interest in Kent and Sussex Counties aggregating in all two thousand five hundred acres. The farms which he now owns, he purchased at various times with means he accumulated through his rare ability as a business man. In addition he owns three store buildings and the post-office building on Walnut Street and his large residence on Front Street in Milford.

In 1876 Curtis S. Watson was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Milford and has since been a member of the board of directors of that institution. He served as a member of the board of town commissioners for ten years; and was president of the board several terms.

He was fifteen years a director in the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, from Harrington to Lewes. In politics he has always been a staunch democrat. His first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, in 1832, and he has since voted at every presidential election for the candidate of his party. He was elected a representative to the Legislature in 1859, and re-elected in 1861, serving in all, four years. From 1871 to 1875, he represented Kent County in the State Senate. For fifty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Milford and a trustee and steward for a long period. He is a liberal supporter of the church and devoted to its interests and to the cause of religion. He was made a Mason half a century ago, in Temple Lodge, No. 9, of Milford, and became a Royal Arch Mason, thirty years later.

In 1840 Mr. Watson, made his first visit to Saratoga, New York, then a small village. Every year since that time he has spent about sixty-five days of the hot summer months at that now famous pleasure resort, making in all forty-seven visits in forty-seven years.

Mr. Watson was married, January 5, 1833, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Davis, of Cedar Creek Hundred, by whom he had seven children, all sons.

His wife died November 5, 1851. Their surviving children are Beniah Watson, attorney at law, practicing at Dover, Delaware, and Dr. R. Y. Watson, the present postmaster at Milford.

Curtis S. Watson was married, July 27, 1853, to Lydia A. White, daughter of George White, of Milford.

Peter F. Causey and Dr. Lofland had mills for grinding quercitron or oak bark. D. H. Holland



C. D. H. J. H.

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Peter F. Causey and Dr. Lofland had mills for
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G. S. Warren

started general merchandizing where Hume has his hardware store in 1837, thence he removed to a store which stands nearly opposite where he is now, and in 1880 he came to his present location. He took his son, Joseph E., into partnership with him, and has since done a leading business, and is now the merchant of the longest standing in the place. John Jump commenced about the same time that Holland did, and discontinued recently. Randall Williams and Henderson Collins, William C. Williams and Benjamin Potter, who left a will giving his property to the poor of Kent County, outside of the poor-house, were all merchants in Milford. Noah Lofland was one of the first hatters here, and his son, William, whom Anderson succeeded, and T. P. McColley worked at the business.

Benjamin Anderson commenced the hatter business in 1836, and was one of the last hatters in the state, when he discontinued in 1860. After he stopped making hats, he associated his son with him in the dry-goods business.

In 1878 Benjamin Anderson started the present grocery business. Alexander Pullen started the nursery business in Milford, in 1870. He has since associated James F. Anderson in the business with him, and they sell from two to three hundred thousand peach trees yearly, beside ten thousand apple and five thousand pear trees, vines and berries. Hall & Son are also doing a large business.

The railroad takes considerable business from the shippers by water. The largest importation by vessel is material for fertilizers, and coal. The out-going vessels carry pine and oak wood and piling, also oak timber for ship building. George Hall and D. H. Holland are principally engaged in shipping wood.

John Pettigrew came to Milford from Scotland, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He owned the property where James M. Hall now resides. He married Ann McNeill, and had three daughters—Ann, wife of Dr. Greer, Margaret, wife of Dr. Joseph Sudler, and Leah, wife of J. Millechop. Of Millechop's daughters, Sally was the wife of Ezekiel Cowgill; Margaret married Elias Naudain; Ann married Purnell Hall, a farmer and cabinet-maker; Mary G. married John Greer; Lavinia R. married Dr. Karsner, and Clara M. married James C. Wilson.

Governor William Tharp was born November 27, 1803, and died January 1, 1865. His great-grandfather was John Tharp, of Sussex County, England, who settled in Kent County, Delaware. His son, William married Ruth Clark, and their son James married Eunice Fleming. Their son, William (the Governor), had a family of daughters that married and settled in Milford and vicinity. Ruth is the mother of William Watson, and Williamina is the wife of C. J. Hall, lately Clerk of the Peace for Kent County.

Miss Harriet McNatt, who was born with the century, and is the last of her family, has a very clear recollection of events that took place in the early his-

tory of the town. Her grandfather, Richard Delaner, was one of the early settlers and owned a large tract of land on the road to Harrington, at Delaner's Cross Roads, about three and three-fourths miles from Milford. He was a large planter, and carried on store keeping and a tavern. He was an Irishman by birth, and fought for the Americans all through the Revolutionary War. He died in 1810, aged eighty-one. He had two sons—Levin H. and John, and a daughter, Mary, the wife of Major McNatt, and Harriet R., now aged eighty-seven, is the only surviving member of the family. Her mother remembered when there were only three houses in Milford—Joseph Oliver's house, which stood where Colonel Watson and Mrs. Ruth Carlisle's residence now stands, then called Oliver's Landing; William Sordons, a merchant, and Isaiah James, a tanner. Afterwards, William Brinkle lived where James Truitt lives, and carried on tanning. He was very aged when he died. His children were William, John and Mary, wife of Dr. John Adams. Thomas Collins had a large family, all of whom are dead or have moved away.

The first school Miss McNatt attended was in 1808, near her grandfather Delaner's. It was kept in a log school-house with an earthen floor, with planks around the outside for desks. The Quakers had a meeting-house where Rosa lives. Gauladett Oliver and John Thomas were Friends. The former had three sons—Joseph, Thomas and Paul, and several daughters. Ann, wife of William Godwin, Governor Rogers, Governor Tharp, Governor Burton and Governor Causey all resided here. David Walton and Colonel Hall were cabinet-makers. Samuel Ratcliffe lived in South Milford years ago, in a little red house.

HOTELS.—Daniel Godwin built the brick part of the Lowery House, it being the first three-story building in the place. He kept the hotel a number of years and was superintendent of the stage route from Wilmington to Seaford. He also engaged in the mercantile business, and built the house now owned by A. B. Cooper. He was also a local Methodist preacher. His son, William, became commission merchant in Philadelphia, and Frank was president of the Corn Exchange, in the same city. Daniel C. was in partnership with his father many years. Samuel P. founded the Franklin Reformatory Home, in Philadelphia, and is its president. Peter F. Causay purchased this property and sold it to Justus Lowerey, the present proprietor. Joseph Walton first leased the Stine lot on September 18, 1786, and in 1792 he made a lease for a ground rent for \$8.13. Walton and family built and occupied this lot several years. Martin Dewaille, a Frenchman, came into possession of the property, and his widow kept a hotel there. The successive owners since have been William A. Mygatt, Levi Harris, John W. Jump and Richard F. Stine, who has erected a fine brick hotel. J. C. Shockley kept this hotel for twenty years.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Joseph Sudler was one of the first physicians in the place; he married a daughter

of John Pettigrew. Dr. James P. Lofland, Gov. Burton, M.D. and Dr. James R. Mitchell, were the three leading physicians for many years. Dr. Owen, was also an early physician. Dr. John S. Prettyman came to the village when a young man and in connection with his son is still practicing here. Dr. Nathan Pratt, Dr. Mark G. Lofland, Dr. J. O. Pierce, are among later physicians. Dr. J. D. Strong, was the first Homœopathic physician in the place; he built the residence now occupied by J. B. Smith.

There are eight physicians practicing medicine in Milford, Dr. Wm. Marshall and son, Dr. G. W. Marshall, Dr. J. W. Purnell, Dr. Nathan Pratt, Dr. J. O. Pierce, John S. Prettyman and son, John Prettyman, Dr. J. G. Dawson, who has one of the finest collection of Indian relics to be found outside of the Smithsonian Institute.

Dr. James R. Mitchell was born in Caroline County, Maryland, in 1806, and moved to Milford with his parents when he was one year old. He was educated here and read medicine with Dr. Burton, of Milford, and attended the University of Maryland. He located in Milford, and had a successful practice for forty years.

Purnell Lofland, lived and died in Milford. He had two children by his first wife, Mary Robinson, Dr. James R. Lofland and Elizabeth, wife of Spencer Williams, who was cashier of the Commercial Bank of Milford. His second wife was Arcadia Burton.

Of his children by his second marriage, Purnell was a merchant, and a lieutenant in the Mexican War, Mary was the wife of Samuel Harrington, and Ann married — Austin.

Dr. John Owens, a native of Nanticoke Hundred, Sussex County, was born in 1787, at St. Johnstown. He studied medicine with Dr. Jos. Sudler, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1819. He practiced medicine in Milford and Frederica for many years in the present century. His wife was Mary, a daughter of Isaiah James, one of the first settlers, and was considered a great belle in her day. Dr. Owens was a charter member and first secretary of Temple Lodge. One of his sons, Frederick J., became a physician.

Charles T. Fleming, son of Beniah Fleming, was born in Mispillion Hundred, about seven miles from Milford, in 1805, is descended from William Fleming, who came to Mispillion Hundred, from Scotland, in 1740, and took up four hundred acres of land. Charles T. came to Milford in 1827, and in 1835 commenced surveying; having collected the old surveys of James, William and Manlove Johnson, he became the most competent surveyor in this part of the state, and he has done considerable conveyancing. He was notary public, and commissioner of deeds for New York, for many years; for forty years he was agent for the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1837, he was a Whig member of the legislature. Originally a Presbyterian, he joined the Methodist church during the time there was no Presbyterian

church in the place. In 1883, Mr. Fleming laid out in building lots, eight or nine acres belonging to Frank Rickards, situated in the northeastern part of the town, which are now (1887) largely occupied by dwellings.

Colonel Thomas Peterkin was a bachelor, a very demonstrative man, with decided convictions, true to the cause he espoused, and proverbially honest. John W. Redden was a carriage-maker here. He married Catherine, a daughter of Gulaudette Oliver. They removed to Natchez, Mississippi, in 1820. William Brinckle, Jr., son of William Brinckle, Sr., was born in Milford. John P. Brinckle was a lawyer at Georgetown, where he died quite young.

MILFORD BRIDGE.—In June, 1785, an act was passed to enable Joseph Oliver, of Kent County, to erect a bridge over Mispillion Creek. In 1791 this act was repealed and the following was enacted: "Whereas, the draw-bridge over Mispillion Creek on the public road leading from the village of Milford into the county of Sussex hath become of great utility to the inhabitants of Kent and Sussex Counties, hence it was provided that each county should pay half of the expenses of keeping and repairing the bridge and Isaac Davis and John Ralston, of Kent, Daniel Rogers and Nathaniel Hayes, of Sussex, were appointed commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act. The act further provided that the bridge between abutments should be thirty-five feet, nineteen feet of which should be a draw or platform eighteen feet wide with good and sufficient chains for raising and lowering the same, a provision that was necessary when vessels ascended the Mispillion to a point above the bridge."

STREET LIGHTING AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.—An act to regulate and light the streets of Milford was passed February 5, 1807. This act was subsequently repealed. Now the streets are being lighted by electric light. Milford Hook and Ladder Company was organized in February, 1869, with Mark G. Lofland, president; Reuben A. Steward, vice-president; P. C. Fossett, secretary; Justis Lowery, treasurer; William B. Lowery, fire marshal. The company contained about twenty members.

BANKS.—Elias Shockley owned a controlling interest in the old Commercial Bank. He was largely engaged in merchandising and gave his name as security too freely causing his failure, and the bank went down with him. After this failure the Smyrna Bank established a branch office at Milford and did banking business here until the establishment of the present bank. The First National Bank of Milford was chartered July 27, 1876. The first board of directors were H. B. Fiddeman, C. S. Watson, M. R. Carlisle, James R. Lofland, George Russell, Robert H. Davis, James H. Deputy, C. J. Harrington, James M. Hall. The first officers were H. B. Fiddeman, president; J. B. Smith, cashier, and Isaac S. Truitt, teller. W. R. Aldred is the present teller. T. J. Davis, George S. Grier and J. B. Smith are among the directors now. According

to report in 1887, the cash capital of the bank is sixty thousand eight hundred dollars; surplus, thirty-five thousand dollars; undivided profits, \$11,659.58.

SCHOOLS.—William Johnson bought the lot now owned by C. W. Davidson in 1787, and lived and died there. He was a surveyor and one of the first, if not the first, school teachers in the place. Like all the schools here, up to 1832 it was a private school. In Johnson's note-book the following notices appear: Thursday, March 25, 1788: "Notice is taken that James Train called William Russell a liar. Witness, William Pope." "Notice is taken that Peter Robinson was absent from the school till the evening." "Notice is taken that James Train came to an engagement in school this evening." A system of private schools has been continued with varying success until the present time. A private school or academy was held in the Masons' building for many years. In 1832 the first public-school in the northern part of the town was held in the house now owned by J. B. Smith, and William Dickinson was the first teacher; this building was sold to Captain James Thompson and the Masonic building was purchased for public school purposes in 1846 and was used until 1887 when it was remodeled and enlarged. There is also a public school in South Milford.

Daniel S. Ellis, superintendent of North Milford public schools, January 15, 1887, reported as follows: The value of the school property is two thousand dollars with four teachers and one hundred and twenty-three pupils. Charles W. Allen, principal of the South Milford School, reported that the school property is worth forty-five hundred dollars; amount of money raised by tax, eighteen hundred dollars; amount of money received from the State, eight hundred dollars; amount paid for teachers' salaries, eighteen hundred and ninety dollars. The school is in operation nine months in the year with an average attendance of one hundred and forty-two pupils out of two hundred and twenty-one, the whole number on the roll.

The Milford Female Institute was conducted by Rev. Mr. Kennedy for six or seven years. Mr. Kennedy was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at the time, and desiring to educate his own family he started a school for females where the common branches, languages and music were taught, and many of the the young ladies of Milford were here educated.

SOCIETIES.—*Kirkwood Encampment, No. 6*, was organized September 4, 1850, with the following charter members: Thomas Wallace, Joseph H. Bennett, John H. Denning, Joseph C. Gorby, Robert H. Clark, John S. Moody, William C. Welsh, Joseph L. Linderman.

Milford Grange, No. 6.—The first grange in the State was organized in West Brandywine, in 1874, by Mr. Hamilton, then residing in California. Milford Grange was organized the same year, with John G. Rosa as the first master. There are from thirty to forty members in the Milford Grange at present. Mr. Rosa resides where the old Friends' meeting-house

formerly stood, and is one of the most enterprising farmers in the vicinity.

Temple Lodge, No. 9, A. F. and A. M., was organized in Milford, Jan. 16, 1815. This lodge was organized by General Jesse Green, who was the first Master. The other officers were John Mitchell, Sr. W.; James Millechop, Jr. W.; Colonel Thomas Peterkin, Treasurer; Dr. John Owens, Secretary; John W. Redden, S. D.; William Brinckle, Jr., J. D. The Masters since the organization up to 1846 have been Jesse Green, James Millechop, Jr. (five times), John Mitchell, John W. Redden, Dr. James B. Lofland (thirty-eight times), Spencer Williams, Joseph G. O. Oliver, Edward Collins, Beniah Watson, William M. Godwin, Liston A. Houston, Dr. William Burton, William F. Revill, Daniel C. Godwin. They met in a building, part of which is the present public school building, until about 1846. A private school was conducted in this building for many years, and it is said that a number of poor children, some of whom have since become prominent, were educated at the expense of the Masons. This lodge was the parent lodge of a number of other lodges in the vicinity.

Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F., was organized February 10, 1847. The charter members were Joseph S. Bennett, Joseph C. Gorby, Samuel P. Godwin, John H. Denning, Joseph L. Linderman, all of whom are still living but Linderman. During its existence till 1887 the lodge has paid \$7079 benefits to sick members; for burying the dead \$6502; relief of widows and children about \$700; outside charities \$698. Present assets \$5816.23. One member, J. G. Foulk, has been Grand Master of the State. Three members—J. G. Foulk, Alexander Hall and Samuel M. Simpler, have been representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The present membership is forty-nine. In 1879 ground was purchased and the beautiful Odd Fellows' cemetery was surveyed into burial lots. Since the organization of the lodge nearly every public celebration in the town has been managed by the order.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—*Christ Church*, 1704–1887. —The Rev. Thomas Crawford, a missionary of the English "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," stationed at Dover, is believed to have held the first service of the Church of England in the lower part of Kent County, in the year 1704. The congregation then worshipped at a place three miles west of the present town of Milford, though it is not known in what year the first church building was erected, or precisely where it stood. As early as 1745 a small wooden chapel, supposed to have been the second edifice of the kind, thirty-six feet long by thirty feet wide, was built at the point known as Church Hill. This building is mentioned in the missionary reports under the name of *Christ Church Missillion*, though it was popularly called "The Savannah Church," on account of a swamp near by, or, perhaps, to distinguish it from "the *Three Runs* meeting-house" of the Presbyterians, situated two miles

further down the creek. At this date, the English minister stationed at Dover, and officiating also at Mispillion and Duck Creek, was the Rev. Arthur Usher. He was succeeded by the Rev. Hugh Neil, who, in turn, was followed, in 1757, by the Rev. Chas. Inglis. At the end of a successful administration of six years, Mr. Inglis was called from this field to the rectorship of Trinity Church, New York. The next name on the list of ministers is that of the Rev. Samuel Magaw. With his removal terminated the fostering care of the Venerable Propagation Society over the English Churches of Kent County. From this time the Mispillion Church appears to have had a separate existence and history.

In 1773-75 the Rev. Sydenham Thorne arrived and took up his residence near Church Hill. Mr. Thorne, like his predecessor in the rectorship, was probably of English birth and education, though he came to this County from Virginia. Besides having considerable ability as a scholar and preacher, he was also distinguished for the refinement and elegance of his manner. Wealthy, benevolent and public-spirited, he was said, by one who well remembered him, to have been the most influential man of the county; and this, notwithstanding his political and religious principles of unconcealed loyalty to the King and Church of England.

In the year 1777 Mr. Thorne came into possession of the farm on the west side of Mullet Run, a little stream which empties into the creek two miles east of Church Hill. This property was subsequently owned by his nephew, Peter Caverly, then by James Clayton, and afterwards by the late Benjamin Potter, who, at his death, devised it to his grand-nephew and namesake. On this land the parson, in 1779, erected the large and imposing brick house, known as the Thorne Mansion, —almost the only relic of the last century which has been allowed to remain without alteration to the present day. Among the parishioners of the Savannah Church was Joseph Oliver, who owned the farm extending from Mullet Run, a quarter of a mile eastward, towards another land mark on the bank of the Mispillion, called the High Hill. At the instance of the parson, or mainly under his direction, it is said, Oliver about this time divided his land, or a large part of it, into town lots and streets. Of these lots two were given for the use of the parish church and graveyard; and here, in 1791, was laid the foundation of the present Christ Church, Milford. Much opposition was made in certain quarters to the removal of the house of worship to another site, and, in consequence, some of the members refused or withheld their assistance in the new enterprise. But notwithstanding this drawback, the building went on until the walls were raised and roofed in, the parson himself paying the cost of the brick, which were made of clay dug from Oliver's land, and burned in a kiln three hundred yards north of the church. The sills, rafters, beams and girders were constructed out of trees grown on Mr. Thorne's farm, cut down and

hewn at his expense, and, when necessary, sawed into shape at his own mill. The death of this zealous man, February 13, 1793, interrupted the building of the church, and the work remained at a standstill for more than a quarter of a century.

As originally designed, the edifice was of two stories, having galleries on the north, west and south sides, and the Communion Table on the east. The pews were made with high and straight backs, and the pulpit was a quaint-looking affair, shaped like a chalice, and surmounted by a lofty canopy or *sounding-board*. It was placed in the east wall, over the holy table, so that the preacher might look into the galleries as well as upon the audience in the pews beneath. The inside of the building, designed to be finished in a semi-circle, seems never to have been carried any further than the putting in of the arched pieces intended to hold up the ceiling. It was not until the year 1835 that the original church thus begun in 1791 by parson Thorne, was entirely completed.

The next minister of the parish was the Rev. William Pryce, who officiated until 1800. He then removed to Wilmington and became the rector of Trinity Church (Old Swedes), in that town. Seventeen years later the church was again under the charge of the Dover minister, the Rev. Henry R. Judah, until 1819, when the Rev. Joseph Spencer was made master of the academy in Milford, and, in connection with this position, rector of the parish. Mr. Spencer, afterwards doctor of divinity, resigned these offices in 1822-23, and was appointed principal of the University Grammar School, Philadelphia. Services were now maintained till 1830 by the Rev. Daniel Higbee; and three years later than this date, began the rectorship of the man who was destined to complete the building of the temple whose foundation had been laid by the lamented Thorne, nearly a half century before. The Rev. Corry Chambers was an Irishman, and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who had been but a few years in this country, and was previously settled in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. An energetic man and a popular preacher, he soon succeeded in bringing together and adding to the flock, scattered and discouraged since the departure of Parson Higbee, until the church was filled again, on Sundays and at other religious festivals, with an interested and devout assembly.

During Mr. Chambers' ministry, a new roof was put on, the galleries and pews received their first coat of paint, and the pulpit was adorned with hangings and upholstery of crimson silk, in the most approved style of the day. It is related that, just after these extensive improvements were completed, and before ever a service had been held, the new roof in some unaccountable manner suddenly took fire. The accident, by good fortune, happened at midday, and an alarm brought swiftly to the spot a score of interested citizens, by whose willing help the flames were extinguished in a few moments, and before any considerable damage had been done.

A pertinent illustration of the old adage, "to strike while the iron is hot," was afforded, on this occasion, by Mr. Chambers, who, thinking the opportunity too good to be lost, immediately after the fire, opened on the spot a subscription paper for repairs, and with tears in his eyes, went about among the bystanders, soliciting money; until presently, he had received contributions and pledges amounting to twice as much as was required to make good the damage. The church, now entirely finished and furnished, was, in 1836, consecrated to pious uses by the Rt. Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, provisional bishop of the diocese of Delaware.

Soon after this date, Mr. Chambers was succeeded by the Rev. John Reynolds, who remained in charge till 1843, meanwhile supplementing his slender salary by giving instruction to the young people of the town and others, at the Milford Academy.

In the following year the church fell to the pastoral care of the Rev. John Linn McKim. This gentleman, a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was graduated at Dickinson College, in the class of 1830, and had been a pupil there of Doctor Joseph Spencer, sometime rector of Milford, and afterwards professor of Ancient languages in this institution. Mr. McKim was himself a thorough classical and mathematical scholar. Like his predecessor at Milford, he was master of the academy as well as rector of the church. His learning was said to be accurate, varied and extensive, and he was especially remarkable for the rare power he possessed of adapting his sermons to the character and needs of those who heard them. A man of singularly pure life, of gentle manners and cultivated taste, he deserves to be ranked with Inglis, Magaw, Thorne and other worthies whose names are destined to be held in grateful remembrance as long as the parish shall have a history to record.

By the choice of the vestry and congregation, the rectorship now descended from father to son; and, in 1863, the Rev. John Layton McKim began his ministry in the venerable church. A native of Delaware, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, it is a point interesting in this connection, that he received his academic degree precisely a century after his predecessor, Mr. Magaw, who had graduated at the same college in 1757. The coincidence goes further; for he also came to the parish just a hundred years later than his illustrious fellow-alumnus. Like him, too, he seems to have had a faculty for teaching, and devoted a large part of his time to this profession. The most successful teachers often prove to be also the most useful clergymen, and the two offices have been united in the case of more than one minister of this parish, who, but for the increased compensation which followed, might have been compelled to "shake the dust off their feet and depart," even though the people had been ever so willing to listen to their instruction and submit to their administration.

During the incumbency of Mr. McKim, the church was enlarged by the addition of chancel, sacristy

and tower; the new work being carried on chiefly under his own direction and supervision. But while the ancient edifice was remodelled as to its roof and general outside appearance, the walls, ground-sill and floor, were allowed to remain as originally placed by Mr. Thorne.

Mr. McKim resigned in 1880, and at this date the parish is administered by the Rev. James C. Kerr. Under his judicious direction, the church has lately been decorated in the best style of ecclesiastical art, and otherwise improved until it is perhaps not surpassed in beauty and convenience by any house of worship in the state.

Milford Presbyterian Church.—The Three Runs Presbyterian Church is supposed to have been organized in the latter part of the seventeenth or the first part of the eighteenth century. It was located on the ground now occupied by an old abandoned graveyard and took its name from the Three Runs of the Mispillion Creek. It was a frame structure with a brick floor and was abandoned as a place of worship in the early part of the present century. Miss McNatt remembers that her grandfather Delaner and family worshipped here. Governor Tharp's family also were Presbyterians. The records are lost, but the following election of trustees in 1819 has been preserved. "At a meeting of the Presbyterian Congregation of Three Runs held at Milford, January 11, 1819, Joseph Hazlett, Robert P. Campbell, John Shafer, Robert King and William Satterfield were elected trustees." The Ralstons worshipped here also. When Rev. G. W. Kennedy came to Milford in 1849, there were only two members of this church remaining, Robert King and his sister. Mr. King was a firm Calvinist and devoted his life largely to the study of the Scriptures and theological works, and was liberal in giving for religious purposes.

In 1849, the Presbytery of Wilmington instructed Rev. G. W. Kennedy, an Evangelist, for the Presbytery to visit Milford, and, if the way be open to organize a Presbyterian Church there. He visited Milford and found only two Presbyterians. One was the wife of Governor William Tharp and the other was Miss Johnson afterwards Mrs. Primrose. In a short time other Presbyterians moved to Milford and a church was organized with seven members, viz.: Mr. and Mrs. William V. Coulter, Mrs. Governor Tharp, Mrs. Edward P. Morris, Mrs. Purnell Lofland and Mrs. S. M. Kennedy, the pastor's wife.

A move was made at once to build a church, and Governor Tharp, Colonel, afterwards Governor Causey, Dr. James P. Lofland and John Hazzard were appointed a building committee, with Rev. George W. Kennedy as chairman and financial agent, through whose untiring exertions a neat and substantial brick church and parsonage were erected in 1850. At the organization of the church, William V. Coulter was elected and ordained a ruling elder, subsequently Rufus K. Baynum and Robert C. Hall, were elected and ordained elders. After a number of additions

had been made to the church in March, 1856, Rev. Mr. Kennedy resigned his position as stated supply. The church remained vacant until November, 1857, when Rev. John W. Mears, of Philadelphia was elected pastor. During the first year of his pastorate, thirteen members were added to the church. He resigned February 15, 1860, and November 14, 1860, Rev. J. Garland Harned succeeded to the pastorate and was installed. He resigned September 20, 1863. Then the Rev. L. P. Bowen, a licentiate, was received as stated supply, and entered upon his duties January 24, 1864. At this time there were thirty-four members. He resigned January 28, 1866, and was succeeded by Rev. John F. Severance. At the same time Colonel Henry B. Fiddeman, Henry J. Hall and Jacob Y. Foulk, were elected ruling elders. Mr. Severance was succeeded by Rev. Richard A. Mallery, July 12, 1868, who died June 9, 1875, and after an interval of a year, Rev. A. A. Dinsmore was elected pastor. Messrs. James B. Gilchrist and Edwin Hopkins were elected to the eldership. Mr. Dinsmore closed his labors as pastor in November, 1875, and was succeeded by Charles F. Boynton, who began his pastorate February 1, 1876. He resigned in January, 1879, and the pulpit was supplied by Rev. S. K. Schofield until February 1880, when Rev. H. L. Bunstein became pastor and continues as such to date, September, 1887. During his pastorate, William Marshall, M.D., John B. Smith and William A. Humes were elected ruling elders. There are at present on the roll of membership two hundred and ten names.

Mr. Bunstein was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1844, graduated at Lafayette College in 1864 and at Union Theological Seminary in 1872. He was pastor of Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, from 1872 to 1876, of Beech Creek Presbyterian Church 1877-1880, and was called to Milford in November 1879.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Milford.—October 18, 1787, Francis Asbury, in his journal, says: "I had divine aid in preaching at Milford, the house was open and the day was cold." December 3, 1787, Joseph Oliver deeded to Nathaniel Smithers, Jr., Joseph Aydelott, William Ward, Elias Shockley, Thomas Ross, Reynear Williams, William Beauchamp, John Taylor and David Beauchamp, a lot containing fourteen thousand four hundred square feet "for the use and express purpose of building a preaching house or church thereon for the only proper use and benefit of the religious society of people called Methodists." Tuesday, October 22, 1789, Asbury says: "Rode to Milford; we had a great move and noble shouting." Rev. Mr. Whatcoat was presiding elder here then. Milford Circuit first appears in the minutes of the Methodist Church in 1789, Thomas Jackson and William Ratcliffe, preachers, Richard Whatcoat, Presiding Elder. The circuit must have embraced a large amount of territory, as the membership reported is eight hundred and seventy-nine whites and two hundred and thirty-six colored. The early records of

Milford Church are not to be found, but from the recollection of the oldest inhabitants it appears that Samuel Draper, Julia Adkins, George S. Adkins, Henry Hudson and wife, Walker Sipple and wife, Lowder Layton and wife, John R. Draper and wife, Jabez Crocker and wife, Wesley Collins and wife, Benjamin Henderson and wife, were prominent members. Revs. James Bateman, Levi Starks, George Taylor, John D. Onins and Charles Carsner, are remembered. The latter had a great revival in 1837 which was kept up night and day, and one hundred and thirty-seven members were added to the church. Daniel Godwin, Molton Rickards, George Adkins, Wesley Collins and Samuel Draper are remembered as class leaders. In 1855, during Rev. William Annear's ministration, there was a great revival, and many joined the church. There was another great revival in 1874, during Rev. D. C. Ridgway's pastorate, and some three hundred joined the church, ninety of whom were from the Sunday-school. The first Methodist church, which stood nearly opposite where the present church stands, was sold at public sale for \$49.50. In 1840 the second church was built on the site of the present church. Among the most prominent subscribers to the erection of this church were Rev. Truston P. McColley, John M. Darby, Peter F. Causey, John Rickards, William N. W. Derssey, Samuel Draper, G. S. & W. Adkins, John Wallace and family, Daniel C. Godwin, James R. Mitchell, Charles T. Fleming, Henderson Collins, Purnell Hall, Henry May, Elias Smithers, George Primrose, Clement Clark, Jesse Sherwood, Beniah Watson, James H. Deputy. This second church and lot cost \$4428.35. The present church was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$19,000. William T. Vauls, Joseph S. Truitt, James H. Deputy, William Welsh and Peter F. Causey, were committee. A party of nine gentlemen bought the old church and converted it into a public hall. The parsonage was rebuilt at a cost of \$4000, in 1883. A chapel has recently been built in South Milford through the instrumentality of Peter F. Causey, John C. Hall and Joshua Spencer, at a cost of \$2000, for Sunday-school purposes. The Baptists have recently organized a church in the town.

Reverend Jonathan Spencer Willis, son of William Barnaby Willis and Mary Spencer, was born in Talbot County, Maryland. His father served as sheriff of Talbot County, was a member of the Maryland Legislature four terms and was a very successful agriculturalist. Oxford John Willis, his grandfather, was custom-house officer at Oxford, Maryland, for a period of forty years, when that place was a leading port of entry and before Baltimore developed into a commercial town. Oxford John Willis was the grandson of John Willis, the grandson of Sir Richard Willis, who came to Virginia early in her colonial history, with the Fairfaxes and others who took up large estates in Virginia. The subject of this sketch is of the eighth generation in direct line of descent from Sir Richard Willis. Mary Spencer, his

mother, was the oldest daughter of Jonathan Spencer, who was an officer in the War of 1812.

Rev. Jonathan Spencer Willis, the oldest of nine children, was born April 5, 1830. He grew up at Long Point, his father's large farm near Oxford, Maryland. The district in which his parents lived was one of the first places in the county to adopt the public-school system. He attended the well-conducted school near his home and by the time he reached the age of thirteen had acquired a complete knowledge of the branches then taught in it. The succeeding year was spent as a clerk in a store at Georgetown, D. C. Returning to his home he again became a pupil in the district school for two and a half years. It was now taught by Lyman Griswold, under whose careful instruction he obtained a thorough knowledge of English grammar, studied algebra to quadrature equation, read Latin to Virgil and learned the elements of Greek. He then taught in the district schools of his native county and as principal of an academy for seven years. In the meantime he continued the study of geometry and French and in after years acquired a knowledge of the German language.

In 1854 Mr. Willis became a Methodist preacher in the Philadelphia Conference, having three years previously been married to Anne S. Valliant, by whom he had three children who died in infancy and whose death was soon followed by that of their mother. His first charge in the ministry was at Centreville, Maryland. His next appointments in order were at Camden, Dover, Frederica and Odessa, Delaware. In 1860 he was called to Tabernacle Church, Philadelphia, remaining two years and then took charge of a chapel on Mount Vernon Street, out of which grew the present Spring Garden Street Methodist Church, which he built and organized, the congregation beginning with forty-five members and closing his pastorate of two years with two hundred and eighty communicants. In 1864 he accepted a call to the Western Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, but resigned at the end of one year and then returned to the Methodists. In 1868 he accepted a call to the Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City, and served with great success for three years, spent the next three years as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stamford, Connecticut, and then returned to New York as pastor in charge of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church for three years. At the expiration of this time he returned to Delaware in the spring of 1878, and for five and a half years served several churches in the state. He has since devoted his time and attention to the interests of his landed estates. In 1885 he located three-quarters of a mile north of Milford where he had previously erected a large and beautiful mansion. The superintendence of the cultivation of his lands has its charms for him. He owns six hundred acres on which are twenty-five thousand peach trees.

Mr. Willis has always been a diligent student of classical literature. He has written quite extensively for the secular and religious press, some of his articles possessing great merit. During the Rebellion he wrote a series of war lyrics which appeared in the columns of the *Philadelphia Press* and attracted general attention. A poem of his published in New York at the opening of the centennial was highly commended by William Cullen Bryant for its rhythmic beauty and patriotic sentiment. In 1877 he was the poet for the commencement at Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., and he has written a number of other poems which appeared in various journals. Mr. Willis is a graceful speaker, has a musical voice and a ready command of language. He has studied the art of oratory and at times is quite eloquent when the theme upon which he discourses is one that arouses the noblest impulses of our nature. His lectures—"William the Silent," "The First Woman" and others—are fine specimens of composition and he has frequently delivered them to large audiences. In politics he has always been an ardent and uncompromising Republican, and he has made a careful study of the great issues in our country ever since the days of his boyhood.

In 1864 Mr. Willis was married to Anne Townsend, daughter of William Townsend, of Frederica, Delaware, by whom he had two children—a son, who died an infant, and a daughter, Elizabeth Townsend Willis. On the morning of August 23, 1885, Mrs. Willis died from injuries received by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp while sitting alone in her bed-room. She was a cheerful, loving, amiable and noble woman, much admired by many intimate friends who greatly deplored her unfortunate death at the early age of forty-two years.

The family of Mr. Willis is now composed of himself and his bright and intelligent daughter, whose varied accomplishments certainly draw around their home a large circle of friends.

African Methodist Church.—The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Milford in the autumn of 1867, through the instrumentality of Mrs. Lizzie Little, of Philadelphia, who had services held in the private residence of Mrs. Jane Jacobson, North Street, for more than a year. When their number had increased to twelve or thirteen and a small fund had been accumulated the Rev. Wilkshelm, then laboring on the Milton circuit, took charge of them and encouraged them in the erection of their present church building. The original trustees were John W. Fountain, Stokely Jacobs, William Sorden, Robert Bailey, Nehemiah Fountain and Rev. Peter Hill. Mr. Hill was largely instrumental in building up the church. In 1887 the membership was seventy-five with a congregation of two hundred and fifty and seventy Sunday-school children.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church has about thirty-five members. The members of this church formerly worshipped with the whites and the colored

membership is mentioned in the conference minutes in 1789. This church was re-organized and made distinctively colored at the time Bishop Scott re-organized the colored Methodist Churches throughout the United States.

BIOGRAPHICAL.—Rev. Truston P. McColley was born March 9, 1793, and educated at the country schools. He became an apprentice to the hatter's trade; was a merchant for some time and a local preacher many years. In 1832 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and made president of that body. He was a useful man in the community and the church, and died at the age of eighty-one. One of his daughters, Angeline, became the wife of Dr. William Marshall who was born in 1827. Dr. Marshall was educated at Milton and studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College. He was surgeon on the ship "Clarissa Perkins" that conveyed the first of the '49 men to California. He worked in the gold mines for a time and returned in 1851. He was surgeon in the army and wounded in a skirmish. He was captain in the Sixth Delaware Regiment. He removed to Milford in 1866, was secretary to the State Board of Health and delegate to the Ninth International Congress of Physicians. He owns a large flouring-mill and is otherwise interested in business. His son, Dr. G. W. Marshall, was born in 1854 and educated in Delaware College and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1876. He came home and married Mary L. Donnell and has been practicing medicine in Milford since that time. The house where Dr. Marshall resides was built by John Law in 1787. From John Law it passed to John Pleasonton, a merchant who had a store therein. Elias Shockley also had a store and a tavern. Polly Peterkin was murdered here by a man who married her for her money. It was the old Commercial Bank building, and after its failure the Smyrna branch bank was here also.

CHAPTER LXV.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

SUSSEX COUNTY is the southernmost county of Delaware, and has an area of about nine hundred and fifty square miles. It is bounded on the north by Kent County and Delaware Bay, on the south by Maryland, on the east by Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Maryland and Kent County. It is drained by the Mispillion Creek, Cedar Creek, Prime Hook Creek, Beaver Dam Creek, Cool Spring Creek, Love Creek, Middle Creek, Miry Creek, Farry's Creek, Indian River, Irons' Creek, Pepper Creek, Turkey Creek, Herring Creek, Assawaman Bay, Pocomoke River, Sheals' Creek, Gray's Creek, Broad Creek, Coal Creek, Tussocky Creek, Little Creek, Nanticoke River, Deep Creek, Gum Creek, Gravelly Creek,

Clear Creek, St. John's Creek, Marshy Hope Creek and the Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile, the staple products being corn, wheat, cattle, pork, lumber and potatoes. The county is intersected by the Delaware Railroad and the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, and contains thirteen hundreds as follows: Lewis and Rehoboth, Georgetown, Cedar Creek, Broadkill, Indian River, Northwest Fork, Broad Creek, Nanticoke, Seaford, Little Creek, Dagsborough, Baltimore and Gumborough. The town of Georgetown, in Georgetown Hundred, is the county-seat.

The territory occupied by the present county of Sussex was known in the seventeenth century as Horeenkill, Horekill and Whorekill, and extended from Bompties (Bombay) Hook to Cape Henlopen (Fenwick Island). The first settlement was on the site of the present town of Lewes.

In 1658 Lieutenant Alexander De Hinijona was given command of the Horekill, and was succeeded by Peter Alrichs,¹ nephew of Vice-Director Jacob Alrichs, as commandant, in 1660. The territory was controlled by the Dutch authorities at New Amstel (New Castle), and Peter Alrichs, by reason of his official position, obtained a monopoly of the trade from Bompties Hook to Cape Henlopen, causing considerable dissatisfaction among the inhabitants, who complained to the Vice-Director William Beekman, of Fort Altena, and he wrote to Director Stuyvesant. Two years later, 1664, the territory passed into the possession of the English.

On April 22, 1665, Captain Martin Creiger, was granted permission to trade in Delaware Bay, and on November 11, 1665, Peter Alrichs was allowed to traffic at Horekill for "skins, peltry or what other commodities those parts would afford, he to make entry with the officers at Delaware (New Castle) of the quantity and quality of goods."

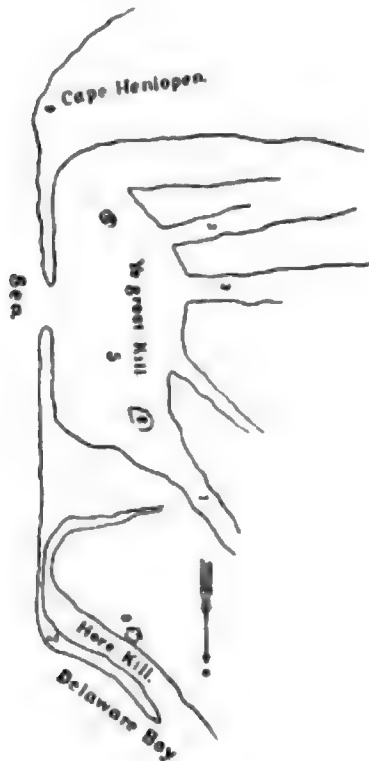
On March 20, 1666, all duties on household goods were discontinued on the Delaware River, and on October 22, 1670, on petition of the inhabitants, all customs were abolished.²

On January 12, 1670, a grant was made to James Mills for a "neck of land" lying "to the southward of the town called Whorekill." He was also given

¹ Peter Alrichs took up a tract of land at the Horekill, while he was in command under the Dutch, but a patent was not obtained, and, upon the capture of the territory by the English, in 1664, all the land in his possession, both in New Castle County and at the Whorekill, was confiscated and later granted by Governor Richard Nichols, in 1665, to William Tom, clerk of the courts "on Delaware." A tract at the Whorekill was granted to Tom, and his name appears in a list of persons whose quit-rents are still due, as follows: "Will Tom, at Grt Whorekill, 2 bushells." This tract was on the Whorekill and on the side of Pagan's Creek. It contained one hundred and thirty-two acres and was resurveyed to him July 7, 1675.

² Samuel Jennings, later Governor of New Jersey, in a letter October 17, 1680, to Penn Lawrie and Lucas, assignees of Edward Byllinge, says, "In good time we came to anchor in Delaware where one, Peter Alrichs, came aboard and brought a handsome present to our Commander and sent for me into the round-house, where they both were, and Peter told me he had nothing to say relating to customs, he had no commission for it, nor did he know anybody that had."

the privilege of buying the Indian right. The survey accompanying the grant was as follows:



FAC-SIMILE OF SURVEY OF THE COAST ALONG THE DELAWARE BAY¹ AND THE SEA, MADE JANUARY 12, 1670.

EXPLANATION:—1. Love's Creek. 2. Herring Creek. 3. Big Ditch. 4. Indian River Bay. 5. Rehoboth Bay. 6. Islands. 7. Cape Henlopen (the present). 8. Trading Post, and site of the present town of Lewis. 9. Cape Henlopen, the present Fenwick Island.

On May 8, 1671, the following census of Horekill was taken:

¹ From a manuscript in the British Museum the writer (who was informed by a soldier who was in the fort at the Horekill when under the Dutch in 1662) says concerning the creek at that place "that along the seashore it was not above two leagues from the cape, and that near the fort, which is at the mouth of the creek, it is about two hundred paces broad, and navigable to about half a league upward; the pilots say generally about six feet of water in going in, but canoes can go two leagues higher. There were two small islands in it, the first very small, the last about half a league in circumference, both overgrown with fine grass, especially the latter, and all about half a league asunder, and the latter about a league from the channel's mouth. The two islands are surrounded with muddy ground, in which there grows the best sort of oysters, which ground begins near the first island, for the mouth of the channel has a sandy bottom, being also very deep, and therefore there are no oysters there. Near the smaller island, and higher up, it is broad again as at the mouth. Near the fort the channel for a good way runs at equal distances from the sea, having the breadth of about two hundred paces of high downy land lying between them. Near the fort there is a glorious spring of fresh water. A small rill, rising in the southeast part of this country, and falling from a rising hill, runs through this downy land into the mouth of the Horekill, is for its goodness and fertility named for the very best of New Netherland."

Smith writing of this manuscript says: "Soon after English possession it got the name of Lewestown, by which it is mostly called. It is situate at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and is a general resort for pilots waiting to convey vessels up the river. Where the creek is described as deep and sandy is now a mowing marsh. The channel also, by the Whorekill, then used for vessels to pass, is diminished to about a hundred yards at the mouth. The two islands, one very small and the other half a league in circumference, are now, the first, supposed to be ten, and the last thirty times as large as then described, and this alteration in about one hundred years." Smith is mistaken in the place being called Lewestown soon after the English took possession. It was not until after 1690 that the name was used in official records.

"Hilmonus Fredericks Wiltbank, his wife two sons and a man servant.....	5
Alexander Moselsteen, his wife, two sons and a man servant.....	5
Otto Wolgart, his wife, one son and a man servant.....	4
William Klarsen, with two daughters and a child.....	4
Jan Kipshaven, his wife and daughter.....	3
James Weedon, one daughter, one son and four servants.....	8
John Rods (Roades) his wife, five children,—three sons and two daughters.....	7
Daniel Breen, his wife and partner, John Colleson.....	3
Jan Michael, Anthony Pieters, Abraham Peters, Peter Smith.....	4
Pieter Gronedick, Anthony Sandes.....	2
Horman Cornelissen, Herman Drocche, trader.....	2

47

There are here at present on Captain Martyn Cregiers' sloop Belfast, 5
Also on a small boat of Peter Aldrich, from New Castle..... 2

7

"HERMANUS F. WILT BANK."

On June 14, 1671, the Council adopted an order in reference to land taken at Horekill to the effect that "what is past or granted there bee confirmed upon the same conditions as the rest of ye Land, with this Proviso, that each Planter bee obliged to settle upon the Land, & that each Person be enjoined to settle a House in a Towne to be appointed neare them."

At this time little land had been taken by the settlers, excepting in and near the town of Horekill; but the residents of Maryland showed a disposition to locate them. The southern and western boundaries were in dispute, and as Lord Baltimore and Governor Lovelace were uncertain as to the exact location of the line, considerable difficulty and uneasiness resulted. In June, 1672, Richard Perrot, of Virginia,² wrote to Governor Lovelace concerning this question:³

"May it please your Honor:—In May last myselfe, with some other Gentlemen of Vergeney, came over to Delieware to see the place and liking the place wee made choise of severall tracts of Land for our selves and nabors and had made bold to have given your Honor a visit had not one of our company fallen ill so that wee implied Mr. Walter Wharton for to paten our Land. Now May it please your Honor about four days before I came to see the Maryland men have arrived it again in the Lordes name. I much fear it will disharten the rest of the gentlemen from coming up at the fall and severall more of our nabors that would have come up at the fule of the life very Honest-men and good House-keepers, they desired me to take them up some land, which I am doubtful to done unless your Honor will be pleased to give me permission for it. I dont not but to see the place well seated in tow or three years at the..... and a trade from London; the place is good and healthy and wanteth nothing but people. I was in good hopes I should have had the happiness to have got up before your Honor left Deliware, but my hopes was in vaine. I hope your honor will bee pleased to honor me with a line or two whoe is youre faithfull and obedient servant unknowne.

"From the HOREKILL,

"RICHARD PERROT."

"June 21, 1672.

"If your Honors please to grant us all the land to us Virgenians that lieth between the Horekill and the Mortherkill wee shall take speedey care for the seating of it, as may be expected at so great a distance when layed out according to menes families; what good land there may be found in the distance I know not; at present wee have a desire to be neare together as the place will afforde. I intend Vergeney for sum occasions of businis and send up my son.

"R. P."

In July, 1673, when the Dutch again came into possession of the territory, Peter Alrichs was reappointed commandant at Horekill, from Bompties Hook to Cape Henlopen, and among other instruc-

² Richard Perrott settled in Cedar Creek Hundred, on the bay, at that time in Horekill district or county, and the land was held by the family through three generations.

³ Perrott's letter caused a lengthy correspondence between Governor Lovelace and Lord Baltimore, on the subject of the western and southern boundary, which had been in dispute since the earliest settlement of the country, and was not finally reconciled until nearly a century later.

tions was "authorized, for the promotion of Agriculture, to assign lands to the inhabitants of South River," subject to the approval of Governor Anthony Colve, and to call for confirmation and proper title-deeds after the lands had been surveyed by the sworn surveyor.

After the re-occupation by the English, in August, 1674, Captain Cantwell wrote to the Governor, informing him of affairs in the Horekill, to which the Governor replied that he was "glad to hear that people are generally so well satisfied with the change, and of the likelihood you tell me of newcomers to settle in those parts. In the mean time you may give to such newcomers as desire to continue there any reasonable quantity of lands not disposed of or settled in time, according to their capacity and number of hands they shall bring for clearing it; . . . and, till my arrival or order, do further empower you to be surveyor for the whole river and bay."¹

On July 7, 1665, eighty acres of land were granted to Alexander Molestidy (Molestine), "lying upon the Whorekill, neare unto the mouth of the kill," adjoining the land of William Tom, and one hundred and thirty-two acres were granted to Hermanus Wiltbank on the Whorekill and Pagan's Creek, also adjoining the land of William Tom.

On March 26, 1676, patents were granted as follows:

Henry Stricker (Stretcher), 600 acres; Timothy Love (Rehoboth Creek), 411 acres; John King, 900 acres; Randell Revell, 900 acres;² Robert Windsor, 1100 acres; Daniel Hart, 500 acres; John Roads, 350 acres; Daniel Brown, 400 acres; Alexander Molesteen, 411 acres; Abraham Clenning and Otto Wolgast, 600 acres; Hermanus Wiltbank, 800 acres.

On June 15, 1676, Edward Codell was granted three hundred acres, called "Edward's Choyce," "lien in the woods south-southeast from the horekill town, distans three miles, near unto Green branch."

On June 11, 1677, Hermanus Wiltbank wrote to Governor Andross from Horekill:

"Right Honorable:

"Whereas I am Informed, very creditable, that those of Maryland have surveyed some Inconsiderable quantity of Land, the certaine quantity unknown, but is supposed to bee severall thousand acre, the which Land Lying within the Limits of this government, As I can produce by an Instrum^t In writing, made between the Christians and the Indians, In the first settlement of these places being bought and paid for, as the Writing more at large may manifest, being to the southward of Whorekill Creek about the distance of 18 or 20 miles, But to the northward of the supposed Cape Henlopen and the extended limits according to the aforesaid Writing being called Amawoma Inlet, conveniently at the seaboardside, wherefore I have already acquainted several persons that what Incouragement, privileges and Assistance can or may be procured from yo^r Honoble shall not be wanting if that any persons are willing to settle there, In those parts aforesaid under the protection of his Royall Higness."

In 1677 the appended list of settlers in the Horekill were given as belonging "to the company in Delaware," and in 1678, Captain Edmund Cantwell, of New Castle, obtained land patents for them:

¹ On the reorganization of the courts, in 1676, by Governor Andross, they were authorized to issue warrants for land to settlers, subject to survey to be approved by the authorities at New York.

² Revell's tract was surveyed August 3, 1675. It was on "Slaabter's Creek, near to the Whorekill."

	Acres.		Acres.
Richard Hill.....	1000	Walter Lewis.....	300
James Wells.....	400	Sam'l Styles & Trayly.....	744
Robert Hart, Jr.....	500	John Kirke.....	800
Richard Brasey.....	300	William Borton.....	1000
John Antry.....	300	John Olton.....	200
Sander Molesteyn ²	80	Abraham Clement.....	400
Robert Brasey, Sr.....	800	Thomas Davis.....	500
James Lille.....	300	Christop Jackson.....	300
John Johnson.....	400	Cornelis Verhoofe.....	
Jacob Seth.....	500	Daniel Whitley.....	
William Warren.....	300	John Comila.....	
Henry Stretcher.....	400	John Alward.....	
James Pedy.....	600	Willm Prentice.....	
William True.....	300	John Lanning.....	
Samuel Styles.....	400	Josias Coudrey.....	
John Dupre.....	1000	Edward Furlong.....	400
Thomas Davis.....	300	Robert Brasey, Jr.....	300
Edward Cooper.....	350	Robert Frazer.....	400

Tracts of land in Horekill were taken up as follows:

In 1677, by Otto Wolgast, one of the magistrates, a tract of two hundred and forty acres, called the "Vine-yard," "near unto Rehoboth."

On December 8, 1677, by James Laten, "Hart's Delight," four hundred acres "lien and bein in Cedar Creek."

On January 15, 1677, by Cornelius Johnson, "Johnson's Delight," six hundred and twenty-two acres, formerly surveyed for Hermanus Wiltbank, lying on the north side of Kimball's Creek.

On January 15, 1677, four hundred acres to Henry Hermon, called "Hermon's Choyce," near a marsh called "Kimball's Neck."

On November 13, 1679, Captain Edmund Cantwell certified to the following grants, "the names starred being already seated and the others intended to seate next winter": Thomas Goward,* 600; Paul Marsh,* 600; Francis Meggs,* 600; John Cooley,* 600; James Liten,* 400; Anthony Enloss,* 150; Simon Plaing,* 300; John Oakey, 400; Cornelis Verhoofe, 1210; Robert Highnet,* 622; John Crows,* 900; Cornelis Johnson, 600; Hendrick Molestine, John Kiphaven, Jr., Cornelis Verhoofe and Hermon Cornelis,* 800; Jessey Sumerford, 300; Richard Benty, 421; Henry Harmon,* 400; Captain John Avery, 800; Alexander Molestine and John Briggs, 800; Andrie Dupre, 400.

On May 14, 1679, William Clarke, one of the justices of the court at Horekill, wrote to Governor Andross:

"GOVERNOR ANDROSS:

"Since thee were pleased, when I was at Yorke, to Aske me if there was anything I knew relating to this place for thee to settle or order doth Imbolden me to Lay one thing before thee, which I observe to bee a greavance and that which does prevent the better seating of this country, and that is, they that have land here are not at any certainty what they must doe for the surveying itt. The planters that come out of Maryland are and have been in expectacon that they should pay no more than is paid for surveying these, which is one hundred pounds of Tobacco for the first hundred acres, and fifty pounds for the second hundred acres, and twenty-five pounds for every hundred acres after to one thousand acres, soe that the surveying of one thousand acres of Land come to but three hundred and fifty pounds. But instead thereof some have paid here two thousand pounds of tobacco for surveying one thousand acres, and none that I hear of have paid Lesse than one thousand pounds for surveying one thousand acres of Land, which may be done in a day's work or less and is looked upon as a greate Burthen com-

³ Alexander Molestine.

playned in by the planters. And they doe say it doth hinder others from coming to seat in this County, that had thought of coming. This I thought fitt to signifie unto thee; being always willing to appear in that which may be for the prosperity and well being of that place which I eat my bread in; And leave it to thy consideration to returne such answer and directions, hereunto, as in thy great wisdom shall seem discreet; And as this finds Acceptance with thee, I shall the more freedom hereafter as things presents; And subscribe my selfe Thyne to serve thee, Sir, what I can.

"WM. CLARK."

The Governor, in a letter to the magistrates at Whorekill, dated June 6, 1679, says of this letter: "Upon a letter or address, of William Clarke, from your place to the governour, concerning the uncertainty of surveyor's fees in the s'd parts, Its his honour's order that the price of surveys bee att the Whorekill, &c., as in Virginia and Maryland, money or value." One William Taylor was acting as the "pretended surveyor," and by this letter Cornelius Verhoofe was appointed surveyor at the Whorekill.

On March 1680, John Roads was granted five hundred and fifty acres of land, "on ye beach of ye sea bounding on Rehobah Bay."

In February, 1682, Wm. Durvall, John Roades, Alexander Molestine, John Kiphaven, William Clark, Norton Claypoole, Henry Bowman, John Hill, William Ffootscher, William Emibb, Mathias Emerson, Richard Shoulter, William Page, Cornelius Johnson, Richard Patte, Daniel Brown, Thomas Denison, Henry Stretcher, Robert Johnson, Barnwell Jackson, Ffraim Gumby, Thomas Hasalin, Robert Midach and Thomas Harvard were fined for not working on the public roads.

In 1682 (old style), 1683 (new style) surveyors of roads and bridges were appointed as follows:

1st District—John Hill, surveyor, from the flat lands southward and to the south side of the Green Branch of Prime Hook Creek northwards.

2d District—Robert Hart, Jr., surveyor, from south side of Green Branch of Prime Hook Creek southward, to the three runs of Mispillion Creek northward.

3d District—William Crawford, surveyor, from the flat lands northward unto the extent of the county, southward being to Cape James, formerly called Cape Henlopen.

On October 29, 1682, William Penn wrote to the magistrates of the two lower counties of St. Jones' and Whorekill, to meet him at New Castle in November following, "to arrange matters for the guidance and good government of the territory."¹

On December 25, 1682, the proprietary wrote to the magistrates of Sussex County² as follows:

"By the Proprietary & Governor of Pennsylvania & the Territorys thereunto Belonging:

"Having duly Considered the present state of your county to the end that all obstructions to the due Improvement thereof may be removed and reasonable encouragement given to invite planters to settle amongst you, I doe think fitt to order and appoint as follows:

"First. That you, in open court, shall receive all petitions from time to time that may be made by such persons as desire to take up Land among you and that you grant them a Warrant to the Surveyor to admeasure the same, provided always that you exceed not three hundred acres of land to a master of a family, nor a hundred acres to a single person, at one single penny per acre or value thereof in the produce of the country, which done, that the Surveyor make his returne into Court and that the Court make thereon return into my secretary's office.

¹ Penn arrived at New Castle October 27, 1682, and the following day received the territory of Delaware from John, Moll and Ephraim Hermans. He returned to Upland the same day and wrote to the magistrates from there. Whorekill was divided and St. Jones' County formed out of it by Governor Andross in 1680.

² Whorekill had meantime been changed to Sussex—"The extent thereof shall be from the maine branch of Mispillion Creek, called the three runs northwards, and southwards to Amawomet Inlet."

"Secondly, And because no Land shall lye waste to the prejudice of new planters, all lands formerly granted and not taken up and settled within the time limited by the methode of your own Court that granted them, Shall be accounted vacant land, and if possible upon the terms aforesaid the old claymt or pretender to have the preference if not already seated, owners of above 800 acres, unless already seated by some other person.

"Thirdly, That all persons for the future that shall have grants to take up land be also limited to seat it within one year after the date of the grant, else the said grant to be voyd and of no effect.

"Fourthly, That you endeavor to seat the lands that shall hereafter be taken up in the way of townships.³ As three thousand acres amongst Tenn family's, if single persons one thousand acres. Amongst Tenn of them laid out in the nature of a long square five or Ten of a side and a way of two hundred foot broad Left between them for an Highway in the township. This I would have ye careful in, for the future good and grate Benefit of your country given under my hand and seal at Chester, the 25th of 10mo., 1682.

"To the Justices of the Peace for the Co. of Sumex,

"WM. PENN."

This letter was followed immediately by the one appended:

"By Wm. Penn Proprietary & Governor of Pennsylvania & Territorys Thereunto Belonging:

"I doe hereby order and appoint that before any land be surveyed for any other person you doe is-ue forth a warrant directed to the Surveyor or his Deputy to lay out for the Duke of Yorke in your county or precincts Tenn Thousand acres of Land for a Mannor and Tenn Thousand acres of land for a Mannor for myselfe and I would have the Duke's Mannor lye on the north side of Amawomet Inlett as near to Cape James⁴ as may be and my Mannor to be between the bounds of Cedar Creek and Mispillion Creek or in the most convenient place towards the north side of the county. Given under my hand & seal at Chester, this 20th of 10mo., 1682.

"WM. PENN."

"To the Justices of the Peace of Sumex Co."

On December 10, 1684, Samuel Gray presented the names of William Emmott, John Brown, Richard Gill, John Williams, John Waron, Robert Janson, Harman Cornelius for not working on the "Bye-ways," and the delinquents were ordered "to work between this and the next court what they are behind in their work, otherwise to be fined 20s. per day for what they are behind." Robert Hart, surveyor of the bye-ways, presented Luke Wattson, Sr., Henry Bowman, Henry Smith, Barnwell Jackson, David Coursey, William Ffaury, Wm. Spencer, Jr., and Bartholomew Applegate.

On February 2, 1687, the following letter, signed by Governor Markham, was sent by the Provincial Council to the Sussex authorities:

"By the President and provinciall councill:

"Whereas, by the 160th Law in the Law booke of the province and territories, it is enacted that no undressed Deer skins be put on board any Shipp's Boate or vessell with intent to transport ye same oute of this province before they have been publicly exposed to sale within the same by affixing in writing upon some meeting-house or court-house doore, five days at least . . . upon the penalty of ye forfeiture of ye same.

"The President and Council having duly considered the great injury and damage the Government daily receives by the officers' neglect in their duty, in not putting the said law in execution, have thought fitt to order and strictly command all officers concerned that they strictly put in execution the said law, and that the naval officer⁵ of this Government cleer no Shippe, Boate or Vesselle going out thereof with any undrest Deer skins, unless certifica, as aforesaid, be first introduced."

On March 6, 1694, the magistrates of Sussex County

³ The suggestion of Penn in this letter to the division of lands among ten families is in accordance with the old English custom of dividing land among ten families—assuming that each family with its servants was ten in number,—making one hundred, and from which fact the title "hundred" was originally derived, and this suggestion of Penn's is doubtless the reason why the term obtained in this State.

⁴ Cape Henlopen.

⁵ There was no naval officer in Whorekill at this time, but on August 8, 1686, Henry Bowman was appointed.

wrote to the authorities adjacent in Maryland concerning the boundary dispute:

"Gentlemen:—Whereas we their Majties Justices of the peace in court setting are given to understand that John Barker and Charles Tindall inhabitants on the south side of the Indian River within this county and government stand over to your government and for the rest owning the authority of ye Government.

"Thought fitt therefore to signifie unto you that most of the land on ye said south side of the Indian River, and particularly the land that they live upon, was taken up and surveighed by grant when the land was under the government of New York and since patented by William Penn, Esq., absolute proprietary, and that the said above-named persons possess their said lands by the said Right, and have all along paid Rents and Dues unto the said Proprietors and Government, and for as much as some of your County have pretended to something of an order of King and Council. That the tract of land lying and being on the River and Bay of Delaware on the one side and Chesapeake Bay on the other side bee divided into two equal parts by a line from the latitude of Cape Inlopen to ye 40th degree of northern latitude, and that one-half thereof lying towards Chesapeake Bay Remaine to ye Lord Baltimore, and that half part lying towards the River and Bay of Delaware unto William Penn, Esq. But if any apprehend so they are under a great mistake, for ye order of King and Council is, 'That for avoiding further difference the tract of land lying between the River and Bay of Delaware and the eastern sea on the one side and Chesapeake Bay on the other side, bee divided into equal parts by a line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to ye 40th degree of northern latitude, and that one-half thereof lying towards the River and Bay of Delaware and the eastern sea bee adjudged to belong unto his Majesties and that the other halfe remaine to Lord Baltimore as comprised within his charter.' Now some of your government have also alleaged that Cape Henlopen and Cape Inlopen are one and the same Cape, which like wise needs bee a great error, for if so, there had been no need for the King and Council to have mentioned the Eastern sea in the said Order. All which being duly deliberated more whether or no, It bee not most fitt abstain all acts of violence and breach of good neighborhood on either part until such time as ye Division be made and compleated according there unto, which wee have good grounds to believe will not be long.

"These things we have agreed to offer to your prudent and judicious consideration and being properly Debated may conduce to the Reliefe of the said Barker and Tindall and so wee Bid you farewell with a Real acknowledgment of being

"Your affectionate friends to serve you,

"WILLIAM CLARKE,
"LUKE WATSON,
"THOMAS PENNERTON,
"ROBERT CLIFTON,
"THOMAS OLDMAN.

"From a County Court, held in their majties name, at Lewes, for the County of Sussex, on the Sixth day of March, 1694.

"NEHEMIAH FFIELD, Clerk."

On September 7, 1698, overseers of highways were appointed as follows: John Miers, for town district; Richard Himon, for Rehoboth to the Inlett; John Barker, from the Inlett to the Indian River; Thomas Fisher and Mathew Osbourne, for the Broad Creek; Luke Watson, Jr., for Prime Hook, and Justice Booth for Cedar Creek.

On December 3, 1695, the Court of Sussex County ordered the constables to appear with a list of persons liable to taxation "within their respective hundreds."

On January 16, 1727, there were appointed as overseers of highways: Jacob Kollock, Esq., for Leweston Hundred; David Cordrey, Rehoboth Hundred; Robert Smith, Broadkill Hundred; Henry Brewington, Indian River Hundred; Samuel Davis, Esq., Angola Neck; John May, Esq., Cedar Creek precinct; and William Till, Esq., Slaughter Neck precinct.

At the May term of Court, 1735, the following were appointed, and the roads defined over which they had authority: "Jacob Wiltbank for Lewestown streets

¹ This is the first mention of the term "Hundred" in the Sussex records. The Provincial Council, April 9, 1690, instructed the magistrates and grand juries of the several counties to divide them into hundreds. In 1696 there were Rehoboth and Broadkill Hundreds with the addition, in 1702, of Cedar Hook Hundred, and in 1706, of Indian Creek Hundred.

and along ye Kings road as far as the two mile post; Anderson Parker, Esq., from ye said two mile post to Coolspring; John Roads, from ye seaside to along Rehoboth road to ye place where a gallows stood towards Lewestown; James Miers and Isaac Watson for Cedar Creek hundred; Samuel Carey and William Pettyjohn, Samuel Carey from ye saw mill vs. Wm. Burton's to Bracey's Branch, and said Pettyjohn from ye branch along ye said road to the two mile post on Southern's Run; Robert Smith from Coolspring to Long Bridge; John Conwell, from Long Bridge to Sowbridge; Simon Kollock, Esq., from Southern's Run to Orr's mill; Thomas Warrington from ye bottom of Angelo Neck to Orr's mill; William Burton and James Pettyjohn from Burton's said mill to Pemberton's bridge now road; Richard Burton, Park Neck road from ye Horseboat Landing on the King's Road to the Crab Tree. At the May sessions 1736 Thomas Davis and William Donnelly were made overseers from the Sow Bridge to the Three Runs."

In 1764 authority was granted the courts to lay out public roads.²

On January 31, 1811, the law defining the election districts of Sussex was passed, and the polling places were designated as follows:

First District, "Cedar Creek," at the house of Milloway White, at head of Cedar Creek.

Second District, "Broad Kill," at house of Benjamin Benson, at Milton.

Third District, "Nanticoke," at house of widow of Boaz Coverdale, in Bethel or Panewater Cross Roads.

Fourth District, "Northwest Fork," at house of John Wilson, at Bridgeville.

Fifth District, "Broad Creek," at house of widow of John Elliot.

Sixth District, "Little Creek," at house of Thomas Skinner, at Laurel.

Seventh District, "Dagaborough," at house of Peter Hall.

Eighth District, "Baltimore," at house of Wm. Howell.

Ninth District, "Indian River," at house of William Walters, near St. George's.

Tenth District, "Lewes and Rehoboth," at house of John Wolf, in Quakertown.

In 1829 the school law was passed, and under it George R. Fisher, E. Walter, Henry Bacon and Thomas Jacobs divided the county into school districts.

COURT-HOUSES, PRISONS AND ALMSHOUSE.—More by popular consent than by official enactment, Lewes or the Horekill was recognized as the county-seat from its establishment as a trading-post in 1658 until Georgetown was, in 1791, formally made the centre of the administration of justice and transaction of county affairs. When the West India Company set

² The territory of Sussex County was not extended southward nor westward until after 1765, and the four hundreds, Lewes and Rehoboth, Indian River, Broadkill and Cedar Creek, comprised the territory of the county for at least three quarters of a century. Among the old settlers of half a century ago it was known as "Old Sussex." In confirmation of this term, a deed made, bearing date November 6, 1764, of land in the western part of Broadkill Hundred, recites of the parties that they were John Clowes, Jr., of Sussex County, Benjamin Miffin, of Philadelphia, and "John Jones, of Worcester County, alias New Sussex." This was but a year after the first survey line was made, and the territory formerly Worcester County, Maryland, this early was recognized as really belonging to Sussex County. In 1786 an effort was made to form a new county out of Sussex and Kent, to embrace the territory between Murderkill Creek and Broad Kill Creek, and the Delaware Bay and the Maryland line. Six petitions bearing three hundred and ninety-one signatures were presented to the Legislature, but without success, and the movement was never revived.

up their fort on the Horekill, the Dutch commanders held their military courts therein, followed by the English in 1664. It was not, however, until 1673 that these were followed by the exercise of a rude form of civil jurisprudence. Originally embracing all that is now Kent and Sussex Counties, the Horekill territory soon grew so populous that in 1680 Governor Andross granted the petition of the people of the Northern District by setting it apart as St. Jones County. The division was quickly followed by a reorganization of the court at Lewes, which continued to have jurisdiction over the remainder of the Horekill region. There is no evidence that up to this time any effort had been made to erect a court-house or prison at Lewes; but when the new justices were commissioned, May 28, 1680, they entered upon a project for the establishment of a proper county-seat at that settlement, with its necessary concomitants of jail and court-house. On June 26th they united in a petition to that effect to Andross, and also asked that the name Horekill might be changed. This latter request was at once granted by the Governor, who re-christened the settlement Deale, which name it held until it became Lewes-town in 1682. In their memorial to Andross the judges said:

"Whereas, there have heatherto bene a neglect in getting a prison here, for want of which there have bene, not long since a prisoner for debt, whoe was a stranger, made his escape, which may prove damage either to the County or Sherife. For the preventing of the Like for the futter, we have ordered a prison, stocks and wheepping-post forth with to be built, 'which will cost betwene three or four thousand pounds of Tobacco. Here is also greates want of a Court-House, which will cost about five thousand pounds of Tobacco. Our request is that thee will be pleased to impower us to make a Tax, to Leavey the same on the Inhabitants. There was some Certain Land formerly laid out by Cantwell for a Towne, which was to be divided into Lots of sixty foot in breadth and two hundred feet in Length, and the Land and wood that Lye back was to be common for food for cattel and firewood, it being in all about one hundred and thirty acres of land. Since which time Armainas (Helmanus) Wiltbank have got the said land surveyed, but we do not understand that he have any patent for it. He demands a bushell of Winter Wheat a yeare of any person that shall build upon the said Towne lots, which is soe high a rent that it gives noe encouragement for any to build. We should think one halfe of that rent would bee anouffe, but that we leave to thy ordering, and to whom the rent shall be paid, whether to the duke of york or to Armainas Wiltbank. Here is a great marsh that lyes at the north west side of the Towne which if it should be at any time here after be taken up by any particular person it would be a great Inconveniency to those that doe or shall here after live here, as also the Cape, where there is good pin trees for building—the Land Lettel worth—both which we desier may Lye in common for the use of the Towne. It hath bene spoke here as if they did intend as an Eare to the Court to Impower the surveyor to grant warrants to lay out land to such persons as shall Come to take it up; but we, being sensible of the Ill Consequences that will attend that, doe desire that thee would be pleased to forbear giving him any such power, for our preents is now but small, and be, for the Lucker of getting the more money, will lay out such Large tracts of land for a particular person that might serve many families to live comfortably upon. There have been experience of thee like, as when Captain Cantwell had the same power he surveyed three thousand acres of princable land at Prime hook for Henry Smith, and others of like nature might be mentioned. And we have good cause to resolve for the time to Come to grant less tracts of land to particular persons than have bene formerly granted, for this County, as it is now divided, is not above halfe as big or large as St. Jones, nor will not hold a halfe soe many people; neither is the Land soe generally good as that is. And this being the antientest place, wee think, with submission, might a bene continued at least Equil with the others, which, if thee please, may be redressed in the next Commission or sooner, which may be by deviding by Marther Creek, and soe down words."

Governor Andross' answer was to confirm the action of the justices regarding the stocks and whipping-post and authorize the prison and court-house to be built. His reply was in this fashion:

"At a councill att New York the 13th Nov 1680 present the Governor and Council upon application made by the Magistrates and Court of the Whorekill in Delaware signifying the necessity and want of a Court house prison stocks and whipping post for the publique service desiring to be Impowering to rate the Inhabitants and how to pay for the same. Having already Agreed for the building of the prison stocks and whipping post which they already will cost between three or four thousand pounds Tobacco Grant for the prison stocks and bespoke But if the prison bee not already done and furnished Then to make it Two story high the upper story to jutt over and to be made a Court House, the charge of both not to exceed six thousand pounds of tobacco but if for the prison and without Court room then not to exceed three Thousand five hundred pounds of Tobacco which make an eguile rate According to Law,

"E Andross

"By order of Council

"John Wert Clk Council"

This authorization reached the Horekill officials in about six weeks from the time it was given, and they promptly proceeded to act upon it, as appears from the subjoined extract from the Sussex Court records of January 1, 1680-81.

"The Court House Stocks and whipping post and prison which the Governor of New Yorke ordered to be built for the service of this county is this day ordered to be forthwith built, sixteene foot square in the clear beson and twenty foot square in the cleare the upper rooms and to be Lodg house Raise sixteen foot high and to be three rooms below and the ground floor to be laid with plank or spleet Trees of four inches thick and the Court house floore to be an Inch and halfe thick the doors to be made of plank of Two Inches Thick and A good strong Roofe Tite and well Covered. Two good windows in the Court House of three foot square Apeece. The Loggs for the said house to be laid none Lesse than eight inches Thick And all the Loggs to be sett in and in to the other, And a good paire of Stairs made up to the Court House with plank of an inch and halfe thick the stairs to be with outside of the house, the iron work and nails to be provided for the said work at the charge of the countrey, the said house to be finished by the first day of next May. Also a good pair of stocks of nine fett Long and a whipping post at the end of them to be also forthwith made and sett up,

"The said house stocks and whipping post is taken to be done and performed by Luke Wattson According to the dementions above expressed for which the Commissioners doe obledge themselves to pay unto the said Luke Wattson Seven Thousand pounds of good sound Merchantable Tobacco in Caskes And Samuel Gray have taken the Casting all the said Loggs and wood work to the place where the house is to be sett up of Luke Wattson for which Luke Wattson is to pay the said Samuel Gray Twelve hundred pounds of Tobacco good and merchantable, the stairs not be Less than four foott wide with Rayle on both sides Six Thousand pounds of tobacco to be Raisen by a vote on the Inhabitants of the said County and the other thousand pounds with what the Nails and Iron worke shall cost to be paid out of the fines,

"The 7th day of the aforesaid monte George Young did agree and Consent with Luke Watson to doe halfe the worke of the House Stocks and whipping post within mentioned within the time expressed, for which the said Luke Wattson doe promise to pay unto the said George Young Two Thousand nine hundred pounds of Tobacco good and merchantable in Caskes or to give the said George Young a Receipt for the same Sume on the account of Capt delavall In witness whereoff the said George Young have sett his hand the day and yeare above written.

"signed George Young"

Luke Wattson entirely defaulted on his contract and never even began to execute it for reasons which are set forth in the proceedings of the court February 12, 1682-83:

"The petitioner sett forth by his petition that when he was obliged to build a court house and prison and that since that time the Government is allowed and that he is much employed in other public business soe that it would be much to his demidge if he should be confined to doe the said work, the court taking the same into their consideration doe hereby order that he shall be released and discharged from the said agreement all ways provided that this only shall in no ways release or discharge the said Luke Wattson from the domadge that the sheriffe hath or shall suffer for want of a prison to this day."

So Wattson seems to have slipped out of what was perhaps an unprofitable job, and the court looked around for some other colonist who would undertake to furnish its members with a session room and its prisoners with a dungeon. He was found in the person of Baptist Newcomb, and on August 31, 1683, the judges entered the following of record:

"Baptist Newcomb hath this day agreed with the Court to bring & deliver at the Town Landing where the Shipps is building Eighty Cypress Logs twenty two foot long each logg to contain at least one foot in thickness at the great end besides the Bark to be delivered between this and the twentieth day of the next 8th mon. for which the court hath obliged themselves to pay unto the said Baptist or his order the neat quantity of 3000 pounds of tobacco to be paid between this & the 25 day of the next 10th month which said timber is for building of a prison & Court House."

December 9, 1684, the court awarded the contract to Baptist Newcomb, "to build ye court-house and prison as is expressed elsewhere for 10,000 pounds of tobacco;" but he was in no hurry to begin the work, and on August 10, 1685, the wearied court lost patience and it was:

"Ordered this day by the Court that Baptyst Newcomb be forthwith sent for that he build the prison and court house according to his former undertaking the last winter that he build it forthwith. John Street declaring he is willing to help and aid ye sd Baptyst to build the said houses and upon the refusal or neglect of his doing the said worke that the Sheriffe should have an execution to serve the penalty of the obligation of Baptyst for non performance.

Not even this extreme threat spurred Newcomb up to the discharge of his duty, and on May 3d, 1687, the grand jury tried its hand at coercion by the radical process of presenting the court "for not causing a court-house and prison to be made." Then the justices took up another plan of action, in which Newcomb again makes his appearance, and which is explained in the minutes of October 8, 1687.¹

"It is agreed by this court that whoever subscribes any logs, to be gotten for the use of the prison and court-house, shall bring said logs to the place in the towne where it is to be built in forty days after the date hereof, or else forfeit double the value of the said logs. There is to be as followeth:

"54 logs at 4-8¹/₂, 15 foote long, 1 foote over 8 inch thick.

"16 ditto at 6-8, 23 foote long and over 8 inch thick, squared two sides.

"Every person that undertakes to get any is to take 3 short and one long.

"I doe undertake to get 20 logs: Wm. Clarke.

"and I do undertake 41 logs: Tho. Wynne.

"I doe undertake 20 logs: Henry Stretcher.

"We doe undertake six short and two long: Francis Cornwall, Morris Edwards.

"for myself and Justice Gray, 3 long and 15 short: Henry Molloston, Samwell Gray.

"I Baptist Newcomb, doe engage myselfe to find Rafters and Clabords for a prison and cover the said prison, the court finding nails.

Bapt. Newcomb."

After all this delay of more than six years the project was still not executed, as the record of March 10, 1688, bears testimony that court was then being held "at the house of Henry Streitcher, commonly called the court-house." Streitcher was merely the keeper of the village tavern, in one of the rooms of which the court was holding its sessions. Norton Claypoole was then clerk and recorder, and had his office in his own house. On April 30, 1688, he reported to the grand jury that an attempt had been made to burn his office, and the jurymen came to the conclusion that the intention of the incendiaries was to destroy the county records.

Although the county was yet destitute of a court-house it had managed to begin the building of a prison, which on May 3, 1688, was officially viewed by the grand jury under order of court. Samuel Jones had undertaken the construction, but never completed it, for the report of the grand jury of which

Luke Wattson was foreman, was that "wee now doe find that this worke is not sufficient for a prison." At the January, August and December terms in 1691, the court was thrice presented by the grand jury "for not having a sufficient prison," and as late as 1709 a similar presentment was made indicating that neither court-house or prison had been built up to that time.

At what time Sussex County actually did obtain a court-house is not be precisely determined. Rev. George Ross wrote in the journal of his tour through Delaware, in 1717, with Governor Wm. Keith, that on August 6th he held services in the court-house at Lewestown, but it is of course possible that he officiated on the tavern premises and that they were still occupied for the sittings of the judiciary. A building of some character was already in use as a jail and may have had court-house accommodations. Rev. John McKim, who went to Lewes in 1838, derived the tradition from one of the oldest residents of the town that the first court-house was built upon a lot which was part of the property owned by the county, extending through from Water to Market or Front Street. This tradition places it opposite the tavern which, when the courts were moved to Georgetown in 1792, was kept and had been kept for many years by Phillips Kollock. The old jail still standing in the centre of Market Street occupies a site corresponding to the legend which Mr. McKim received, and as so much of the contiguous land was public property it is probable enough that the earliest court-house was in the immediate neighborhood. It is indisputable, however, that Sussex County had a court-house in 1735, for the records of that year show that Samuel Paynter was paid fifteen pounds for work upon the building, and this is really the first tangible evidence of the existence of the structure for which the judges had petitioned and planned more than half a century previously.

It did not continue in existence long after Mr. Paynter expended his workmanly skill upon it. At some time between 1740 and 1750, the second court-house was built on the northeast corner of the Episcopal church-yard. It was a frame structure, and sufficed for all the needs of Sussex, so long as Lewes remained the county seat. In 1811, Simon Mariner occupied it as a tavern, and after he died his widow continued the business until 1817. The building must have fallen into dilapidation, as on January 18, 1833, it was sold for \$210.47, and the purchasers demolished it for the sake of the material.

Whatever structure was in use as a jail in Lewes prior to 1729, it had then become inadequate to its purposes, and on November 4th of that year the court allowed £50 "for building a new prison," but evidently nothing was accomplished in that direction, as on February 3, 1735, the Grand Jury reported that "having viewed the prison of the County of Sussex, do say that we find the same insufficient, and far much out of repair."

During this year the prison caught fire but was

¹ 4a. 8d.

not destroyed, and the treasure's report of December, 1735, has the following account; "To Richard Poultney for liquor about putting out the fire in the prison, £0 8s. 6d," and in November, 1736, to Cornelius Wiltbank, former sheriff, "on account of the Prison being a fire, putting out and watching the same, £1 2s. 6d."

At the November term of 1738, the Grand Jury again reported the insufficiency of the jail, and the court, in concurrence with the jury, ordered that "a goal be built in Lewistown for debtors." The budget of taxes was calculated by Daniel Nunez in that year, and his final entry was of £100 "to be raised for building a goal."

The minutes of the Court for the two succeeding years are missing, but in the public charges made in 1741-42, is an account for work on the prison and for laying the prison hearths.

As the old jail stands now in Market Street, it is a creation of different periods. The most reliable indications are, that the rear section, a roughcast structure only, fifteen by twenty feet in dimensions, was built in part with the appropriation made in 1738, and that within the succeeding quarter of a century the extension, twenty by twenty feet, was made out to Second Street. On November 5, 1777, the court "took into consideration the scanty allowance for prisoners, and upon consideration thereof, ordered that two shillings be allowed each prisoner per diem for subsistence." At the November term in 1780, High Sheriff Rhodes Shankland had another complaint of the same nature to present, and the court allowed for each prisoner daily ten pence in specie during the winter and eight pence during the summer, or the equivalent in the depreciated currency. Twice the county seat was removed to Georgetown. The jail building has passed through many hands and been used for divers purposes. In 1887 it was occupied as a grocery store by Thomas Poynter.

With the decision of the Maryland and Delaware boundary controversy in 1775, which added to Sussex the hundreds of Baltimore, Dagsborough, Broad Creek and Little Creek, arose the agitation for a change of the county seat. Lewes, at the extreme eastern side, was not convenient of access for the great majority of the people of the county, now that its bounds were permanently determined.

Between January 19, 1786 and July 1st of the same year, twenty petitions, signed by nine hundred and seventy-nine inhabitants of Sussex, were presented to the General Assembly, praying that some central location be made the county seat—and the movement effected the passage of the act of January 29, 1791, which provided that George Mitchell, Robert Houston, William Moore, John Collins, Nathaniel Young, William Perry, Rhoads Shankland, Woodman Stockley, Daniel Polk and Thomas Batson act as commissioners, and authorized them to purchase, in fee, for the use of Sussex County, a quantity of land not exceeding a hundred acres, near the center of the county,

at the place called James Pettyjohn's old field, or within two miles of the house where Ebenezer Pettyjohn then resided, situate in Broadkiln Hundred, for the purpose of building a court-house and prison thereon. The commissioners were authorized to lay out the plot and sell lots, reserving half an acre each for court-house and prison. The court-house was specified to be built of wood, the same size as the old court-house at Lewes; the prison to be built of brick or stone; and when both were completed, the old buildings at Lewes were to be sold. John Gordon, John Ralston, Andrew Barratt, Joseph Barker and Peter Lowber, of Kent County, were appointed to judge of the fitness of the buildings. Annual elections were ordered to be held at the new court-house, when finished, and until that time at the house of James Pettyjohn, in Broadkiln Hundred.

The commissioners met at the home of Abraham Harris May 9, 1791, and negotiated the purchase from him of fifty acres, buying also twenty-five acres from Rowland Bevins and one acre from Joshua Pepper. Rhodes Shankland the same day surveyed the purchase, which was named Georgetown, in honor of commissioner George Mitchell, on October 26, 1791, the Legislature passed an act declaring that "all courts (of Sussex County) shall be held at the new court-house, which shall be deemed, held and taken to be the legal court-house of Sussex County, at the place now declared by the name of Georgetown." Shankland platted the town in May, 1792, and reserved the present court-house and jail lots. By act of the General Assembly of June 14, 1793, the whipping-post and pillory were removed from Lewes to the new town. A jail was erected at once, and in 1798, on the recommendation of a committee, appointed by the Levy Court, a brick addition, sixteen by eighteen feet, and two stories high, was made by Kendall Batson, superintendent and contractor. This jail stood on the site at the corner of Market Street and Cherry Alley, now occupied by Hazel's drug-store, and was demolished in 1854. It contained three cells on each of its two floors, one of the upper dungeons being specified for the imprisonment of delinquent debtors. The citizens contributed much of the money for the erection of the court-house and jail, and on February 7, 1795, the Legislature passed a bill to raise by lottery a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars to reimburse them.

In March, 1834, the Levy Court advertised for plans and proposals for a new jail, and on April 18th adopted the plan submitted by Joshua S. Layton. It called for a brick structure, forty by forty-two feet, and two stories elevation. Spencer Philips, James Redden and Benaiah Watson were appointed to supervise the work, and let the contract to Mr. Layton and Caleb B. Sipple for ten thousand dollars. The jail was completed within a year, and was burned to the ground November 10, 1865. In the next year the present jail was built on the same location.

The original court-house was completed in 1792 or

Among the physicians who have had the Almshouse in charge were Dr. George W. Maull, Dr. David H. Burton, Dr. Elias S. Rickards and Dr. Charles H. Rickards, who has served since 1853, with the exception of a year or two, and to whom great credit is due for the excellent care of the inmates and condition of the buildings. The Trustees of the Poor, the first of whom were appointed in 1791, are shown in the following list so far as the records exist:

George Mitchell.....1791
Barclay Townsend.....1791
Wm. Owens.....1791
Jacob Townsend.....1791
John Ingram.....1791
Rhodes Shankland.....1791
Wm. Lockwood.....1791
Robert Houston.....1791
Woodman Stockley.....1791
John Hooper.....1791
Simon Kollock.....1793
Hap Hazard.....1793
Woodman Stockley.....1793
John Bacon.....1793
Wm. Swain.....1793
Trustin L. Polk.....1793
Benj. L. Holland.....1793
Robert Houston.....1793
Daniel Rodney.....1793
John Parker.....1809
Curtis Shockley.....1809
John Jefferson.....1809
Ezekiel Williams.....1809
Joseph Russell.....1810
Robert Burton.....1810
Dr. Joseph Maull.....1810
Peter G. Wooten.....1811
John Wilson.....1811
John Morris.....1811
Dr. Joseph Maull.....1811
John Parker.....1812
Curtis Shockley.....1812
John Jefferson.....1812
Zadoc Aydelott.....1812
John H. Burton.....1813
Joseph Russell.....1813
Peter G. Wooten.....1814
John Wilson.....1814
John Morris.....1814
Dr. Joseph Maull.....1814
Isaac Wooten.....1815
Covington Mesick.....1815
John Parker.....1815
Joseph Truitt.....1815
John Jefferson.....1815
Zadoc Aydelott.....1815
John H. Burton.....1816
Arthur Milby.....1816
Samuel Elliott.....1817
Col. John Wilson.....1817
Miers Burton.....1817
Mines Tindal.....1817
Zadoc Aydelott.....1818
Thomas Davis.....1818
Eli Hall.....1818
John Parker, Sr.....1818
Isaac Wooten.....1818
Jacob Morris.....1819
John Lingo.....1819
Covington Mesick.....1819
Jacob Morris.....1820
John Lingo.....1820
Covington Mesick.....1820
Zadoc Aydelott.....1820
Thomas Davis.....1820
Eli Hall.....1820

John Parker, Sr.....1820
Col. John Wilson.....1820
Mines Tyndale.....1820
Miers Burton.....1820
Thomas Davis.....1821
Eli Hall.....1821
Philip Matthews.....1821
John Parker.....1821
Jacob Morris.....1822
Philip Matthews.....1822
John Thoroughgood.....1822
Cropper Laws.....1822
Isaac Willing.....1822
Miers Burton.....1823
Thomas Davis.....1824
Arthur Milby.....1824
Wm. Burton.....1824
Zadoc Aydelott.....1824
Jacob Morris.....1825
Isaac Cannon.....1825
John Thoroughgood.....1825
Miers Burton.....1826
Crappier Lacy.....1826
Isaac Welten.....1826
Eli Pepper.....1826
Bevans Morris.....1827
Thomas Davis.....1827
Zadoc Aydelott.....1827
Jacob Prettyman.....1827
Philip Matthews.....1828
George Hearn.....1828
Levi Hill.....1828
Robert Morris.....1829
Isaac Kinder.....1829
Gilley G. Short.....1829
Stephen Warren.....1830
Col. John Wilson.....1830
Zadoc Aydelott.....1830
Wm. Burton.....1830
Robert Morris.....1832
Isaac Kinder.....1832
Gilley G. Short.....1832
Stephen Warren.....1833
Zadoc Aydelott.....1833
Col. John Wilson.....1833
Williea Burton.....1833
Philip Matthews.....1834
Joseph Hearn.....1834
Wm. J. Harris.....1834
Robert Morris.....1835
Isaac Kinder.....1835
Gilley G. Short.....1835
Stephen Warren.....1836
James Maull.....1836
Zadoc Aydelott.....1836
Joshua Benton.....1836
Philip Matthews.....1837
Joseph Hearn.....1837
Daniel W. Brereton.....1837
Robert Morris.....1839
Isaac Kinder.....1839
Joshua McCaulley.....1839
Joseph Watson.....1839
George Hall.....1839
John Derickson.....1839
George Bell.....1839

Philip Matthews.....1840
George Hearn.....1840
Daniel W. Brereton.....1840
Wm. Dunning.....1841
Jacob Prettyman.....1841
Joshua McColey.....1841
Joseph Watson.....1842
George Hall.....1842
Lemuel Derrickson.....1842
Joshua Burton.....1842
Wingate Matthews.....1843
George Hearn.....1843
Arthur Hazard.....1843
Wm. Dunney.....1844
Jacob Prettyman.....1844
Joshua McColey.....1844
Samuel B. Shockley.....1845
James Anderson.....1845
Peleg W. Helm.....1845
David Walker.....1845
Daniel Hudson.....1846
Elijah Williams.....1846
Wm. D. Waples.....1846
Robert Burr.....1847
James Darbee.....1847
Capt. Philip Marvel.....1847
Joseph Watson.....1848
James Anderson.....1848
Ebe Walter.....1848
David Walker.....1848
Daniel Hudson.....1849
Samuel Kinney.....1849
James Walls.....1849
Fisher H. Willis.....1850
Jonas Darbe.....1850
Robert B. Houston.....1850
James Anderson.....1851
Ebe Walter.....1851
David Walker.....1851
Robert E. James.....1852
Samuel Kinney.....1852
James Walls.....1852
Isaac Willin.....1852
Warren Kinder.....1853
Isaac H. Houston.....1853
Joseph Watson.....1854
James Anderson.....1854
Ebe Walter.....1854
David Walker.....1854
Wingate Matthews.....1855
Nutter G. Wooten.....1855
Dayworthy Derrickson.....1855
Thomas Swain.....1856
Woolsey Burton.....1856
Joshua McColey.....1856
Joseph Watson.....1857
James Anderson.....1857
Isaac Lynch.....1857
Robert B. Robinson.....1857
Wm. D. Records.....1858
Jeremiah Adams.....1858
Dayworthy Derrickson.....1858
George W. Collins.....1859
Matthew G. Doves.....1859
John Jones.....1859
Capt. Joseph Watson.....1860
James Anderson.....1860
Wm. B. Hickman.....1860
Robert B. Robinson.....1860
Dayworthy Derrickson.....1861
James Scott.....1861
Thomas Phillips.....1861
George W. Collins.....1862
Matthew G. Davis.....1862
John Jones.....1862
Capt. Joseph Watson.....1863
Nathaniel Veasey.....1863
Jacob Hickman.....1863

Robert R. Robinson.....1863
James Anderson.....1863
James Scott.....1864
Thomas Phillips.....1864
Dayworthy Derrickson.....1864
Wm. P. Jones.....1864
Levin Conaway.....1864
Levin Conaway.....1865
M. Greentree Davis.....1865
Wm. P. Jones.....1865
Nathaniel F. Veasey.....1866
Henry E. Hill.....1866
Robert B. Robinson.....1866
James Anderson.....1866
Capt. Joseph Watson.....1866
Dayworthy Derrickson.....1867
Thomas Phillips.....1867
Wm. Giles.....1867
Wm. P. Jones.....1868
Matthew G. Davis.....1868
Levin Conaway.....1868
Capt. Joseph Watson.....1869
James Anderson.....1869
Robert B. Robinson.....1869
Wm. W. Veasey.....1869
Ezekiel C. Williams.....1869
Dayworthy Derrickson.....1870
Wm. Giles.....1870
Joseph Ellis.....1870
Miles Mesick.....1871
Matthew G. Davis.....1871
Joseph Morris.....1871
Joseph Watson.....1872
James Anderson.....1872
Robert B. Robinson.....1872
Wm. W. Veasey.....1872
Isaac Jones.....1872
Marshall Smith.....1872
Nehemiah M. Stayton.....1873
Wm. Giles.....1873
Marshall Smith.....1873
John E. Hazard.....1873
Miles Merrick.....1874
Wm. E. Burton.....1874
Matthew G. Davis.....1874
Clement C. Hearn.....1874
Joseph Watson.....1875
Wm. W. Veasey.....1875
Isaac W. James.....1875
Robert B. Robinson.....1875
Isaac Conaway.....1875
Nehemiah M. Stayton.....1876
Wm. Giles.....1876
Marshall Smith.....1876
John E. Hazard.....1876
Ezekiel Timmons.....1877
Matthew G. Davis.....1877
Josiah Prettyman.....1877
Wm. E. Burton.....1877
Wm. W. Veasey.....1878
Ezekiel C. Williams.....1878
R. B. Robinson.....1878
Isaac Conaway.....1878
James H. Deputy.....1879
Nehemiah M. Stayton.....1879
Wm. Giles.....1879
Marshall Smith.....1879
John E. Hazard.....1879
James Willey.....1880
Wm. E. Burton.....1880
Hosea Dawson.....1880
Ezekiel Timmons.....1880
James H. Deputy.....1881
Andrew J. Holland.....1881
Thomas Dukes.....1881
Dr. Joseph B. Waples.....1881
Thomas E. Records.....1881
N. M. Stayton.....1882

Marshall Smith	1882
John E. Hazard	1882
Hosea Dawson	1883
Wm. F. Jones	1883
Charles B. Houston	1883
Isaac F. Hearn	1883
Thomas Dukes	1884
James Deputy	1884
Alfred Russell	1884
Robert B. Robinson	1884
Joseph B. Waples	1884

N. W. Stayton	1885
Jacob W. Cannon	1885
Ebenezer M. Lowe	1885
John E. Hazard	1885
Hosea Dawson	1886
Jacob Prettyman	1886
Philip W. Wingate	1886
Kendell R. Richards	1887
Miles T. Mills	1887
Andrew J. Holland	1887
James H. McGlochan	1887

Phillips Kollock	1773
Kendall Batson	1797
Wm. Hazard	1800
James L. Baylim	1805
Jehu Stockley	1821
George B. Rodney	1826
Edward L. Wells	1830
John D. Rodney	Jan. 18, 1847

James Stewart	Jan. 8, 1852
Isaac F. Jenkins	Jan. 19, 1857
Thomas Robinson	Jan. 6, 1861
Hiram T. Downing	Jan., 1866
Hiram T. Downing	Nov. 30, 1870
Philip C. Pennell	Nov. 30, 1875
Philip C. Pennell	Nov. 30, 1880
Charles W. Whitley, Jr.	Nov., 1886

CIVIL LIST OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

Prothonotaries.

Nehemiah Field	1694
Philip Russell	1790
Ryves Holt	1753
Jacob Kollock	1763
David Hall	March, 1777
Nathaniel Mitchell	July 1, 1788
Francis Brown	Jan. 19, 1805
John Stockley	Feb. 3, 1825
George R. Fisher	Feb. 4, 1830
Isaac M. Fisher	Jan. 18, 1842

Robert A. Houston	Jan. 18, 1847
Isaac Giles	Jan. 8, 1852
Dr. Stephen Green	Nov. 20, 1854
C. H. Richards	Dec. 30, 1861
William F. Jones	Dec. 31, 1866
Shepherd P. Martin	Jan. 1, 1872
Henry W. Long	Jan., 1877
Joseph T. Adams	Jan. 2, 1882
Joseph T. Adams	Jan. 3, 1887

Recorders.

William Clark	1682
Norton Claypoole	1687
Nehemiah Field	1694
Thomas Fisher	1710
John Hepburn	1714
Preserved Coggeshall	1718
Philip Russell	1721
Jacob Kollock	1732
Wrixam Lewis	June 4, 1764
John Russell	Apr. 18, 1777
Philip Kollock	Aug., 1793
Thomas Coulter	June 13, 1804
Philip Kollock	Feb. 8, 1806
William Bell	Jan. 17, 1811
Jehu Stockley	Jan. 28, 1814
Stephen M. Harris	Feb. 27, 1821
Philip Stockley	Feb. 24, 1824
Philip Short	July 12, 1824

Gustavus A. Ewing	Oct. 22, 1828
James P. W. Kollock	Jan. 18, 1833
John H. Ellegood	May 13, 1836
Nathaniel P. Harris	Jan. 18, 1837
Caleb B. Sipple	May 28, 1838
Caleb B. Sipple	May 1, 1841
William H. Swiggett	May 1, 1845
Henry Dunning	Nov. 12, 1845
Charles Tunnell	May 2, 1849
Charles Tunnell	May 3, 1853
William Harris	May 4, 1857
James C. Dunning	May 6, 1861
George M. Davis	May, 1866
William H. Donovan	May 15, 1871
Benjamin D. Burton	May 16, 1876
William H. Boyce	May 16, 1881
Joseph P. Morris	May 20, 1886

Registers.—The first registers of wills were termed deputy registers under the three counties.

Nehemiah Field was appointed clerk of the Orphans' Court and deputy register in 1682, and continued until April 7, 1705, when Roger Corbett was appointed. On the 9th of August, 1705, John Hill, Luke Watson and Thomas Fenwick, were appointed deputy registers, and April 7, 1708, John Hill, Jeremiah Bailey and Philip Russell were appointed.

Roger Corbett served as clerk of the registers until 1717, when Preserved Coggeshall was appointed register. His successors are as follows:

Philip Russell	1722
Jacob Kollock	1724
Phillips Kollock	1770
George Hazard	1795
Phillips Kollock	1801
Nathan Vickars	Nov. 5, 1820
Cornelius Paynter	Nov. 9, 1830
David R. Smith	Nov. 10, 1835
Peter Parker	Nov. 12, 1840
Henry Dunning	Nov. 28, 1845

William Dunning	Apr. 14, 1846
James Anderson	Apr. 18, 1851
John Sorden	Apr. 19, 1856
John W. Scribner	Apr. 19, 1861
Hiram S. Short	Apr. 21, 1866
Major W. Allen	June 20, 1866
Loxley R. Jacobs	July 25, 1871
Wm. H. Wheatley	July 26, 1876
William A. Polk	July 26, 1881
William A. Polk	July 26, 1886

Registers of the Court of Chancery and Clerks of the Orphans' Court.

The office was filled by the clerk of the peace for many years, and was the officer of all the courts.

Sheriffs.

Hermanus Willbank	1669
John Vines	1679

Under Penn.

John Vines	1682
John Hill	1684
Francis Cornwell	1686
Jonathan Bailey	1688
Wm. Rodney	1699
John Hill	1693
Wm. Dyre	1696
Dr. John Stewart	1700
Jonathan Bailey	1702
Capt. Luke Watson	1703
Thos. Fenwick	1705
Samuel Rowland	1708
John Hepburn	1719
John Jacobs	1720
Ryves Holt	1724
John Shankland	1736
Peter Hall	1742
Wm. Shankland	1745
Peter Clows	1748
Wm. Shankland	1750
Jacob Kollock	1754
John Rodney	1758
Joseph Shankland	1760
Daniel Nunes	1763
Boos Manlove	1770
Dorman Lofland	1776
Luke Watson	1779
Cord Hazard	1784
Peter T. Wright	1786
Thomas Evans	1788
Thomas Laws	1792
Seeth Griffith	1795
Kendall Batson	1800
George Robinson	Oct. 9, 1802
David Owens	Oct. 7, 1805
Wm. B. Cooper	Sept. 7, 1809
Wm. B. Cooper	Oct., 1809
Wm. Burton	Oct. 4, 1811
John Robinson	Oct. 24, 1814
John Robinson	Nov. 7, 1816

Purnell Tindell	Oct. 9, 1817
Wm. Ellegood	Oct. 6, 1820
Levin Stewart	1821
James Maull	Nov., 1823
John Collins	Oct. 6, 1826
John Collins	Oct. 26, 1827
Purnell Johnson	Oct. 10, 1829
Warren Jefferson	Nov. 30, 1832
George Frame	1834
Purnell Johnson	1836
Wm. O. Redden	Nov. 16, 1838
James Steel	Nov. 14, 1840
Thos. W. Records	Nov. 10, 1842
David R. Smith	Nov. 15, 1844
John West	Nov. 17, 1846
Roger Adams	Nov. 16, 1848
Philip C. Jones	Nov. 14, 1850
George P. White	Nov. 16, 1852
John D. Rodney	Nov., 1854
Charles C. Stockley	Nov. 6, 1856
Wm. Lofland	Nov. 8, 1858
Wm. F. Jones	Nov. 10, 1860
Philip C. Jones	Apr. 12, 1861
Wm. F. Jones	Apr. 25, 1861
Aaron B. Marvel	Nov. 8, 1862
James H. Russell	Nov. 14, 1864
George W. Willin	Nov. 9, 1866
Samuel H. Layton	Nov. 7, 1868
Josiah P. Marvel	Nov. 7, 1870
Eli R. Sharp	Nov. 13, 1872
Wm. Gray	Nov. 13, 1874
Benajah M. Truitt	Nov. 14, 1876
Joseph Ellis	Nov. 14, 1878
Samuel J. Martin	Nov. 14, 1880
Isaac Wootin	Nov. 16, 1882
Thomas B. Windsor	Apr. 17, 1884
Isaac Wooten	May 13, 1884
John W. Shore	Nov. 7, 1884
Charles T. Purnell	Nov. 10, 1886

Coroners.

Joshua Barkstead	1685
John Vines	Mar. 9, 1686
Thomas Stratton	Mar. 16, 1690
Joshua Fisher	1753
Elijah Evans	Mar. 21, 1804
Eli McCaulley	Oct. 8, 1804
Wm. Eli	Sept. 12, 1807
Ishmael Steel	Oct. 5, 1810
David Johnson	Oct. 11, 1813
Anthony Ingram	Oct. 14, 1819
Adam Short	Oct. 4, 1822
Warner Jefferson	Oct. 8, 1825
David Holland	Oct. 22, 1828
Jacob S. Buxton	Oct. 10, 1831
John Day	Nov. 14, 1834
James Pettyjohn	Nov. 11, 1836
Luke Lofland	Nov. 16, 1838
Caldwell W. Jones	Nov. 14, 1840
Zach. F. Wilson	Nov. 10, 1842
Iazarus Turner	Nov. 15, 1844
Wm. Walton	Nov. 15, 1846

Theo. W. Marvel	Nov. 16, 1848
Stephen Goudy	Nov. 14, 1850
John H. Burton	Nov. 16, 1852
J. P. Cordrey	Nov. 16, 1854
Caleb R. Stewart	Nov. 6, 1856
Jacob Faucett	Nov. 6, 1858
W. S. Wilson	Nov. 10, 1860
James Gordon	Nov. 8, 1862
Wm. Forque	Nov. 14, 1864
Wm. S. Phillips	Nov. 14, 1866
Manoan B. Marvel	Nov. 7, 1868
James N. Pepper	Nov. 11, 1870
Wm. M. Wilson	Nov. 9, 1872
Wm. S. Melson	Nov. 9, 1874
Edward Dill	Nov. 11, 1876
Samuel J. Wilson	Nov. 14, 1878
George W. Hatfield	Nov. 13, 1880
Noah H. James	Nov. 16, 1882
Joseph H. Lingo	Nov. 7, 1884
Wm. A. Truitt	Nov. 9, 1886

Clerks of the Peace.

Cornelius Verhoofe	1680	Joshua S. Layton.....Jan. 18, 1831
Nehemiah Field.....	1683	Sheppard P. Houston.....Jan. 18, 1837
Roger Corbet.....	1710	Wm. O. Redden.....Jan. 18, 1846
Wm. White.....	1717	Wm. Hitch.....Jan. 8, 1852
Preserved Coggeshall.....	1720	Wm. Ellegood.....Jan. 19, 1857
George Hazard.....	1797	John M. Rawlins.....Jan. 30, 1862
J. M. Brown.....	1798	Aaron B. Marvell.....Jan. 21, 1867
Phillips Kollock.....	1799	Wm. P. Jones.....Jan. 23, 1872
Wm. Russell.....Jan. 19, 1805		W. Fiske Townsend.....Jan. 23, 1877
Kendall Batson.....Jan. 23, 1815		Wm. B. Tomlinson.....Apr. 5, 1879
Caleb S. Layton.....Jan. 12, 1820		N. W. Hickman.....Apr. 5, 1884
Joshua S. Layton.....Dec. 20, 1822		Ebe. W. Tunnell.....Apr. 12, 1886
Joshua S. Layton.....Dec. 21, 1827		

Dedimus Potestatem.

Jacob Kollock.....April 10, 1756	Thomas Cooper.....Feb. 2, 1802
John Clowes.....April 10, 1756	Nicholas Williamson.....Feb. 2, 1802
Thomas Till.....April 10, 1756	John Casey.....Feb. 2, 1802
Benjamin Burton.....April 10, 1756	Thomas Cooper.....Feb. 26, 1805
Shepherd Kollock.....April 10, 1756	James Anderson.....Feb. 26, 1805
David Hall.....Nov. 1, 1764	Francis Brown.....Feb. 26, 1805
Jacob Kollock, Jr.....Nov. 1, 1764	William Russell.....Feb. 26, 1805
John Rodney.....March 8, 1777	Simon Kollock.....Feb. 26, 1805
Jacob Moore.....March 8, 1777	Simon Kollock.....Jan. 17, 1811
John Rodney.....May 30, 1782	John Collins.....Jan. 17, 1811
David Hall.....May 30, 1782	William Bell.....Jan. 17, 1811
Jacob Moore.....May 30, 1782	Francis Brown.....Feb. 4, 1814
Simon Kollock.....Sept. 5, 1793	John (John) Stockley.....Feb. 4, 1814
Joseph Hall.....Sept. 5, 1793	William Russell.....Feb. 4, 1814
Philip Kollock.....Sept. 5, 1793	Matthew Rensch.....Oct. 10, 1829
Nathaniel Mitchell.....Sept. 5, 1793	Edward L. Wells.....Oct. 10, 1829

Justices of the Peace.—Courts had been held prior to 1673 at the Horekill by the justices from New Castle, and upon the Dutch obtaining possession in 1673 courts were established, and on November 29th of the same year there were appointed as justices Mr. Harmonus Wiltbank, Sandee Moelsteyn,¹ Dr. Jon Roats and William Clossen.

Civil and Military Appointments for Horekill.—The following is a list of magistrates appointed on November, 1674:

Captain Paul Marsh, lieutenant and president of the court.
 Helmonus Wiltbank, justice, sheriff and collector.
 Alexander Moelsteyn, justice.
 John Kippshaven, justice.
 Otto Wolgost, justice.
 Daniel Brown, under sheriff and constable.

June 25, 1675,—

John Avery, lieutenant and president of the court.
 Edward Southern, justice.
 Alexander Moelsteyn, justice, with none abler.
 John Kippshaven, justice, well to take.
 Otto Wolgost, justice, ordinary planter.
 Daniel Brown, under sheriff and constable.
 Cornelius Verhoofe, clerk, deputy surveyor and collector.

January 4, 1676,—

Daniel Brown discharged from constable's office and Simon Paling elected.

Helmonus Wiltbank.....May 14, 1677	Alexander Moelsteyn.....Oct. 8, 1678
Edward Southern.....May 14, 1677	John Kippshaven.....Oct. 8, 1678
Alexander Moelsteyn.....May 14, 1677	Luke Watson.....Oct. 8, 1678
C. Verhoofe, clerk.....May 14, 1677	John Roades.....Oct. 8, 1678
John Avery.....Oct. 8, 1678	James Wells.....Oct. 8, 1678
* Francis Whitwell.....Oct. 8, 1678	C. Verhoofe, clerk.....Oct. 8, 1678

Upon the reorganization of the county districts by Sir Edmund Andros in 1680, appointments of justices

¹ Alexander Moelsteyn and Dr. John Rhodes. Moelsteyn was spelled in the early records in various ways and to day is known as Moelstion, formerly a family of prominence in Kent County.

² Francis Whitwell was one of the first justices of St. Jones' County (now Kent) when it was organized in 1680.

were made for the six districts. On the 28th of May, 1680, the following were appointed for the Whorekill District as follows:

"A commission of the former date to Mr. Luke Watson, Mr. John Roades, Mr. John Kippshaven, Mr. Otto Wolgost and Mr. William Clarke to be Justice of the Peace at the Whore Kill and Dependencies, the said Court to begin at the south side of Cedar Creek and goe to goe downwards.

"WILLIAM CLARKE, Clerk."

Justices of the Peace.

Wm. Clark.....Sept., 1682	John Hill.....June, 1692
Luke Watson.....Sept., 1682	Albertus Jacobs.....June, 1692
John Roades.....Sept., 1682	Samuel Gray.....June, 1692
John Avery.....Sept., 1682	Robert Clifton.....June, 1692
Harmonus Wiltbank.....Sept., 1682	John Stockley.....June, 1692
Alexander Moelsteyn.....Sept., 1682	Samuel Preston.....June, 1692
<i>Appointed by William Penn.</i>	
Luke Watson.....Nov., 1682	Wm. Clark.....Sept. 5, 1693
Wm. Clark.....Nov., 1682	Capt. Luke Watson.....Sept. 5, 1693
John Roades.....Nov., 1682	Thomas Pemberton.....Sept. 5, 1693
John Avery.....Nov., 1682	Albert Jacobs.....Sept. 5, 1693
Harmonus Wiltbank.....Nov., 1682	Robert Clifton.....Sept. 5, 1693
Wm. Darvall.....Dec. 25, 1682	Samuel Gray.....Sept. 5, 1693
Luke Watson.....Dec. 25, 1682	John Stockley.....Sept. 5, 1693
Norton Claypoole.....Dec. 25, 1682	Thomas Oldman.....Sept. 5, 1693
John Roades.....Dec. 25, 1682	Joseph Booth.....Sept. 5, 1693
Edward Southern.....Dec. 25, 1682	Wm. Clark.....1696
Robert Host.....Dec. 25, 1682	Robt. Clifton.....1696
John Kipshoven.....Dec. 25, 1682	Capt. Luke Watson.....1696
Alexander Moelsteyn.....May 3, 1683	Thomas Oldman.....1696
Wm. Clark.....May 1, 1683	John Hill.....1696
Norton Claypoole, clk. May 1, 1683	Thomas Pemberton.....1696
Wm. Clark.....Mar. 1, 1684	Joseph Booth.....1696
Luke Watson.....Mar. 1, 1684	Capt. Luke Watson.....1698
Hercules Shepherd.....Mar. 1, 1684	John Hill.....1698
John Roades.....Mar. 1, 1684	Thomas Oldman.....1698
John Kipshoven.....Mar. 1, 1684	Jonathan Bailey.....1698
Robert Host.....Mar. 1, 1684	John Walton.....1698
Alexander Draper.....Mar. 1, 1684	Wm. Clark.....1702
Robert Brary.....Mar. 1, 1684	John Hill.....1702
Francis Cornwell.....April 9, 1686	Thomas Senwick.....1702
Robert Clifton.....April 9, 1686	James Walker.....1702
Samuel Gray.....April 9, 1686	Philip Russell.....1702
Thomas Price.....April 9, 1686	Thomas Pemberton.....April 20, 1704
Wm. Clark.....Aug. 5, 1686	Luke Watson.....April 20, 1704
John Roades.....Aug. 5, 1686	Thomas Fisher.....April 20, 1704
Thomas Langhorne.....Aug. 5, 1686	John Waltham.....April 20, 1704
Thomas Price.....Aug. 5, 1686	John Hill.....May 2, 1704
Robert Clifton.....Aug. 5, 1686	Thomas Senwick.....May 2, 1704
Samuel Gray.....Aug. 5, 1686	James Walker.....May 2, 1704
George Young.....Aug. 5, 1686	Philip Russell.....May 2, 1704
Thomas Wynne.....April 1, 1687	John Watson.....May 2, 1704
Thomas Price.....May 3, 1687	Wm. Bagwell.....May 2, 1704
Samuel Gray.....May 3, 1687	Luke Watson.....Nov. 22, 1705
George Young.....Sept. 5, 1687	Joseph Booth.....Jan., 1706
Wm. Clarke.....Feb. 10, 1687	Jonathan Bailey.....Jan., 1706
Thomas Wynne.....Feb. 10, 1687	James Walker.....Feb. 1, 1708
Thomas Price.....Feb. 10, 1687	Philip Russell.....Feb. 1, 1708
Robert Clifton.....Feb. 10, 1687	Jonathan Bailey.....Feb. 1, 1708
Henry Bowman.....Feb. 10, 1687	Wm. Bagwell.....Feb. 1, 1708
Henry Moulstine.....Feb. 10, 1687	Cornelius Wiltbank.....Feb. 1, 1708
Albert Jacobs.....Feb. 10, 1687	Richard Paynter.....Feb. 1, 1708
Wm. Putsher.....Feb. 10, 1687	James Seaton.....Feb. 1, 1708
Wm. Clark.....Nov., 1688	Mathew Parker.....Feb. 1, 1708
Griffith Jones.....Nov., 1688	Wm. Till.....1714
John Hill.....Nov., 1688	Wm. Shankland.....1714
Thomas Price.....Nov., 1688	Philip Russell.....1714
Robert Clifton.....Nov., 1688	Henry Brooke.....1717
Henry Molerton.....Nov., 1688	Berkley Codd.....1717
Albertus Jacobs.....Nov., 1688	James Walker.....1717
Wm. Putsher.....Nov., 1688	John Roades.....1717
Henry Smith.....Nov., 1688	Wm. Shankland.....1717
Samuel Gray.....Mar. 7, 1690	Anderson Parker.....1717
John Bellamy.....June 4, 1690	Samuel Rowland.....1717
Wm. Clark.....June, 1692	Alexander Moelsteyn.....1717
Luke Watson, Sr.....June, 1692	Cornelius Wiltbank.....1719
	Richard Hinman.....1719

Richard Paynter.....	1719	Benjamin Burton.....	1774	Wm. Hazard.....	Oct. 9, 1809	Benj. Burton.....	Dec. 15, 1832
Woolsey Burton.....	1719	Gillalsher Parker.....	1774	Radcliff Paynter.....	Jan. 24, 1810	Andrew Thompson.....	July 8, 1834
Wm. Shankland.....	1725	John Wiltbank.....	1779	John Handy.....	July 9, 1810	Joshua A. Ellegood.....	Oct. 13, 1834
Wm. Till.....	1725	Isaac Smith.....	1779	Wm. Wolf.....	Dec. 6, 1810	Miles Tindall.....	Jan. 12, 1835
Samuel Rowland.....	1725	John Laws.....	1779	John Dashiell.....	Dec. 24, 1810	John Ponder.....	Feb. 2, 1835
Wm. Fisher.....	1725	Wm. Polk.....	1779	Robert Davis.....	Jan. 4, 1811	Peleg W. Helm.....	Mar. 6, 1835
David Smith.....	1725	John Clowes.....	1779	Curtis Jacobs.....	May 14, 1811	Dr. Wm. Harris.....	Mar. 30, 1835
Simon Kollock.....	1725	Isaac Bradley.....	Oct. 22, 1784	Thomas C. Waples.....	June 15, 1811	Dr. Stephen Green.....	Feb. 14, 1836
Jeremiah Claypoole.....	1725	John Tenant.....	Oct. 22, 1784	David Hazard.....	May 7, 1812	Zadock Aydelott.....	Mar. 27, 1836
Wm. Gordon.....	1725	Nathaniel Young.....	Oct. 22, 1784	James Miller.....	Aug. 14, 1813	Geo. Clendaniel.....	May 21, 1836
Joseph Haywood.....	1725	Luke Watson.....	Oct. 22, 1784	Wm. Vaughan.....	Oct. 15, 1813	Dr. Edward Dingle.....	June 8, 1836
Daniel Hart.....	1725	Simon Kollock.....	June 2, 1785	Samuel Jacobs.....	Jan. 28, 1814	Benaiah Watson.....	Nov. 17, 1836
Philip Russell.....	1725	Nathaniel Waples.....	June 2, 1785	Joshua Burton.....	Sept. 8, 1814	Joel Carlisle.....	Nov. 18, 1836
Jacob Kollock.....	1727	Burton Waples.....	June 2, 1785	Watson Pepper.....	Sept. 22, 1814	David Taylor.....	Nov. 21, 1836
John Jacobs.....	1727	Thomas Batson.....	June 2, 1785	Edward Dingle.....	Nov. 19, 1814	Joseph L. Harper.....	Nov. 26, 1836
Samuel Davis.....	1727	Joseph Hazard.....	June 2, 1785	Zadok Aydelott.....	Mar. 23, 1815	John Gibbons.....	Dec. 29, 1836
Enoch Cummings.....	1727	Wm. Polk.....	June 2, 1785	Samuel Radcliff.....	Mar. 27, 1815	John Campbell.....	Dec. 29, 1836
John Rodes.....	1727	Joshua Polk.....	June 2, 1785	John Spicer.....	Mar. 1, 1815	Philip W. Mathews.....	Oct. 11, 1837
Joseph Cord.....	1727	Robert Houston.....	June 2, 1785	Elias Lofland.....	Aug. 23, 1815	Cyrus P. Winsor.....	Nov. 9, 1837
Wm. Till.....	1727	James Douglas.....	June 2, 1785	Peter G. Wootten.....	Oct. 18, 1815	Gustavus A. Ewing.....	Apr. 16, 1838
John May.....	1727	John Wingate.....	June 2, 1785	Samuel Laws.....	Dec. 5, 1815	Wm. Hazard.....	May 11, 1838
Robert Shankland.....	1727	Robert Stevenson.....	June 2, 1785	Wm. Carlisle.....	Apr. 9, 1816	John M. West.....	May 21, 1838
Anderson Parker.....	1733	Robert Prettyman.....	June 2, 1785	Spencer Phillips.....	Aug. 20, 1816	Zachariah Potts.....	Jan. 24, 1839
Jacob Kollock.....	1733	Stephen Hill.....	June 2, 1785	Nathl. Rom.....	Nov. 4, 1816	Thomas Robinson.....	Nov. 27, 1839
Jeremiah Claypoole.....	1733	Thomas Grove.....	June 2, 1785	Stephen Warrington.....	Dec. 29, 1816	Edward Dingle.....	Dec. 16, 1839
Robert Shankland.....	1733	Luke Watson.....	June 2, 1785	Thomas Rodney.....	Dec. 29, 1816	Wm. Hazard.....	Dec. 2, 1840
David Smith.....	1733	Wm. Owens.....	June 2, 1785	John Dashiell.....	Jan. 6, 1818	Wm. W. Morgan.....	Oct. 30, 1841
Robert Smith.....	1733	John Mitchell.....	June 2, 1785	Joseph Collins.....	May 13, 1818	Nehemiah D. Welch.....	Feb. 2, 1843
Wm. Till.....	1733	John Collins.....	June 2, 1785	Wm. A. Ellegood.....	Mar. 8, 1819	Joseph A. Collins.....	Feb. 2, 1843
Abraham Wynkoop.....	1733	Richard Hayes, Jr.....	Jan. 18, 1786	John M. West.....	May 29, 1820	John Steel.....	Mar. 11, 1843
Enoch Cummings.....	1733	J. Simpson Campbell.....	Jan. 18, 1786	James Miller.....	Aug. 16, 1820	George Hearn.....	Feb. 19, 1843
John Prettyman.....	1733	Wm. Lockwood.....	Jan. 18, 1786	Robert Hall.....	Oct. 7, 1820	Alanson Dickinson.....	May 20, 1843
Woodman Stockley.....	1740	Wm. Jordan Hall.....	Jan. 18, 1786	Wm. Vaughan.....	Oct. 18, 1820	Edward Dingle.....	June 4, 1843
Ryves Holt.....	1740	Rhoad Shankland.....	June 7, 1787	Benj. Prettyman.....	Sept. 24, 1821	Thos. McIlvaine.....	Oct. 25, 1843
Wm. Burton.....	1740	Samuel Paynter.....	June 7, 1787	Mathew Rensch.....	Sept. 24, 1821	John A. Hazard.....	Nov. 17, 1843
Anderson Parker.....	1740	Charles Polk.....	Feb. 2, 1788	Stephen Hill.....	Nov. 28, 1821	Joel Carlisle.....	Nov. 23, 1843
David Smith.....	1740	John Wiltbank.....	Feb. 2, 1788	Joseph Smith.....	Feb. 13, 1822	Nathaniel Y. Davis.....	Dec. 30, 1843
Jeremiah Claypoole.....	1740	John Clowes.....	Feb. 2, 1788	Zadok Aydelott.....	Mar. 27, 1822	Gustavus A. Ewing.....	July 4, 1844
John Prettyman.....	1740	Alex. Laws.....	Feb. 2, 1788	John Houston.....	Mar. 27, 1822	Cyrus C. Winsor.....	Dec. 5, 1844
Simon Kollock.....	1740	Richard Hays.....	Oct. 23, 1790	John Shover.....	Mar. 27, 1822	Stansbury Cannon.....	Feb. 10, 1845
Jacob Kollock.....	1740	John Townsend.....	Oct. 23, 1790	Lowber Layton.....	Oct. 10, 1822	Philip Short.....	March 7, 1845
Jacob Phillips.....	1743	John Evans.....	Jan. 27, 1791	Henry Little.....	Dec. 5, 1822	D. W. Burton.....	Apr. 11, 1845
Joshua Fisher.....	1743	Wm. Owens.....	Jan. 27, 1791	Tilghman Layton.....	Dec. 6, 1822	George W. Hearn.....	Dec. 23, 1845
Jacob Kollock.....	1752	Isaac Draper.....	Jan. 27, 1791	Samuel Laws.....	Dec. 6, 1822	Wm. Russell.....	Jan. 12, 1846
Anderson Parker.....	1752	Hap Hazard.....	Jan. 27, 1791	Samuel Hart.....	Dec. 20, 1822	John W. Dean.....	Jan. 28, 1846
Joseph Shankland.....	1752	Wm. Moore.....	Jan. 27, 1791	John W. Dingle.....	Jan. 1, 1823	Zachariah Potts.....	Feb. 11, 1846
Thomas Davis.....	1752	Barclay Townsend.....	Jan. 27, 1791	Peter Hall.....	Apr. 29, 1823	James D. Wilds.....	Mar. 23, 1846
John Clowes.....	1752	Isaac Cooper.....	Jan. 27, 1791	Robert Harris.....	July 12, 1824	Spencer Phillips.....	Dec. 6, 1846
Benjamin Stockley.....	1752	Wingate Cannon.....	Jan. 27, 1791	Peter Parker.....	Nov. 5, 1825	Wm. Hazard.....	Jan. 14, 1847
Thomas Till.....	1752	Nathaniel Young.....	Jan. 27, 1791	Wm. A. Ellegood.....	Mar. 11, 1826	Peleg W. Helm.....	Sept. 21, 1847
Abraham Wynkoop.....	1752	Benjamin Hudson.....	1800	John M. West.....	July 5, 1827	James S. Burton.....	Nov. 22, 1847
David Hall.....	1758	Isaac Beauchamp.....	1800	Joshua A. Ellegood.....	Oct. 6, 1827	John S. Smith.....	Dec. 5, 1849
Benjamin Burton.....	1758	John Williams.....	1800	Isaac Cannon.....	Oct. 22, 1827	Minos T. Connaway.....	Feb. 3, 1849
Jacob Kollock, Jr.....	1758	W. C. Cooper.....	1800	Eli McCauley.....	Jan. 10, 1827	John Ponder.....	Feb. 2, 1849
Thomas Prettyman.....	1758	Stephen Hyer.....	1800	Wm. Spencer Hall.....	Mar. 4, 1828	Peter R. Jackson.....	Feb. 7, 1849
Nehemiah Draper.....	1758	Ezekiel Williams.....	1800	C. D. Blaney.....	Mar. 6, 1828	Sampson Leiby.....	Mar. 13, 1849
Isaac Watson.....	1758	Simon Kollock.....	July 29, 1802	Arnold Naudain.....	Mar. 10, 1828	Bayard Dawson.....	Sept. 12, 1849
John Spencer.....	1758	John Hooper.....	Oct. 2, 1802	Wm. K. Lockwood.....	Mar. 12, 1828	Lemuel B. Shockley.....	June 2, 1850
Jacob Phillips.....	1758	John Collins.....	Aug. 6, 1803	Paynter Walton.....	Oct. 21, 1828	Wm. Porter.....	Dec. 3, 1850
Jacob Kollock, Sr.....	1765	Aaron Hall.....	Nov. 28, 1803	Stephen Hill.....	Dec. 8, 1828	Thos. P. Jefferson.....	Jan. 1, 1851
Benjamin Stockley.....	1765	Benj. Prettyman.....	June 13, 1804	Robert H. Griffith.....	Feb. 13, 1829	Bayard Dawson.....	Mar. 11, 1851
Wrixam Lewis.....	1765	Thomas Coulter.....	Dec. 26, 1804	Zadok Aydelott.....	Mar. 27, 1829	Dr. Stephen Green.....	Dec. 6, 1851
Gillalsher Parker.....	1765	David Smith.....	Feb. 15, 1805	George Walton.....	Mar. 27, 1829	Wm. Tunnell.....	Dec. 6, 1851
Thomas Robinson.....	1765	Wm. Davis.....	Mar. 22, 1805	George Clendaniel.....	May 6, 1829	George M. Davis.....	Feb. 11, 1852
Anderson Parker.....	1765	Seth Griffith.....	Apr. 10, 1805	Lowder Layton.....	Oct. 12, 1829	Nicholas Prettyman.....	June 15, 1852
John Wiltbank.....	1765	Thomas Fisher.....	May 7, 1805	Derrick Barnard.....	Oct. 28, 1829	J. P. W. Kollock.....	Jan. 13, 1853
John Rodney.....	1765	John Williams.....	July 10, 1805	Tilghman Layton.....	Dec. 5, 1829	James H. Russell.....	Feb. 16, 1853
Parker Robinson.....	1765	Wm. White.....	Oct. 26, 1805	Henry Little.....	Dec. 23, 1829	Benj. D. Burton.....	Apr. 28, 1853
Wrixam Lewis.....	1774	John Polk.....	Apr. 15, 1806	Dr. John Carey.....	Dec. 23, 1829	I. N. F. Hopkins.....	June 14, 1853
John Rodney.....	1774	Ezekiel Williams.....	July 26, 1806	John Campbell.....	Dec. 24, 1829	Dr. Wm. Morgan.....	Jan. 17, 1854
Anderson Parker.....	1774	Wm. Ellegood.....	Oct. 7, 1806	Peter Hall.....	Apr. 29, 1830	Kendall Richards.....	Oct. 10, 1854
John Wiltbank.....	1774	Samuel Jacobs.....	Jan. 13, 1807	Isaac W. Cope.....	July 26, 1830	Edward W. Moore.....	Nov. 8, 1854
Daniel Nunez.....	1774	Nathl. Rupum.....	Feb. 11, 1807	Thomas Fooks.....	Oct. 13, 1830	James L. Long.....	Dec. 7, 1854
Benjamin Burton.....	1774	Edward Dingle.....	Nov. 12, 1807	Eli Hastings.....	Oct. 13, 1830	George H. Phillips.....	Mar. 23, 1855
Nehemiah Davis.....	1774	John Russel.....	Dec. 16, 1807	Nathl. Hearn.....	Nov. 9, 1830	John D. Marshall.....	Mar. 22, 1855
Parker Robinson.....	1774	Eli McCauley.....	Mar. 7, 1808	Wm. O. Redden.....	Nov. 28, 1830	Francis A. Roop.....	Aug. 18, 1856
Levin Cropper.....	1774	Wm. Carlisle.....	Feb. 23, 1808	Matthew Rensch.....	Apr. 10, 1831	Nathaniel Conway.....	Feb. 4, 1856
Booz Manlove.....	1774	Simon Kollock.....	Aug. 2, 1809	Thos. W. McIlvaine.....	Nov. 27, 1832	David Lofland.....	Feb. 8, 1856

Isaac Betts.....June 29, 1837
 Wm. Hazzard.....Aug. 19, 1837
 Wm. Pitts.....Feb. 13, 1838
 Isaac C. Burton.....Nov. 10, 1838
 George M. Davis.....Feb. 11, 1839
 Alfred Cottingham.....Feb. 16, 1839
 Jeremiah Jones.....Mar. 14, 1839
 James A. Casey.....Mar. 12, 1839
 Charles Manship.....April 11, 1839
 James Baker.....Apr. 25, 1839
 Wm. Evans.....June 13, 1839
 Winlock H. Collins.....July 19, 1839
 Thos. Robinson.....Nov. 25, 1839
 John Moore.....Jan. 17, 1840
 Mathew Rench.....Jan. 17, 1840
 Wm. P. Jones.....Jan. 24, 1840
 John W. Calloway.....June 18, 1840
 Christopher S. Likite.....Dec. 4, 1840
 Kendall Richards.....Nov. 8, 1841
 Jesse L. Long.....Dec. 7, 1841
 Thos. A. Jones.....Mar. 22, 1842
 Robert L. Lacey.....Nov. 19, 1842
 Josiah Simpler.....Nov. 26, 1842
 Benton K. Tindall.....Feb. 27, 1843
 Charles A. Rowllins.....May 30, 1843
 Charles Manship.....Sept. 26, 1843
 Caleb L. Morris.....Sept. 26, 1843
 Joseph T. Adams.....Jan. 7, 1844
 Isaac Betts.....July 5, 1844
 Wm. Hazzard.....Aug. 18, 1844
 Wm. F. Reville.....Dec. 8, 1844
 John S. Waples.....Dec. 17, 1844
 Samuel G. Willey.....Dec. 22, 1844
 John E. Spicer.....Dec. 2, 1845
 Thomas Bacon.....Feb. 2, 1845
 Alfred Cottingham.....Feb. 17, 1845
 Charles A. Rowllins.....Nov. 2, 1846
 James W. Welch.....Apr. 4, 1846
 Isaac Lynch.....Apr. 9, 1846
 James W. Smith.....Apr. 13, 1846
 Wm. Evans.....June 20, 1846
 George W. White.....Aug. 27, 1846
 Thomas R. Jones.....Dec. 27, 1846
 Littleton H. Smith.....Jan. 9, 1847
 Jas. P. W. Kollock.....Feb. 14, 1847
 Wm. B. Layton.....Feb. 1, 1847
 Jas. P. W. Kollock.....Feb. 14, 1847
 Burton W. Lynch.....Nov. 22, 1847
 John Jones.....Sept. 15, 1848
 Kendall Richards.....Nov. 30, 1848
 Southey A. Polk.....Jan. 1, 1849
 Wm. B. Wilson.....Feb. 17, 1849
 Jonathan F. Hearn.....April 22, 1849
 Derrick B. Morris.....Dec. 9, 1849
 Wm. N. Hastings.....Jan. 21, 1850
 John H. Satterfield.....Feb. 2, 1850
 John P. Burton.....May 10, 1850
 John A. Hazzard.....Dec. 17, 1850
 Jos. T. Adams.....Jan. 9, 1851
 Thos. W. Ralph.....Jan. 13, 1851
 Severn A. Lambdin.....Feb. 15, 1851

Notaries and Tobelion Public.

James Elliot.....Jan. 4, 1803
 John Parker.....April 30, 1806
 Watson Pepper.....July 14, 1807
 John Thompson.....Feb. 26, 1812
 Windsor Dabell.....Nov. 2, 1812
 Thomas Phillips.....Aug. 18, 1814
 Thomas Rodney.....April 4, 1817
 William Ellegood.....June 14, 1818
 Matthew Rench.....Oct. 5, 1821
 John M. West.....Jan. 20, 1823
 Dr. Wm. Harris.....March 6, 1830
 John Tunnell.....April 17, 1837
 Thomas McIlvaine.....April 29, 1837
 Wm. O. Redden.....June 24, 1837
 Dr. Edward Dingle.....June 26, 1837

Jesse W. Robinson.....April 17, 1851
 David H. Mustard.....May 2, 1851
 Wm. L. Sirman.....May 23, 1851
 Eben. H. Tyre.....June 27, 1851
 Maj. W. Allen.....Aug. 10, 1851
 Wm. Shockley.....Dec. 5, 1851
 John C. Hazzard.....Jan. 12, 1852
 Saml. L. Layton.....Mar. 7, 1852
 Chas. A. Rawlins.....Mar. 13, 1853
 Lem. W. Waples.....June 28, 1853
 Elihu G. Phillips.....Aug. 5, 1853
 James H. Boyce.....Dec. 3, 1853
 Jno. L. Thompson.....Jan. 17, 1854
 Jas. P. W. Kollock.....Feb. 16, 1854
 David Green.....Jan. 2, 1855
 Isaac F. Warren.....Jan. 14, 1855
 Wm. H. Rodney.....June 28, 1855
 John Jones.....Sept. 22, 1856
 Jasper Dawson.....Jan. 24, 1856
 Azel Stephens.....July 8, 1856
 Derrick B. Morris.....Dec. 13, 1856
 Eben. H. Tyre.....Dec. 20, 1856
 John L. Thomson.....Mar. 27, 1857
 John P. Burton.....Sept. 1, 1857
 John C. Hazzard.....Dec. 19, 1857
 Thos. W. Ralph.....Jan. 14, 1858
 Severn A. Lambdin.....Feb. 15, 1858
 Jesse W. Robinson.....April 17, 1858
 Maj. W. Allen.....Aug. 29, 1858
 Benj. H. Elliot.....Jan. 10, 1859
 John L. Thomson.....Mar. 31, 1859
 R. J. Donason.....May 14, 1859
 Jos. N. Willey.....Mar. 13, 1860
 Cor. R. Wiltbank.....Aug. 4, 1860
 Jas. A. Boyer.....Dec. 16, 1860
 Chas. A. Rawlins.....Nov. 9, 1861
 David Green.....Jan. 12, 1862
 John Dukes.....June 31, 1863
 Jos. B. Lingo.....Feb. 14, 1863
 Jos. S. Jones.....Mar. 22, 1863
 Azel Stephens.....July 9, 1863
 Chas. A. Rawlins.....Oct. 24, 1863
 Derrick B. Morris.....Dec. 15, 1863
 John H. Elliot.....April 30, 1864
 John P. Marshall.....July 17, 1864
 John P. Burton.....Sept. 4, 1864
 Joseph P. Betts.....Dec. 30, 1864
 James H. Tyre.....Feb. 11, 1865
 Emory B. Rigger.....Feb. 11, 1865
 Jesse W. Robinson.....April 17, 1865
 Maj. W. Allen.....Sept. 2, 1865
 Isaac F. Warren.....Sept. 11, 1865
 Josh. A. Truitt.....Jan. 16, 1866
 Benj. N. Elliott.....Jan. 16, 1866
 Wm. Collins.....Mar. 19, 1866
 John L. Thompson.....Mar. 31, 1866
 C. M. Lynch.....Sept. 16, 1866
 Isaac L. Long.....Mar. 10, 1867
 John L. Thompson.....Mar. 19, 1867
 Eben H. Tyre.....April 5, 1867
 Thos. B. Chandler.....May 12, 1867

George Frame.....Dec. 2, 1840
 Wm. W. Morgan.....Oct. 30, 1841
 Nehemiah D. Welch.....Feb. 2, 1842
 Joseph A. Collins.....Feb. 2, 1842
 John Steel.....March 11, 1842
 Alonson Dickinson.....May 20, 1843
 Edward Dingle.....June 8, 1843
 Thos. W. McIlvaine.....Oct. 25, 1843
 John A. Hazzard.....Nov. 17, 1843
 Joel Carlisle.....Nov. 23, 1843
 Nathaniel Y. Davis.....Dec. 30, 1843
 George Witman.....March 25, 1844
 Gustavus A. Ewing.....July 4, 1844
 Philip W. Mathews.....Oct. 19, 1844
 Cyrus C. Windsor.....Dec. 5, 1844
 John Tunnell.....Jan. 20, 1845
 Stranbury Cannon.....Feb. 10, 1845

Notaries Public.

Peleg W. Helm.....Sept. 24, 1847
 Nathaniel P. Harris.....Oct. 21, 1848
 John S. Smith.....Dec. 8, 1848
 Thomas W. Records.....Jan. 18, 1849
 Sampson Selby.....Mar. 15, 1849
 James Stuart.....June 5, 1849
 Spencer Phillips.....Apr. 1, 1850
 Lemuel B. Shockley.....June 18, 1850
 Wm. Porter.....Dec. 3, 1850
 Benj. D. Burton.....Jan. 19, 1854
 Robert West.....Jan. 21, 1854
 Eli Davis.....Aug. 5, 1854
 Jesse L. Long.....Nov. 20, 1854
 Dr. Wm. Morgan.....Feb. 27, 1855
 Joshua S. Buxton.....Mar. 12, 1855
 John W. Reddish.....Mar. 17, 1855
 Souder N. Hearn.....Mar. 17, 1855
 Peleg W. Helm.....Mar. 19, 1855
 Levin Petty John.....Mar. 30, 1855
 Arthur M. Hazzard.....Nov. 8, 1855
 George H. Phillips.....Dec. 12, 1855
 Wm. B. Records.....Jan. 23, 1856
 Nathaniel Conaway.....Mar. 24, 1856
 James Stuart.....June 6, 1856
 Isaac J. Jenkins.....June 29, 1857
 Wm. F. Reville.....Dec. 3, 1857
 Wm. G. Carlisle.....Dec. 12, 1857
 Nehemiah D. Welch.....Jan. 9, 1858
 Wm. Swiggett.....Aug. 9, 1858
 Alfred Cottingham.....Feb. 16, 1859
 George M. Davis.....Mar. 9, 1859
 Wm. P. Jones.....Jan. 31, 1860
 Kendall Richards.....Sept. 13, 1861
 Jesse L. Long.....Dec. 7, 1861
 Samuel H. Layton.....Mar. 18, 1862
 John W. Calloway.....Apr. 30, 1862
 Joshua S. Burton.....May 10, 1862
 George A. Jones.....Sept. 26, 1862
 Peter Robinson.....Oct. 30, 1862
 J. P. W. Kollock.....Dec. 10, 1862
 Thomas P. Wallis.....Dec. 30, 1862
 Thomas A. Jones.....Jan. 2, 1863
 Robert L. Lacey.....Jan. 17, 1863
 Thomas J. Davis.....Mar. 4, 1863
 Samuel Davidson.....Mar. 30, 1863
 John Hickman.....Apr. 11, 1864
 Wm. E. Cannon.....July 22, 1864
 Wm. F. Reville.....Dec. 3, 1864
 Joseph J. Adams.....Dec. 3, 1864
 Alfred Cottingham.....Feb. 7, 1866
 Charles A. Rawlins.....Apr. 11, 1866
 John Hickman.....Nov. 15, 1866
 Hecon T. Downing.....Nov. 19, 1866
 James Stewart.....Jan. 2, 1867
 Littleton H. Smith.....Jan. 9, 1867
 Nathaniel H. Brown.....Feb. 14, 1867
 Wm. B. Layton.....Feb. 1, 1867
 Nathl. H. Brown.....Feb. 14, 1867
 James H. Tyre.....Jan. 21, 1868

Joshua S. Burton.....Mar. 20, 1845
 John D. Rodney.....July 10, 1845
 Joseph S. Barnard.....July 19, 1845
 Zachariah Potts.....Sept. 18, 1845
 Edward C. Dingle.....Dec. 3, 1845
 George W. Hearn.....Dec. 23, 1845
 Wm. Rumell.....Jan. 12, 1846
 Arthur Hazzard.....Jan. 6, 1847
 Henry B. Hill.....Jan. 6, 1847
 John W. Dean.....Jan. 15, 1847
 Lemuel Davidson.....Jan. 15, 1847
 Wm. Hazzard.....Jan. 18, 1847
 Benjamin Burton.....Jan. 18, 1847
 Lowder N. Hearn.....Jan. 18, 1847
 Jas. P. W. Kollock.....Jan. 21, 1847
 R. West.....Jan. 21, 1847

Robert West.....Jan. 25, 1868
 Kendal Richards.....Oct. 7, 1868
 Southey A. Polk.....Jan. 1, 1869
 Wm. R. Wilson.....Feb. 17, 1869
 John Hickman.....June 15, 1869
 Wm. M. Hickman.....June 24, 1869
 Joseph Lofreta.....Nov. 22, 1869
 Jas. P. W. Kollock.....Dec. 13, 1869
 John P. Burton.....May 10, 1870
 Robert H. Davis.....May 26, 1870
 Derrick B. Morris.....June 6, 1870
 John A. Hazzard.....Dec. 17, 1870
 Thos. W. Ralph.....Jan. 13, 1871
 Jesse W. Robinson.....Apr. 17, 1871
 David H. Mustard.....May 2, 1871
 Eben. H. Tyre.....June 27, 1871
 Wm. L. Stuman.....July 24, 1871
 Major W. Allen.....Aug. 10, 1871
 Wm. Shockley.....Dec. 5, 1871
 Joseph T. Adams.....Dec. 18, 1871
 George A. Jones.....Jan. 31, 1872
 J. H. Satterfield.....Nov. 17, 1872
 S. P. Houston.....Mar. 18, 1873
 Chas. A. Rawlins.....Apr. 22, 1873
 John Hickman.....May 27, 1873
 James H. Boyce.....Dec. 3, 1873
 Hiram T. Downing.....Dec. 3, 1873
 Henry W. Baker.....Jan. 15, 1874
 John L. Thompson.....Jan. 17, 1874
 Wm. S. Rodney.....Jan. 25, 1875
 James Lafreta.....Nov. 28, 1876
 J. P. W. Kollock.....Dec. 13, 1876
 Philip C. Pennell.....Feb. 16, 1877
 Jasper Dawson.....Mar. 3, 1877
 John L. Thomson.....Mar. 27, 1877
 Isaac S. Jones.....Apr. 17, 1877
 Robert H. Davis.....May 26, 1877
 Derrick B. Morris.....June 21, 1877
 John A. Hazzard.....Dec. 19, 1877
 Thomas W. Ralph.....Jan. 14, 1878
 R. J. Davidson.....Feb. 11, 1878
 Jesse W. Robinson.....Apr. 17, 1878
 S. H. Layton.....May 14, 1878
 David H. Mustard.....June 3, 1878
 Major W. Allen.....Aug. 29, 1878
 Azel Stephens.....Dec. 16, 1878
 Joseph F. Adams.....Dec. 18, 1878
 Benj. H. Elliot.....Jan. 10, 1879
 George A. Jones.....Feb. 5, 1879
 John H. Satterfield.....Jan. 14, 1880
 Wm. B. Records.....Feb. 25, 1880
 John L. Thompson.....Mar. 8, 1880
 Lemuel W. Waples.....Mar. 13, 1880
 Joseph N. Willey.....Mar. 30, 1880
 Hiram T. Downing.....May 3, 1880
 Henry W. Baker.....Jan. 15, 1881
 Chas. A. Rawlins.....Nov. 9, 1881
 David Green.....Nov. 24, 1882
 Joseph B. Lingo.....Feb. 14, 1883

Frank Morrison.....Mar. 28, 1883
 John M. Rawlins.....Aug. 30, 1883
 John T. Jacobs.....Oct. 31, 1883
 S. P. Houston.....Nov. 10, 1883
 Philip C. Pennell.....Feb. 19, 1884
 John Duke.....Mar. 7, 1884
 James E. Betts.....Apr. 17, 1884
 John H. Elliot.....Apr. 30, 1884
 Robert H. Davis.....May 27, 1884
 Derrick B. Morris.....June 26, 1884
 James H. Tyre.....Feb. 11, 1885
 J. H. Russell.....Feb. 18, 1885
 R. J. Davidson.....Mar. 9, 1885
 Jesse W. Robinson.....Apr. 17, 1885

Jasper Dawson.....May 18, 1885
 Samuel W. Layton.....May 18, 1885
 Major W. Allen.....Sept. 2, 1885
 Isaac F. Worren.....Nov. 23, 1885
 Azel Stephens.....Dec. 10, 1885
 J. T. Adams.....Dec. 22, 1885
 Benj. N. Elliot.....Jan. 16, 1886
 George A. Jones.....Feb. 5, 1886
 Isaac L. Long.....Mar. 10, 1887
 B. Frank Waggoner.....Apr. 5, 1887
 L. W. Waples.....Apr. 26, 1887
 Thos. B. Chandler.....May 12, 1887
 H. Martin Wright.....May 19, 1887

Samuel Ratcliff.....1831
 Elijah Cannon.....1831
 Thomas Robinson.....1831
 James Redden.....1831
 Thomas Robinson.....1832
 Wm. Bentah Watson.....1832
 Stephen Collins.....1832
 Isaac Knowles.....1833
 William Knowles.....1833
 Shepherd P. Houston.....1833
 Daniel Short.....1835
 Warren Kinder.....1835
 Spencer Phillips.....1835
 John M. West.....1837
 Eli Hall.....1837
 Joseph I. Lynch.....1837
 Isaac Wilson.....1839
 Thomas W. McIlvain.....1839
 James A. Harris.....1839
 Levin Vaughan.....1841
 John James.....1841
 Marion Gum.....1841
 Peter R. Waples.....1841
 Brinkley Davis.....1841
 Waltman Jones.....1843
 John C. Davis.....1843
 John Day.....1843
 Joshua G. Baner.....April 1843
 John F. Burton.....October 1843
 John Ponder.....1845
 Lewis West.....1845
 William V. Coulter.....1845
 Henry Lingo.....1845
 Philip Short.....1845
 Elze Walten.....1845
 Isaac Giles.....1845
 Isaac Willen.....1847
 John Kender.....1847
 Aaron B. Marvel.....1847
 Henry Lingo.....1847
 Perry Poole.....1847
 David Pepper.....1849
 James Scott.....1849
 Nathaniel Horsey.....1849
 Josiah T. Selby.....1849
 Purnell B. Norman.....1849
 Nathl. T. Davis.....1851
 Jonathan Owens.....1851
 Loxley R. Jacobs.....1851
 Samuel Davidson.....1851
 James M. Tunnell.....1851
 John Jones.....1851
 Nehemiah Dorman.....1853
 John Jones.....1853
 Joseph Dodd.....1853
 Henry Hickman.....1854
 John Bennett.....1855
 Robert P. Barr.....1855
 Wm. Ross.....1855
 Solomon Short.....1855
 Joshua Wharton.....1855
 John Salmans.....1855
 Purnell B. Norman.....1856
 John L. Bacon.....1857
 Eli G. Phillips.....1857
 Joshua T. Lynch.....1857
 Burton Stockley.....1857
 Miers Reynolds.....1859
 James W. Welch.....1859
 Warren Kinder.....1859
 Wm. B. Layton.....1859
 John M. Phillips.....1859
 John T. Conwell.....1861
 Jacob W. Cannon.....1861
 Joseph Ellis.....1861
 John M. Taylor.....1861
 James F. Morten.....1861
 Samuel B. Jefferson.....1863

Ahamerus Tindel.....1863
 Nehemiah Stayton.....1863
 John M. Houston.....1863
 Fletcher Lacey.....1863
 David Pepper.....1863
 Wm. B. Tomlinson.....1863
 David H. Boyce.....1865
 Ebe Walter.....1865
 Thomas E. Records.....1865
 John Davis.....1865
 Wm. Shockley.....1867
 Wm. E. Cannon.....1867
 Joseph Ellis.....1867
 Joseph Marvel.....1867
 Joseph B. Strafford.....1867
 Thomas J. Perry.....1869
 Thomas Hearn.....1869
 John H. Hosen.....1869
 Wm. D. Paynter.....1869
 John Macklin.....1869
 David H. Boyce.....1871
 Samuel M. Simpler.....1871
 Chalton Smith.....1871
 Thomas W. Willin.....1871
 Wm. E. Rogers.....1871
 David H. Boyce.....1871
 Wm. O. Short.....1871
 James P. W. Marsh.....1871
 Andrew J. Horsey.....1872
 Philip C. Matthews.....1873
 John Fisher.....1873
 Ebenezer M. Lowe.....1873
 Thomas Duke.....1873
 Samuel C. Paynter.....1873
 Charles Tunnell.....1873
 Samuel M. Simpler.....1873
 David R. Smith.....1873
 Thomas W. Willin.....1873
 Wm. O. Short.....1873
 James P. W. Marsh.....1873
 Wm. E. Rogers.....1873
 George W. Jones.....1873
 George H. Draper.....1873
 Henry B. Lingo.....1873
 John Rodney.....1873
 John Elliott.....1873
 John F. Derrickson.....1873
 George D. Orton.....1873
 Joshua A. Lynch.....1873
 Edward Owens.....1873
 Nathan J. Banrick.....1873
 Joshua J. Derrickson.....1873
 Joseph B. Lingo.....1873
 George D. Orton.....1873
 James T. O'Day.....1873
 George W. Jones.....1873
 John J. Morris.....1873
 Wm. T. Moore.....1873
 Samuel Bacon.....1873
 Wm. G. Davis.....1873
 W. P. Thompson.....1873
 Nathaniel H. Wilson.....1873
 Elijah Hudson.....1873
 Jesse B. Stevenson.....1873
 John H. Marsh.....1873
 Henry B. Mitchell.....1873
 Joseph R. Ricards.....1873
 Edward F. Sammons.....1873
 William Handy.....1873
 John J. Morris.....1873
 R. W. D. Albury.....1873
 Alfred R. White.....1873
 J. W. Vincent.....1873
 J. W. Anderson.....1873
 George W. Jones.....1873
 H. W. Hickman.....1873
 Joseph R. Records.....1873
 Henry B. Mitchell.....1873

Levy Court.—The account of the organization of the Levy Court will be found in the Civil List of New Castle under the head of the Levy Court. The act of June 14, 1793, provided for the election of commissioners to compose the Levy Court as at present and designated. Ten for Sussex, one for each Huldred.

The early records, from the organization until 1798, are not found. A list of commissioners in that year, and also in 1809, are given, and from that time continuously as elected, the term extending three years.

Levy Court Commissioners.

Jacob Townsend.....1798
 Arach P. Phelps.....1798
 Eli McCaulley.....1798
 Arnswell Long.....1798
 Elijah Adams.....1798
 George Walter.....1798
 Stephen Stryer.....1798
 Jacob Hazard.....1798
 Jacob Hazard.....1802
 Wm. Burton.....1802
 Chas. McCullen.....1802
 John Morris.....1802
 Amiel Phelps.....1802
 Eli McColey.....1802
 William White.....1802
 Jacob Townsend.....1802
 Solomon Moore.....1802
 Wm. Richards.....1802
 William Burton.....1809
 Ralph Robinson.....1809
 William Harris.....1809
 Wm. Ellegood.....1809
 George Howard.....1809
 Isaac Lynch.....1809
 Eli McCaulley.....1809
 Elihu Thoroughgood.....1809
 Raackeliff Paynter.....1809
 Thomas Fisher.....1809
 Cornelius Wiltbank.....1810
 John Short.....1810
 George Robinson.....1811
 Robert Davis.....1811
 Samuel Elliott.....1812
 George Howard.....1812
 Ralph Robinson.....1812
 Benton Harris.....1813
 Edward Dingle.....1813
 John Carlisle.....1813
 George Robinson.....1814
 Dr. Edward Dingle.....1814
 Lawrence Riley.....1814
 Liston A. Hamilton.....1815
 Nathaniel Ross.....1815
 John Dashiell.....1815
 Wm. Ellegood.....1815
 Richard Clark.....1815
 Dickson Harris.....1816

Benton Harris.....1816
 Edward Dingle.....1817
 Daniel Burton.....1817
 Lawrence Riley.....1817
 Bagwell Barker.....1817
 Thomas Hearn.....1818
 Samuel Elliott.....1818
 Wm. Derrickson.....1818
 Daniel Burton.....1818
 Dixon Harris.....1819
 Benton Harris.....1819
 Wm. Dunning.....1819
 Wm. Dunning.....1820
 Bagwell Barker.....1820
 Lawrence Riley.....1820
 Nathaniel Ross.....1821
 Daniel Burton.....1821
 Thomas Hearn.....1821
 Samuel Elliott.....1821
 Wm. Derrickson.....1821
 Jesse Dutton.....1822
 Edward Dingle, Jr.....1823
 Robert Burton.....1823
 Samuel Ratcliff.....1823
 Eli Campbell.....1824
 Jesse Dutton.....1824
 Robert Burton.....1824
 John Wiltbank.....1824
 Jonathan Waller.....1824
 James Fisher.....1825
 Thomas Hearn.....1825
 Samuel Ratcliff.....1826
 Ralph Robinson.....1826
 Edward Dingle, Jr.....1826
 Eli Campbell.....1827
 Henry F. Rodney.....1827
 Thomas Fooks.....1827
 Jonathan Waller.....1827
 James F. Bylis.....1828
 James Fisher.....1828
 Elijah Cannon.....1828
 John Ponder.....1828
 George Frame.....1829
 Spencer Phillips.....1829
 Thomas Fooks.....1830
 Jonathan Waller.....1830
 James Richards.....1830

William V. Coulter.....1845
 Henry Lingo.....1845
 Philip Short.....1845
 Elze Walten.....1845
 Isaac Giles.....1845
 Isaac Willen.....1847
 John Kender.....1847
 Aaron B. Marvel.....1847
 Henry Lingo.....1847
 Perry Poole.....1847
 David Pepper.....1849
 James Scott.....1849
 Nathaniel Horsey.....1849
 Josiah T. Selby.....1849
 Purnell B. Norman.....1849
 Nathl. T. Davis.....1851
 Jonathan Owens.....1851
 Loxley R. Jacobs.....1851
 Samuel Davidson.....1851
 James M. Tunnell.....1851
 John Jones.....1851
 Nehemiah Dorman.....1853
 John Jones.....1853
 Joseph Dodd.....1853
 Henry Hickman.....1854
 John Bennett.....1855
 Robert P. Barr.....1855
 Wm. Ross.....1855
 Solomon Short.....1855
 Joshua Wharton.....1855
 John Salmans.....1855
 Purnell B. Norman.....1856
 John L. Bacon.....1857
 Eli G. Phillips.....1857
 Joshua T. Lynch.....1857
 Burton Stockley.....1857
 Miers Reynolds.....1859
 James W. Welch.....1859
 Warren Kinder.....1859
 Wm. B. Layton.....1859
 John M. Phillips.....1859
 John T. Conwell.....1861
 Jacob W. Cannon.....1861
 Joseph Ellis.....1861
 John M. Taylor.....1861
 James F. Morten.....1861
 Samuel B. Jefferson.....1863

Ebenezer M. Lowe.....1873
 Thomas Duke.....1873
 Samuel C. Paynter.....1873
 Charles Tunnell.....1873
 Samuel M. Simpler.....1873
 David R. Smith.....1873
 Thomas W. Willin.....1873
 Wm. O. Short.....1873
 James P. W. Marsh.....1873
 Wm. E. Rogers.....1873
 George W. Jones.....1873
 George H. Draper.....1873
 Henry B. Lingo.....1873
 John Rodney.....1873
 John Elliott.....1873
 John F. Derrickson.....1873
 George D. Orton.....1873
 Joshua A. Lynch.....1873
 Edward Owens.....1873
 Nathan J. Banrick.....1873
 Joshua J. Derrickson.....1873
 Joseph B. Lingo.....1873
 George D. Orton.....1873
 James T. O'Day.....1873
 George W. Jones.....1873
 John J. Morris.....1873
 Wm. T. Moore.....1873
 Samuel Bacon.....1873
 Wm. G. Davis.....1873
 W. P. Thompson.....1873
 Nathaniel H. Wilson.....1873
 Elijah Hudson.....1873
 Jesse B. Stevenson.....1873
 John H. Marsh.....1873
 Henry B. Mitchell.....1873
 Joseph R. Ricards.....1873
 Edward F. Sammons.....1873
 William Handy.....1873
 John J. Morris.....1873
 R. W. D. Albury.....1873
 Alfred R. White.....1873
 J. W. Vincent.....1873
 J. W. Anderson.....1873
 George W. Jones.....1873
 H. W. Hickman.....1873
 Joseph R. Records.....1873
 Henry B. Mitchell.....1873

George C. Abbott.....1887	Andrew J. Lord, vice Joseph R.
Thomas A. Joseph.....1887	Ricarda, deceased.....April, 1887
Charles P. Tatman.....1887	Levin T. Saulsbury, vice R. W. D.
George W. Le Cates.....1887	Albury resigned.....April, 1887

Treasurers Sussex County.

Wm. Feery.....1785	James H. Boyce.....1859
George Hazard.....1796	Hiram S. Short.....1861
Isaac Tunnell.....1810	Joniah P. Marvel.....1863
Thomas Robinson.....1825	Wm. H. Wheatley.....1866
Purnel Johnson.....1828	Shepherd P. Martin.....1866
James Maull.....1830	John L. Coulbourn.....1867
Joseph Houston.....1832	Edward W. Houston.....1869
Joshua G. Baker.....1839	George H. Vincent.....1871
Joel Prettyman.....1841	Warren Kinder.....1873
Nathaniel P. Harris.....1845	John W. Short.....1875
George P. White.....1847	Daniel R. Burton.....1877
Thomas Walker.....1850	James Rawlins.....1879
Charles C. Stockley.....1851	Cyrus Warde.....1881
Thomas W. Burton.....1853	John H. B. Mustard.....1883
Thomas H. Fooks.....1855	Levin S. Hitch.....1885
David Pepper.....1857	James B. Stevenson.....1887

CHAPTER LXVI.

LEWES AND REHOBOTH HUNDRED.

THIS hundred borders on Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and partakes of the characteristics of this indented coast. It is irregular in shape, and is one of the smallest hundreds in the county in territory. On the south and west are Rehoboth Bay and Indian River Hundred; and on the north is Broad Kiln Hundred, giving it an area of about six by ten miles. The most of the surface is level and along the arms of Rehoboth Bay is of a marshy nature. In this locality the ocean's strand is high, affording a firm beach for bathing, and making it popular as a resort. Rehoboth Bay is a large, beautiful sheet of water, full of fish and visited by vast flocks of wild fowl. On some of its shores oysters were found as early as 1662. Newbold's Lake and Gordon's Pond are fresh water bodies, whose size has been decreasing on account of the drifting sands, which have been slowly filling them up. The same action has been lessening the size of the streams of hundred, the largest of which is Lewes Creek. This was first known as the Hoern Kill, later as the Hore Kill, and took its present name from the town located on its banks. It is about ten miles long and flows parallel with the ocean and Delaware Bay, and about one mile from them. It is subject to tidal influences and its channel into the bay has been several times shifted. Cape Henlopen lies to the northeast of this stream, and has been widening at the rate of several yards each year. Originally it was covered with a growth of pines and cedars, but is now almost destitute of trees, and in many places of vegetation, presenting the appearance of a sandy waste. In other parts, a good quality of marsh-grass grows luxuriantly, affording splendid pasturages. Beyond the cape the soil is generally an admixture of sand and clay, capable of producing a variety of products, and under good treatment yields

well. The presence of clay enables the hundred to have the best roads in the county.

The country has been well cleared up, although some very fine forests of oaks remain, and most of the farms are large. Having been long under cultivation, some lands have become exhausted, but in recent years many acres have been reclaimed by systematic tillage, and some highly improved farms may be found.

Along the sea-shore, on the salt lands, shallow wells have been dug and the water gathering into them has been evaporated in rude salt-works, put up in that locality. In the War of 1812 salt was made on the flats beyond Henlopen Light-house, and was sold at \$3.00 per bushel. Some of the buildings used were afterwards occupied by Thos. Norman, and were swept away in a great flood, which is still remembered as "Norman's Flood" by some of the old citizens of Lewes. Through the heroic courage of the Lewes pilots, the Norman family were rescued from their perilous position. The earliest account of titles to the lands of this section, and their settlement, outside of the trading posts established at Lewes, is given in the following report:

The directors of the City-Colony in New Netherlands to Petrus Stuyvesant, June 7, 1658. "Since our last, of the 20th of last month, sent by the ship 'De Moerman,' of which we enclose a copy, the Honorable Commissioners for the management of the City-Colony in New Netherlands have informed us that their noble worship, the Lords Burgomasters, were desirous of acquiring the country, situate on the bay of the South River, on its western side (where for the safety of incoming ships some buoys ought to be placed as danger-signals) and called the Horekill. They request us, therefore, that the aforesaid tract of land, from Cape Henlopen to the Boontiens Hoeck should be purchased by our orders and then be conveyed to their director, as they intend to place there a suitable fortification for the protection of those places. As we have thought that this will be of advantage to the company and their possessions, we have resolved to order and direct your Honors hereby to acquire the aforesaid country immediately and without delay, and to purchase it from the lawful owners if it should not have been done before, under properly executed deeds, and then to reconvey it there to the director of the said Colony. No time is to be lost herein, but speed is necessary in order to anticipate thereby other nations, especially our English neighbors, whom we suspect of having cast their eyes upon these places, for we have heard, that lately two boats with English people from Virginia have been at the Cape Henlopen; they stranded there, however, and were taken prisoners by the savages, but were ransomed again by the said Director Alrichs, as they pretended to be fugitives, perhaps to free their governor from the suspicion that he had any knowledge of it. And as we understand also that the said Director Alrichs has consented to the coming over from there of some English families and as we cannot expect anything good from this nation, considering their unsufferable proceedings in the past (not only their invasion of our indisputable territories and possession at the north, but also the arrogant audaciousness and faithlessness of those even who are under our jurisdiction and allegiance) we cannot omit to recommend hereby to our Honors most earnestly, not only to inform yourselves thoroughly of the number of English families arrived there, but also to communicate in a friendly way to the said Director Alrichs, the dangerous consequences of the affair agreeably to the enclosed extract of our resolutions, and then to report to us in regard to the one, and the other, so that we may know what occurs in this direction, from time to time, and may do which we deem necessary."

This matter having been brought to the attention of Director Alrichs, he communicated with Governor Stuyvesant, November 10, 1658, as follows:

"On the resolution or contract made with each other and agreed to by the Lords Directors and the City, in regard to the territory on the Horekill, to add the same to this Colony, whereof the Lords-Principals respectively gave notice as well as to your Honor there, as to this place, and whereupon followed, that your Honor issued an order to enjoy the benefit of it, also an order was passed to this effect to your Honor's Commissary, Mr. Beekman, to purchase the aforesaid land with another person, who was to be qualified thereto from this side (he being Mr. Hinejous) I have instructed the two respective commissioners about it, to begin the journey thither and make a calculation, what they would

require for the purchase, and they made the proposition that they would require thereto a lot of duffels, also coats for the savages, kettles, looking-glasses, knives, trumpets, etc., of which the principal part cannot be had here, at least not for money or wares, nor did now the ship 'De Meulin' bring for the city's account any wide duffels nor have any of the other things been sent. Consequently difficulties arise, and their journey thither would be in vain, without their bringing such things with them, the more so, because it is winter, so that now negotiations, if of any importance, cannot well be begun or done, especially with this nation, unless they have them. In my opinion it is advisable to accomplish the purchase, the sooner the better for [then] we [have not to fear that we shall] be frustrated by anybody on account of delay; therefore your Honor will please [to consider] whether it would be advantageous." "That what is most necessary thereto might be sent from there while at the same time the aforesaid commissioners both are of my opinion, that this is extremely necessary and advantageous, in order that by the first opportunity steps may be taken towards the negotiation."

Negotiations having been begun, Alrichs wrote to Stuyvesant, May 14, 1659, in regard to the mission of Beekman,—

"It was proposed to his Honor that he should be pleased to take on this occasion the five soldiers, and another one, . . . to the Horekill, and then these same soldiers might remain, or perhaps go over into the City's service, against those who will be found willing therein. . . . As they say the soldiers there do no guard nor other military duties. . . . I send twenty under the Honorable Captain-Lieutenant Hinjoma to Horekill, for the purchase of which place Mr. Beekman and the said Hinjoma (who remains there in command) are going there."

Concerning the mission of these commissioners, Alrichs wrote further from New Amstel, May 23, 1659:

"Since my last to your Honor Mr. Beekman and Mr. Hinjoma went to the Horekill on the 23rd of last month. I received a note on the 30th that they had safely arrived there, and sent out a savage for the chiefs of that country there, that they should come down to make an agreement with them, since which I have not heard from them, nor had further news; therefore I expect, with desire, to hear from them again."

"I hear at present some strange rumors, as if the English pretended that this river or land by right belonged to them; that they would certainly send two persons here to demand this place and take possession of it, with whom some mischievous persons would unite, to assist in accomplishing it, the more so as there are people here who boast that they have seen or read letters written from Virginia to the Swedes that they should remain here as a free colony, under the English, of which so much is spoken that I can, by no means, let it pass by (unnoticed) and without informing your Honor immediately. And [I request], as I have here only ten or fifteen soldiers, since about twenty went to the Horekill, that, therefore, more might [be sent], or that your Honor in person would come here (if the first would be considered serviceable or expedient; or, on the other side, if your Honor's business could somehow admit it)."

On the 14th of June, 1659, Alrichs was able to report to Stuyvesant that the commissioners had successfully performed their mission and had secured a contract, as would be seen by the "bill of sale, which will be sent to your Honor by Mr. Beekman and to which I refer."¹

Although the Dutch had secured this territory by purchase from the Indians, it did not allay their apprehensions of encroachment or attack by the English, coming from the province of Virginia; and on the same day (June 14, 1659), Director Alrichs again called the attention of the Governor to the defenseless condition of the coast. He said:

"Therefore I refer all concerning it respectfully to your Honor, but if they should desire to use force (of arms) to rob and plunder, then I think this place in the present time is too weak; there is little courage on account of the two years' sickness, the bad summer, the hard winter, scarcity of provisions, without little assistance as I am ordered and commanded by letters from my Hon^{ble} Principals to equip another place and have it fortified and garrisoned, which cannot be done without great expense."

¹ This bill of sale of the land between Cape Henlopen and Boontles Hook given by the Indians to Mr. Beekman and Lieutenant de Hinjoma for the West India Company, on the 7th of June, 1659, was placed among the records of the New York Historical Society, but time has so much effaced its writing that it is no longer legible.

The latter place to be fortified doubtless had reference to the Horekill region, where a small fort was again built for the West India Company, and a trading post maintained in its interests after 1661.

One of the first tracts in the hundred for which a warrant was issued was "Tower Hill," on Pagan Creek. It was granted November 25, 1676, by Governor Andross to Derrick Brown. This is a choice location, and belonged to Harbeson Hickman in 1887.

The same authority, September 29, 1677, granted a tract of four hundred acres, called "Sun Dials," to James Weels. It was "located at a beaver dam proceeding from Lewes Creek." On the 8th of November, the same year, William Tom, by a deed and assignment made to Luke Watson, for five thousand pounds of tobacco, conveyed a certain patent from Governor Andross for one hundred and thirty-two acres of land lying on the Horekill.

A warrant was issued to Arthur Clements, March 25, 1686, for fifteen hundred and twenty acres "on Pointexter's Creek, which flows into Lewes Creek."

"West Chester," a tract of nine hundred acres, on the northeast side of Love's Creek, was deeded to John Crew by Francis Cook, September 3, 1700; and on the 4th of March, the same year, Peter Lewis deeded "Middleborough," four hundred and forty acres, near the town of Lewes, to Jacob Kollock. This tract had been warranted to Alexander Moleston, who had also deeded five hundred acres on the head of Love Creek to Thomas Fisher, son of John, on the 8th of January, 1696. In 1702 William Fitcher conveyed to "Richard Paynter, inn-keeper, of Lewes, his mansion, land and plantation, three hundred and sixty-six acres, bounding on King's Creek, from ye mouth, fronting upon ye bay, to ye head, part of a large tract called 'Peach Blossom.'"

The John Fisher above mentioned came from England in 1682, and settled on the Horekill tract. He had besides the son, Thomas, another son, named John, and from the latter has descended Judge John Fisher. The wife of the first John Fisher, after his death, married Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came to Lewes in 1685, and two years later bought the one hundred and thirty-two acres of land previously sold to Luke Watson.

Francis Wolfe obtained a patent for fifteen hundred acres on the "Pot Hooks," now called Wolfe's Creek, a branch of Lewes Creek, on which he built a substantial farm-house. His descendants have all been quiet, unobtrusive, but intellectual men, and the successive generations have been those of Reece, William, John, Daniel and Reece, whose descendants have become well known in this part of Sussex County.

The general settlement of the hundred is shown in the following list of taxables in 1785:

Adams, John.	Bruce, Alexander.
Arnold, William.	Bailey, Nathaniel.
Bignal, Joseph.	Bryan, Jonathan.
Bailey, Joseph.	Brill, Joshua.
Bowman, John.	Bailey, William.
Bignal, William.	Baird, Humphrey.

Boston, John.
 Brocton, William.
 Conner, Daniel.
 Coulter, Calvin.
 Cameron, Andrew.
 Conally, Francis.
 Craig, John.
 Craig, Edward.
 Coffin, William.
 Caddy, John.
 Coleman, William.
 Chambers, James.
 Charles, James.
 Charles, Esau.
 Coulter, Thomas.
 Coulter, William.
 Dodd, William.
 Dodd, Hebron.
 Drain, John.
 Darby, Joseph.
 Dipe, Joseph.
 Davis, John.
 Drain, Caldwell.
 Emmitt, Levin.
 Edwards, Simon.
 Emmitt, Samuel.
 Fisher, William.
 Fleming, Archibald.
 Fisher, Henry.
 Fisher, Thomas.
 Fisher, Jabez.
 Fisher, John.
 Fisher, Joshua.
 Green, Richard.
 Gill, William.
 Gordon, Thomas.
 Gordon, Nathaniel.
 Green, Ambrose.
 Halls, David.
 Howard, Richard.
 Hall, William.
 Holland, Isaac.
 Holland, William.
 Holland, Hannah.
 Harmonson, John.
 Harmonson, Peter.
 Hall, Thomas.
 Hazzard, Nathan.
 Hall, Adam.
 Hazzard, Uriah.
 Hart, Jacob.
 Hall, Simon.
 Irwin, Brindley.
 Jeffries, William.
 Jacobs, Alburtnus.
 Jones, Penelope.
 Jacobs, William.
 Jacobs, Sarah.
 Jackson, John.
 Kollock, Margaret.
 Kollock, Jacob.
 Kollock, Hercules.
 Killem, Henry.
 Kollock, Philip.
 Lewis, Wrixham.
 Little, Richard.
 Little, Nicholas.
 Little, John.
 Lawes, Noble.
 Lawes, William.
 Maull, John.
 Maull, William.
 Miller, Josiah.
 Mamey, Robert.
 Marshall, John.
 McCracken, John.
 Martin, James.
 Martin, Josiah.

Marsh, Peter.
 Marsh, Thomas.
 Marsh, John.
 Moore, Jacob.
 Morris, Levi.
 Murphy, Daniel.
 Marshall, Aaron.
 Martin, Elizabeth.
 McHam, Thomas.
 Neill, Henry.
 Newbold, James.
 Newbold, William.
 Nunez, Hannah.
 Newman, William.
 Oliver, Charles.
 Onkey, Saunders.
 Onkey, Thomas.
 Onkey, Robert.
 Orr, John.
 Prettyman, Sheppard.
 Paynter, Samuel.
 Prettyman, John.
 Parker, Peter.
 Parker, Anderson.
 Pride, Suthy.
 Peters, Abigail.
 Paynter, Reece.
 Parker, George.
 Parsons, John.
 Paynter, Cornelius.
 Rowland, Samuel.
 Rowland, Thomas.
 Rodney, John.
 Russell, John.
 Riccords, Lovin.
 Riccords, Thomas.
 Rhoads, John.
 Russell, Philip.
 Roach, Levi.
 Roach, William.
 Riccords, Thomas.
 Still, William.
 Stockley, William.
 Shankland, David.
 Shield, Luke.
 Shankland, Rhoads.
 Stockley, Jacob.
 Stevenson, David.
 Steel, William.
 Stockley, Elizabeth.
 Shankland, Robert.
 Steel, John.
 Train, David.
 Thompson, James.
 Thompson, Samuel.
 Turner, Isaac.
 Thomson, William.
 Triglahan, Philip.
 Turner, John.
 Vint, James.
 Virdin, Marriner.
 Waves, William.
 Wirt, William.
 Wiltbank, Robert John.
 Wiltbank, George.
 White, Wrixham.
 Woolf, Reece.
 Woolf, John.
 Woolf, Jonathan.
 Walker, Thomas.
 Wright, Peter.
 White, Isaac.
 White, William.
 Wirtley, John.
 Wyatt, Packer.
 White, Peter.
 Wright, Thomas.
 White, Newcomb.

West, Thomas.
 Wiltbank, Cornelius.
 White, John.
 White, Paul.

Walker, Jacob.
 Wilson, Thomas.
 Walker, George.
 Wiles, Robert.

In the course of the next thirty years there was a large influx of people into the hundred, and many families located whose descendants still remain. A list of taxables in 1813 embraced the names of the following:¹

Arnold, Wm.
 Arnold, John.
 Arnold, Wm. G.
 Atkins, Bagwell.
 Art, Jacob (Heirs).
 Art, Bailey.
 Art, James.
 Burton, Daniel.
 Beeby, Richard.
 Breveton, James.
 Breveton, Robert.
 Bell, James.
 Bowman, John.
 Bowman, Sandrus.
 Bowman, James.
 Barker, Samuel.
 Ball, Joshua.
 Burton, Alburtnus.
 Burton, Anthony.
 Brown, Greenabury.
 Batson, Randall.
 Bailey, Wm.
 Breveton, Thomas.
 Bushnell, Wm.
 Bell, Thomas.
 Bailey, James.
 Burton, Joshua.
 Breveton, Henry.
 Bruce, Paris.
 Baker, John.
 Bailey, Nathaniel.
 Coulter, Jesse.
 Carey, John.
 Cannon, Arcady.
 Carpenter, James.
 Casey, John.
 Coleman, Wm.
 Cummins, Solomon.
 Coulter, Robert.
 Clampett, Klook.
 Clifton, W.
 Clifton, Asa.
 Clifton, James.
 Clifton, Wellington.
 Canwell, Jacob.
 Cope, Joseph.
 Coleman, Thomas.
 Clouse, Isaac.
 Carey, Joseph.
 Clifton, Daniel.
 Dorman, John.
 Davies, Samuel.
 Derwan, John.
 Dodd, Wm.
 Ewing, Brinkley.
 Edwards, Wm.
 Edwards, Simon.
 Edwards, Simon, Jr.
 Frank, Cato.
 Fitcher, Wm.
 Field, Mary.
 Green, Alburtnus.
 Gordon, Jonathan.
 Gance, John.
 Gordon, David.

Gordon, James.
 Hudson, Breston.
 Hudson, Samuel.
 Hill, George.
 Hill, John.
 Holland, Comfort.
 Holland, Robert.
 Holland, James.
 Holland, David.
 Holland, John.
 Holland, William.
 Harges, Jacob.
 Harris, Mathias.
 Hood, John.
 Hebeon, Leah.
 Harges, Levi.
 Hall, Abraham.
 Hazzard, David.
 Holland, James J.
 Heckman, Selby.
 Hall, David.
 Howard, Thomas.
 Howard, Robert.
 Hall, Peter.
 Holland, Benjamin.
 Harris, William.
 Hall, Joshua.
 Hickman, George (store).
 Hall, Henry.
 Holland, John.
 Holland, Alburtnus.
 Hudson, Anderson.
 Howard, Richard.
 Hall, Col. David.
 Houston, Liston (heirs).
 Hopkins, William.
 Hall, Thomas.
 Harmonson, Thomas.
 Johnson, David.
 Jeffries, Jacob.
 Johnson, William.
 Jacobs, George.
 Johnson, Purner.
 Kollock, Philip.
 Kollock, Solomon.
 Kollock, London.
 Kollock, Samuel.
 King, Hugh.
 Long, Armwell.
 Long, James.
 Lewis, Jacob.
 Lacy, Zadock B.
 Lemley, James.
 Long, Hester.
 Little, John.
 Lamb, Luke.
 Lank, William.
 Lintner, Jacob.
 Lacy, Robert.
 Lewis, William (shoemaker).
 Marsh, Thomas.
 Maull, Peter.
 Maull, John.
 Marsh, Thomas.
 Maull, John, Jr.

¹ Both lists embrace also all the taxables residing at Lewes.

McAllister, Daniel.
 McMain, John.
 Marriner, Sarah.
 Miles, John S.
 McCracken, Gilbert.
 Marshall, William.
 Marsh, James.
 Marsh, Mary.
 Marsh, Matthew.
 Marsh, John.
 McCullen, Charles.
 McIlvain, Benjamin.
 McIlvain, James.
 McIlvain, Mills.
 Marsh, Susan.
 Marshall, Aaron.
 Milbey, Peter.
 Milbey, John.
 McIlvain, John.
 Marsh, Dr. Joseph.
 Martin, John.
 Moore, George.
 Marriner, John.
 Mustard, John.
 Mustard, David.
 Mustard, Josiah.
 Newcomb, Wm.
 Nicholson, James.
 Newbold, James.
 Newcomb, Patience.
 Orr, John.
 Oakey, Jonathan.
 Oakey, Wm.
 Oakey, Robert.
 Orr, David.
 Orr, Wm.
 Polk, Wm.
 Paynter, John.
 Prettyman, James.
 Prettyman, Thomas.
 Prettyman, Perry.
 Parker, George (store).
 Paynter, Moses.
 Paynter, Peter.
 Parker, John.
 Phillips, Waymoth.
 Paynter, Meritta.
 Prettyman, Comfort.
 Prettyman, Shepard S.
 Paynter, Wm.
 Paynter, Daniel.
 Paynter, Richard.
 Prettyman, Shepard.
 Pollett, James.
 Peters, Thomas.
 Paynter, Hector.
 Prettyman, Jacob.
 Paynter, Thomas.
 Parsons, Eli.
 Paynter, Cornelius.
 Parsons, Robert.
 Rodney, Daniel.
 Riccords, Thomas.
 Rodney, Thomas.
 Rodney, Caleb.
 Rodney, John.
 Rowland, John.
 Rogers, Luke.
 Bagley, Wm.
 Riccords, James.
 Riccords, Isaac.
 Riccords, Ezekiel.
 Riccords, Levi.

Riccords, Mitchel.
 Riccords, Elisha.
 Rowland, Thomas.
 Rhoades, John.
 Rhoades, Co-sar.
 Riccords, Samuel.
 Rowe, Fredrick.
 Russell, Wm.
 Rhoads, Kenmon.
 Shankland, Rhoads.
 Smith, Hugh.
 Stockley, Jacob.
 Saunders, John.
 Saunders, Thomas.
 Steel, Wm.
 Steel, Joshua.
 Strong, Archibald.
 Skilling, Jeremiah.
 Saunders, Wm.
 Shankland, David.
 Steel, Ebenezer.
 Steel, Isaac.
 Summers, Cyrus.
 Spry, Christopher.
 Stephenson, David.
 Stephenson, James.
 Stephenson, Joseph.
 Stephenson, David.
 Shankland, Joseph.
 Thompson, James.
 Thompson, James, pilot (mulatto).
 Turner, Isaac.
 Thompson, John.
 Thruston, Elizabeth.
 Verdin, Thomas.
 Verdin, Lydia.
 Verdin, Mitchell.
 Warrington, Hester.
 West, Bailey A.
 West, Bailey A.
 West, Wm. (pilot).
 Westly, Richard.
 West, Joseph C.
 Waples, Peter.
 Wiltbank, Francis.
 West, Jacob.
 Wiltbank, Sarah.
 Westley, George.
 White, Jacob.
 White, Benjamin (tailor).
 West, John M.
 Wolfe, Daniel.
 White, Peter.
 White, Doctor John.
 Walker, David.
 Wolfe, Wm.
 Warrington, Thomas.
 Wilson, James P.
 West, Lewis.
 Waples, Wolsey.
 Webb, Sarah.
 Wiltbank, John.
 Ware, John.
 White, Peter.
 Warrington, Mosey.
 Wolfe, Doctor John (heirs).
 Wiltbank, Cornelius.
 White, Wrixham.
 Waples, Joseph.
 White, Robert C.
 Wolfe, John M.

branch formerly called Bundick's, on which to build a water-mill. The court granted the request, on condition that he would "build the mill within fifteen months and to attend and minde the same and grinde the grain well and in due course as it is brought thither without respect of persons, at the eighth part tolle for wheat and the sixth part tolle for Indian corne." The only mill successfully operated in the hundred, in 1887, was the small grist-mill of Benjamin Burton, at the head of Love Creek, where a mill has been maintained for more than a century and a half; and near Midway, Benjamin Carmine was operating a steam saw-mill, which was cutting the fine pine of that section into lumber. In other parts of the hundred such mills performed useful service until the timber supply was exhausted.

The improvement of Lewes Creek was projected at an early day, the purpose being to unite its waters with those of Rehoboth Bay. To carry out such a measure the Legislature incorporated a company, January 14, 1803, with an authorized capital of ten thousand dollars, and named James P. Wilson, of Lewes; Thomas Marsh and Daniel Wolfe, of Rehoboth; William Shankland, of Indian River; and Samuel Paynter, Jr., of Broad Kiln, managers. While this project was not executed, the plan has not been wholly abandoned, such a canal being deemed feasible at the present time and its construction is still urged in the interests of coast navigation.

Outside of Lewes, but few business places have been established in the hundred. In connection with the former, some trade was transacted at Quakertown, two miles from Lewes, which was a hamlet of fifteen families as long ago as 1725. A public-house was there kept, the militia trained at that place, and the elections were also held there. Near where was built the residence of Gideon Prettyman stood the pillory and whipping post, which were used as long as the courts were held at Lewes. In later years this place became known as Prettymanville, in compliment to that family. In 1887, stores were kept by Wm. Prettyman and A. Cord, and there were also a few mechanics' shops.

Beyond this place and nearer Bundick's Branch, Dr. Joseph Marsh lived as a physician, in the early part of the present century. Dr. Erasmus Marsh succeeded as a practitioner and, in 1887, Dr. Joseph W. Marsh was there professionally engaged.

At Nassau, a station on the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, which was completed through the hundred to Lewes in 1869, are a few houses, a Methodist parsonage, a store, kept by Paynter & Marsh, and a small fruit evaporating establishment, operated since 1882 by the Reynolds Bros. The postmaster was Theodore W. Marsh, who succeeded Samuel C. Paynter. The first store was kept by James Lank.

On the highway from Lewes to Rehoboth, and at almost equal distances between those places, is the hamlet of Midway. It consists of half a dozen residences, a store, mechanic's shops and, in the immedi-

BUSINESS INTERESTS AND VILLAGES.—On the 4th of March, 1695, the court at Lewes was petitioned by Jonathan Bailey to grant him part of the

ate neighborhood, a Presbyterian Church. A post-office, with the name of Midway, was established in 1884, with E. L. Warrington as postmaster. The mercantile business he is carrying on was established by Wm. P. Thompson. As the surrounding country is rich, the hamlet has become a brisk trading centre.

REHOBOTH BEACH AND CITY.—The surroundings and natural advantages of Rehoboth Beach, for a summer resort, were recognized many years ago, but the difficulty of reaching the locality prevented extensive improvements, until within a recent period. In 1855 the Legislature incorporated the "Rehoboth Hotel Company" and granted the use of five acres of land, belonging to the State, lying between the land of Robert West and the Indian River Inlet, on condition that the hotel should be erected in five years. As this was not done, the charter was renewed, March 22, 1875, under the name of the "Sussex Hotel Co," of Rehoboth City. The latter plan was located in 1869, on a tract of land at the head of Rehoboth Bay, purchased of Robert West. The following year Louis Tredenick came to this projected town and opened a small place of entertainment, which, in an enlarged condition, has since been continued by him as the Rehoboth City Hotel. On the lands plotted for this "City" another summer hotel, the Douglass House, having sixty rooms for guests, was erected in 1877, by William C. Fountain, and, in 1887, was owned by Emory Scotten. A few fine cottages have also been built on the lots plotted for city purposes.

A mile higher up the ocean strand is Rehoboth Beach, one of the finest seaside resorts on the central Atlantic coast. Under the auspices of the Rehoboth Association, incorporated March 15, 1871, a tract of land, embracing several hundred acres, lying above the Rehoboth City property, was purchased of Lorenzo D. Martin, in 1872, for the purpose of establishing a resort with religious influences, and to hold in connection a yearly camp-meeting. This location was well platted with wide avenues, streets, parks and spacious lots, and the situation being exceedingly fine, a large number of lots were readily sold at fifty dollars each. In 1873 two summer hotels—the "Bright" and the "Surf"—and several fine cottages were erected, and many guests were attracted to the beach. On the 27th of January, that year, the name of the association was changed by legislative enactment to the "Rehoboth Beach Camp-Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Camp-meeting grounds were now established in the beautiful grove, half a mile from the beach, and the annual meetings there held became occasions of great interest. This feeling encouraged the association to make yet more extensive and substantial improvements on the beach, and a large number of cottages were erected by the lot-owners. On July 2, 1878, an extension of the railroad was completed to the camp-meeting grounds, which enabled many excursionists to visit the beach; and the number of permanent guests was also increased. In February, 1879, the charter of the asso-

ciation was again changed, the title becoming the "Rehoboth Beach Association," and in 1881 the camp-meeting feature was discontinued, but the grounds have since been used for other gatherings. In 1884 the railroad was extended down the main avenue of the town to the beach, and a depot was established in a central location. About this time the beach was also improved, a board-walk, eight feet wide and one and a quarter miles long, being built at a safe distance from the wash of the highest tides. The beach is about two hundred feet wide, firm and smooth, and owing to its regularity is deemed very safe. But one case of drowning is reported, that of John Frank, August 14, 1887.

For the accommodation of visitors several large hotels have been erected on the beach, and one of them, the "Surf House," was destroyed by fire August 22, 1879, luckily without the loss of life. Near its site the "Hotel Henlopen" was erected by a company, which had among its members J. E. Hooper, George R. Johnson, George McCullough and others. It cost more than twenty thousand dollars and contains about seventy-five rooms. Dr. J. W. Thompson has charge of the "Hotel Henlopen," and Walter Burton the "Bright House." The "Bright House" was also enlarged and well furnished. In 1887 it contained eighty sleeping-rooms. It was the property of William Bright, who was also the president of the "Beach Association." Additional accommodations were afforded by the "Douglass House," several large boarding-houses and there were about forty cottages. Ten of the latter were occupied the entire year. J. R. Dick was the superintendent of the affairs of the association. Among the public improvements here projected is an iron pier into the ocean, to enable steamers of light draught to effect a landing. The Atlantic beach in this vicinity has several life-saving stations; No. 1, south of Cape Henlopen Light, having been established in 1875 and is in charge of Captain Theodore Solmon. The Indian River Inlet Station was established the same year and placed in command of Captain Washington Vickers. The station at Rehoboth City, in charge of Captain Thomas Truxton, was established in 1879.

Rehoboth Beach post-office was established in 1873 with Dr. Wm. Dawson as postmaster. He also had a drug-store, which was the first mercantile house on the beach. M. D. Lamborn had the next store, on Rehoboth Avenue. In 1887 Mrs. J. Messick owned the store and was in charge of the post-office, which had a daily mail.

Scott's Chapel is a neat Gothic structure, which was built in the spring of 1880 under the direction of James E. Hooper, assisted by the general community. It was dedicated by Bishop Scott, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was named for him. It was designed as an unsectarian place of worship and has been steadily occupied by various denominations.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—The early history of the oldest religious organization in the hundred has not

been preserved, but from a contemporary account, it appears that the Presbyterian Church of Cool Spring was organized many years before the time usually given—1734 to 1737.¹ It is not improbable that the congregation may have been formed as early as 1700, as a number of Presbyterian families lived in that locality at that time. To accommodate these with a place of worship, a central location was selected, situated in the forest, near a good spring of water. For this lot a warrant for a survey was issued, by the proprietaries in Pennsylvania, August 22, 1737, which directed that "four acres and one hundred and fifty-five feet, in a lot of ten acres, be surveyed for James Martin and a few other members of the Presbyterian congregation, to include the meeting-house and graveyard thereon, located on the southeast side of Cool Spring, and on the west side of the county road, being nearly seven miles distant from the town of Lewes." This survey was made September 29, 1737, by Deputy-Surveyor, W. Shankland.

In 1734 the congregation formed a parish with Lewes, Rev. Josiah Martin being the minister, and his successors at Lewes, subsequently, also preached here. In 1788 the church became a part of the corporation of "the United Presbyterian Congregation of Lewes, Cool Spring and Indian River," and for many years retained that connection. Prior to 1805 there were ordained as ruling elders at Cool Spring, under this arrangement: Archibald Hopkins, Manlove Russell, Robert Coulter, David Stephenson, William Virden, Josiah Martin, David Mustard, John Stephenson and William Peery.

In 1810 the congregation had a larger membership than either of the other churches, and for many years was strong in numbers and influence. In 1887, however, there were but forty members and the church had no regular pastor.

The present house of worship, a substantial frame, is the third building which was erected on this lot, and was dedicated January 14, 1855. It replaced an old church, painted red, which stood with its side towards the street, and had two doors to enter. A gallery was built at each end, and it was in other arrangements like the churches of the olden times. When the present house was occupied, the congregation had as trustees James F. Martin, David M. Richards and Peter J. Hopkins. At the same time the ruling elders were Elisha D. Cullen, David M. Richards, Benjamin White, Peter J. Hopkins, Aaron Marshall, James F. Martin and David J. Ennis.

There were eighty white and two colored members and Rev. Cornelius H. Mustard was the pastor. He acceptably served in that relation until the spring of 1869, when failing health obliged him to leave a people he loved so well, and where he had received his spiritual nurture while a youth. Other ministers

¹ In his report to the Missionary Society of London, October 11, 1728, the Rev. Wm. Beckett, of the Episcopal Church, said,—“The Presbyterians have two Churches in Sumner County—one at Cool Spring and the other at Lewes,” etc. There were at that time six hundred Presbyterians (old and young) in the county.

from this church were the Revs. Samuel M. Perry and David Coulter.

Since Rev. Mr. Mustard's pastorate, the ministers officiating regularly at Cool Spring have been the following:

1870, Rev. G. N. Kennedy; 1874, Rev. J. Bailie Adams; 1882, Rev. E. A. Snook; 1886, Rev. Benjamin Crosby.

In 1887 the ruling elders were Benjamin White, D. J. Ennis, James M. Martin and Thomas J. Perry. The latter was also clerk of the sessions.

Among the interments noted in the cemetery at Cool Spring (which is a large yard well inclosed) were those of James McIlvain, died 1754, aged sixty-one years; Robert Torbert, died 1752, aged fifty-seven years; James Fergus, died 1798, aged forty-seven years; William Perry,² Esq., died 1800; Rev. Joseph Copes, died 1822, aged fifty-seven years; David M. Richards, died 1856, aged forty-seven years; Wm. V. Coulter, died 1875, aged seventy-eight years; David Mustard, died 1858, aged sixty-five years; Josiah Martin, died 1842, aged seventy-three years; James Martin, died 1846, aged seventy-three years; Gideon Fenwick, died 1858, aged seventy-one years; Robert Hunter, died 1836, aged sixty-eight years.

Rehoboth Presbyterian Church was erected in 1855, as a chapel to be used in connection with the church at Lewes, thus serving as a preaching station. Those most instrumental in building it were Thomas Walker, Joseph Dodd, John Futeher and John Hood. Since that time it has been repaired, and was, in 1887, a frame edifice of respectable appearance, about thirty by forty feet in size. It is pleasantly located, on the highway to Rehoboth Beach, near the hamlet of Midway.

The congregation occupying this church became a separate body May 17, 1876, when a number of members withdrew from the Lewes Church for that purpose, and others united with them, there being a total membership of seventy-five persons at the time of organization. Thomas Walker and John M. Futeher were elected the first ruling elders. Since that time William A. Dodd and Captain Edward S. Tunnell were elected to the same office.

The congregation was first supplied with preaching by Rev. Daniel Tenney, and Rev. W. W. Reese became the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. E. A. Snook, who was the pastor until 1884, since which time the pulpit has again been filled by supplies.

In 1887 the church property was valued at one thousand eight hundred dollars, and the trustees were William A. Dodd, Thomas Walker, John N. Hood, John M. Futeher, Hiram C. Fisher, Charles K. Warrington, William P. Thompson, Henry P. Wolfe and Rhoads Thompson.

The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church in the hundred was built near Lewes, in 1788, and the lot on which it stood is still preserved as a cemetery. It was used in connection with the Bethel

² Had served as captain in the Revolutionary War.

Church until its decay. The present church was built in the southern part of the hundred, on half an acre of land secured from the farm of Mrs. Abbie Marsh, and was dedicated January 4, 1858. It is a frame, thirty-six by forty feet, and has a gallery which increases the sittings of the church. Repairs in 1886 have made it more comfortable and inviting. In 1887 the controlling board of trustees was composed of J. C. Collins, Joseph T. Fitcher, Daniel Wolfe, E. L. Warrington, William D. Wilson, John C. Wilson and Levin A. Donovan.

Until 1880 the ministers of the church were the same as those who preached at Lewes. That year Nassau Circuit was formed to embrace this church, Connelly's and White's Chapel, in Indian River Hundred, and Zion's Church, in Broad Kiln, and the ministers have been Revs. James Carroll, John Warthman, I. N. Foreman and E. Davis. The circuit owns a parsonage at Nassau Station.

In the hundred are also three churches, used as places of worship by people of color, namely, "Little Israel," built for mulatto people, which was burned down about 1858, rebuilt and since repaired; "Little Wesley," built for the African Methodists many years ago, and becoming unfit for further use a new house was built in 1872; and "Little's Chapel," near Rehoboth Beach, which was built in 1883. These houses are small, but have been found useful factors in promoting the moral training of those who occupy them. At most of the foregoing churches small grave-yards have been maintained.

THE TOWN OF LEWES.—This ancient town is located on an elevated tract of land on Lewes Creek,¹ overlooking the mouth of Delaware Bay, and about one mile from it. Cape Henlopen is a little more than that distance from the lower end of the town, extending into the Atlantic Ocean as a sandy waste. Above it, and northeast from Lewes Creek, are the marsh commons, forming a small peninsula. West from the creek, which was a fine, deep stream two centuries ago, is a belt of well-drained, fertile lands, whose advantages for settlement were recognized by the first voyagers on the Delaware. With the Indians this was also favorite ground, and there have been unmistakable evidences that an aboriginal village was located on the site of Lewes. East from the railway station a burial-place was discovered, while the road was being cut through the small hill in that locality, and many skeletons were exhumed. These indicated that a people of large size and wonderful power had once lived here, and had passed away in a period so remote that not even a traditionary account of them has been preserved.

The occupancy of this section by the whites dates from 1622. In that year some Dutch traders came and carried on a good business with the neighboring tribes of Indians. In 1631 De Vries settled thirty persons on the creek, which he called the "Hoorn Kill,"² after his native place in Holland, and for their

protection built a small fort or house, surrounded by a palisade of logs, which stood on the bank of the creek, which was at that time a deep and rapidly-flowing stream, and the marshes were covered with fine forests, in which game was abundantly found. Through some offense the settlers incurred the hostility of the Indians, who wreaked summary vengeance on them by killing the entire colony and destroying every vestige of the improvements they had made. When De Vries next visited this locality, in 1633, not "a trace of the fort could be found." The next settlement was founded in 1638 by the Swedes and Finns under Peter Minuett, who landed at the high ridge of land on the then lower part of Lewes Creek,³ which, from its attractive appearance, he called Paradise Point. It is believed that a few settlers of that nationality here permanently located, at that time, and were soon after joined by Dutch traders, who again commenced bartering with the Indians of this region. Through their influence the Horekill section was purchased of the Indians by the West India Company in 1658. Two years later the English laid claim to the country, basing their demand on its discovery by Hudson, in 1609. To better maintain its claims, the West India Company erected a fort at Paradise Point (now the lower fort of Pilot Town), but in 1664 this fort and the contiguous country was yielded to the English, who kept up the trading post. There were only a few houses and small farms, but the place was deemed of sufficient importance to keep a "customs man" residing there. In 1678 this country again fell into the hands of the Dutch, who now established a court at Lewes. The English recaptured the place in 1674, and continued the court, trading post and customs man. Six years later the Horekill country was divided, what is now Sussex County being called Deale. In 1682 the Duke of York deeded to William Penn all the Delaware country south to Cape Henlopen, when the present names of the county and town were adopted or confirmed by Penn's official sanction.⁴

The first deed for land in the lower part of the State was for a tract at Lewes, and was granted July 2, 1672, by Governor Francis Lovelace to Hermanus Frederick Wiltbank for "all that piece of land at the Horekill, signed and called 'Lewes' in Delaware Bay. Bounded on the south side with a marked Pine and the land of William Classon, on the N. W. to ye lands of the heirs of Jean Jardyne, a Frenchman, containing in breadth 114 rods (each rod being eleven English feet), stretching N. E. and S. W. into the woods to ye hindermost Kill, which piece of land is called ye 'West India fort.'" Wiltbank assigned this land to Norton Claypool and from that family it passed to Samuel Rowland November 12, 1703.

After William Penn had obtained title to the Dela-

¹ At that time the mouth of the creek was nearer town by three miles than in 1887.

⁴ Lewes is also the name of a town in Sussex County, England.

² Formerly called Horekill Creek. ³ Corrupted thence to Hore Kill.

ware country, a new interest in its settlement was awakened and there seems to have been an especial purpose to make Lewes a merchant port.

The court was instructed to grant titles to lots upon certain conditions, the fulfillment of which implied the building of a house of stated dimensions thereon; on failing to pay, a fine was imposed of five pounds and the forfeiture of the lot. On this basis lots were granted at the November, 1682, term of court to Cornelius Pluckhoy, who already owned a house; to John Kiphaven, also the owner of a house, to William Durvall, who lived at Lewes at that time, to William Carter, adjoining the land of Nathaniel Walker; to William Trotter, next to Carter's; to John Hill, "the lot on the southwest of the blind man's house," to John Bellamy, a "lot adjoining the old brick yard," to John Beverly, "the lot on which he is building a vessel on," to Hermanus Wiltbank, the lot adjoining his farm; to Henry Jones, adjoining Wiltbank; to Robert Williams, the one next to Henry Jones; and to Edward Warner, for three hundred acres of land "near by the town."

In 1683, John Brown, a ship-builder, petitioned the court "for a lott at Lewes on which he might build a sloop or shallop as the one he now occupies is not fit." The same year William Beverly was sued by Hermanus Wiltbank, "for neglect of his work in building the vessel." The records of this year show that tobacco was largely raised and used in payment of nearly everything purchased.

In the next few years following, many titles for lots in Lewes were granted by the Court, and there was considerable accession to the population. Among these new citizens were some who established small industries in the mechanic trades. In 1685, Arthur Starr petitioned for two lots on which to erect his tanyard, the Court having previously refused to grant him an acre near Block House Pond. Transfers of property are recorded as early as 1692, when Captain Thomas Pemberton, as attorney, conveyed to Peter Davis, a lot of land and a brick house. March 4, 1695, Robert Cade, conveyed two lots on Second Street, and those running back to Pagan Creek to John Paynter, and on the same day a like number of lots, in the same locality, to Richard Paynter. On the 1st of June, 1696, Peter Lewis conveyed to Jacob Kollock a lot on Second Street, on which was a brick house, which had previously been owned by William Carter, bricklayer. June 6, 1699, William Dyre, conveyed to Thomas Fenwick ninety-six acres of land, fronting on Lewes Creek and sixty feet back of the same for a street, adjoining the uppermost part of Lewes.

Among the important transfers after 1700, were in 1704, Samuel Preston to William Shankland, a tract of land called "St. Martins," four hundred acres on Pagan Creek. Through this land was afterwards located the well-known "Shankland's Lane." In 1707, Thomas England bought a house and lot on Front Street, which was located between the

properties of Richard Williams and Cornelius Wiltbank. The same year Walton Huling, bought a house on Second Street, which adjoined the land of Jonathan Bailey. The latter also owned land on Paradise Point, which remained in his family many years. One of his daughters married Jacob Art, a pilot, who was one of a number in that vocation who settled there and from which circumstance that part of Lewes, became known as "Pilot Town." On this tract of land is the oldest burial-ground in this part of the State, being already spoken of in 1687, as the "Ancient" ground. This street for many years, was the favorite home of pilots and in 1816, lots were owned on it by William Art, Charles M. Cullen, Jacob Conwell, George Hickman, David Johnson, John Maull, William Russell and Thomas Rowland.

In order that the growth of Lewes might be still more rapidly advanced, the court made that matter a subject for consideration June 25, 1689, as follows:

"The Court, considering what few inhabitants there is in the town of Lewes, and being willing to encourage people to live in the said Town, and to seat and improve the back parts of the said Town, are willing to grant Larger Lotts than hath been usually granted, and for that the clearing the parts of the said Town will be convenient and beneficial to bring a road to the front of the said Town, they do Order that whosoever shall take up any back lotts shall not suffer any Tree or Trees to grow thereon to the height of Twenty feet, and whosoever plants any fruit Trees or other Trees thereon shall not plant them nearer than forty feet asunder, and keep their Lotts continually clear of brush or other wood and also to keep the streets afore their Lotts clear of all brush, and all the trees in the streets to be grubbed up, the said back Lotts to be four-acre Lotts, with a square of four acres in the middle of the town, for any publick use or uses that the Court shall think fitting; the pond on the back side of Arthur Starrs to be drained and remain for common to come down the valley, the where the Ship is building into the river of Lewes, and that he that builds and clears first shall have the first Lotts next to the town."

Some improvements were now made in that part of the town, but an obstacle to its general settlement was found in the small marsh near Second Street, accordingly on the 6th of March, 1694, the court granted

"Liberty for a Ditch to bee Cutt through the most convenient Place in the Town of Lewes into the Creek for the conveniency of Drayning of the Savannah on ye back part next the second street lotts, and order that ye vacant ground that lies between the lott of Nehemiah field and the four-acre lott of Captain Pemberton, adjoining Richard Holloway, to be reserved for a Market-place; and the vacant piece of Land next adjoining, on the southwest side of John Miers, his lott to ye Block House Pond and the Block House field, and that to bee used as a common burying-ground."

The vague manner in which some of the decrees of the court were formulated, especially as they applied to streets and public places, led to controversies at an early period in the history of Lewes, and which were brought to the attention of the court, September 5, 1694, when it was decreed that

"Whereas, There hath been some differences and Disputes about Bounds of the Town of Lewes. It is ordered by the Ct to prevent farther such like. That ye should, and the Surveyor, with suitable assistance, Doe forthwith Run out ye side line that Runs along by ye Land of Abraham and Isaac Wiltbank, and ye land of John Williams and also ye other side line that runs along by ye land of William Dyre."

The irregularity in the streets and public grounds was also the subject of much complaint, and, in 1704, a re-survey of the lots and streets was ordered, according to the plan when the town was laid out, and which plan had not been preserved. But such a survey was not made until nearly twenty years later when the court was again petitioned by the principal

citizens to fix the corners of the streets so that the matter might be set at rest. The court answered this request by directing that Robert Shankland, in connection with other commissioners, namely, Rev. William Beckett, Archibald Smith, Simon Kollock, John Jacobs, Edward Dawes, Richard Herman and John Rhoades, should make a re-survey upon such information as they could obtain from old citizens and contemporary records.

A preliminary survey was made in August, 1722, concerning which Shankland made this memoranda

"of several Bounds and Stations or places of Beginning of some of the streets of Lewistown that were yet known by some of the Ancient & Principle men of Lewistown (to wit): Mr Jacob Kollock, Sr., Mr. Philip Russell, Mr. John Miers and Capt. Jonathan Bailey (that is), that ye old Brick chimney of Jacob Kollock's House set on the northwest side of the street, and that the shed or Corner of the House of Joseph Royal that did belong unto William Orr was sett on the southeast corner of ye Market St.; also that Mr. Russell's old house was sett on the southwest corner of the Back Street at the corner of Mulberry Street at ye corner—those are all Boundaries of the Town that were showde me by the Persons above mentioned at my first surveying of the Town as witness my hand this—day of August, 1722.

"ROBERT SHANKLAND."

The report of the survey of Shankland was made to the court May 4, 1723, and throws some light upon the early history of Lewes.

He stated "the town was originally called Deale, in the county of Deale, on the southwest side of Lewes Creek, for many years called Hore Kill Creek."

"That the land of the town was first taken up or claimed by Dyert Peters, and adjoined the lands of Koophaven or Dyre¹ and those of Hermanus Wiltbank, with the creek and the pond on the other sides, &c., &c."

The commissioners located the corners of the streets and decided that the original purpose was to have four principal streets, to be known by the names of Front, Market, Ship-carpenter and Mulberry, and as many cross-streets, which were to be numerically designated. All the streets were to be kept sixty feet wide.

With the exception of an occasional decree from the court, relating to minor affairs, there were no especial orders in regard to Lewes until 1794, when the Legislature passed an act again ordering the streets to be surveyed and imposing a penalty for appropriating or obstructing them.

Like all ancient towns, Lewes had its market, and regulations were frequently made for it. A clerk was stately appointed after 1700, but seventy years later all acts pertaining to it were repealed. The market was kept in the rear of the small brick jail which was used by Sussex County until 1792, when the county-seat was removed to Georgetown. This building, as an enlarged store-house, is still standing, but the county court-house, built about 1730, which stood in the cemetery of St. Peter's Church, was taken down in 1833.

At the foot of the market-place a bridge was authorized to be erected by an act of the Legislature, November 6, 1773, which named John Rodney, Henry Fisher and Henry Neil as commissioners. They

were "to build and erect a bridge and causeway over the creek at Lewistown, formerly called the Hore Kill, to begin at or near the place where the Fort in the said town stood, and thence in a strait direction to the point of fast land on the cape side of the creek nearly opposite the house now in the occupation of William Arnold; and also to erect all necessary abutments, wings, banks and other works for the use of the bridge."

Subscriptions to an amount not exceeding one thousand pounds were authorized, and those subscribing a certain amount were to be exempt from paying toll. Under the direction of the commissioners, Peter White, a carpenter, built the bridge at a cost of fifty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence, completing it August 12, 1775.

This bridge was improved under the provision of a supplementary act, passed January 29, 1791, and was fully completed soon after. In 1794 David Hall and Caleb Rodney were named as commissioners in place of John Rodney and Henry Fisher. After 1818 it passed under the control of the town authorities.

The use of the bridge over Lewes Creek has given the inhabitants of the town direct access to the Beach Marsh, which belongs to them as a common, and from which and the Great March they have derived benefit ever since the settlement of the place. One of the first recorded acts in regard to the former was after the accession of William Penn:

"Upon the petition of Edmond Warner the Court grant unto him the land of the cape commonly called Cape Inlopen, lying on the north east side of the creek commonly called the Hore Kill, to make a covey Warren on, and Liberty to build a House and seat a Warriner upon the said land upon condition that the Timber and feed of the said Land and marshes thereunto belonging be and forever hereafter lye in common for the use of the Inhabitants of the town of Lewes and County of Sussex; as also free Liberty for any or all the Inhabitants of the said county to fish, get and take off their oyster and cockle shells and gather plums, cranberries and huckleberries on the said land as they shall see fitt, always provided that no person whatsoever shall not hunt or Kill any Rabbits or Hares on the said land without the leave or consent of him the said Edward Warner his Executor, Administrator or Assigns, At a Court held at Lewes for the County of Sussex and by the King's Authority and by Commissions from William Penn, proprietary and Governor of Pennsylvania and territory thereunto belonging the 9th, 10th & 11th day of the 11th month, 1682. Justices present, William Dorrall, Luke Watson, John Roads, Edward Southern, Robert Hart and John Kiphaven."

The phraseology of the foregoing decree gives the county of Sussex equal claim to the marsh with Lewes and it has in a measure served as a common for the people outside of the town. By acts of the Legislature, it was placed in charge of trustees, and later the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county was authorized to appoint trustees to care for the commons. Since 1871 the control has been vested in the commissioners of the town of Lewes, and through their sanction a number of improvements have been made and buildings erected on leased lots. A highway to the beach has also been constructed and wharves built into the bay, whereby it has been made possible to establish a considerable shipping business, since the creek has failed to afford the means of navigation.

One of the first recorded references to the Great

¹ Owned by Simon Kollock in 1723.

Marsh is found in a suit at court, September, 1687, in which

"Jonathan Bailey was summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, for about since the beginning of the year 1686 contempting and despising the neighbors fence, not only the King's Highway to the own use which said highway hath been Made, Worne and accustomed for many years, neither had the neighbors any other roads or highway to ye Commons, commonly called Marshes, either to fetch hay, look after their cattle or other orations, but also to the only known Ancient place of A burying ground for the town of Lewes, Ac." "He also had placed the frame of a wind-mill thereon and also hath not only confidently and impudently denied and Refused thy neighbors the use of ye said ground to bury their dead, forbidding them or any of them to come upon the said ground."

A true bill was found against Bailey, and on trial it was found that he had infringed upon the rights of the public. The highway to the marshes was restored, and one acre of the "Ancient" burying-place was ordered to be kept for the public. The latter is now known as the Rowland burial-ground, at the lower end of Pilot Town.

Forty years later the right to the use of this common was confirmed to the people of Lewes, by the proprietaries, as follows:

"Whereas a certain tract or quantity of Marsh, lying on the side of Delaware Bay, between the Broad Creek and the Canaries. Pagan Creek, in the County of Sussex, hath been for several years past by some expectation given by our late father to the inhabitants of the Town of Lewes deemed and taken to belong to the said town as a common, or pasture for the said inhabitants. But no regular Survey been formerly made on the same, yet by our permission at the request of Simon Kolloch, Jacob Kolloch and Rives Holt, three of the principal inhabitants of the town of Lewes aforesaid, the said marsh hath been lately surveyed and circumscribed, as appears by a draught thereof, now exhibited, and thereupon the said Simon Kolloch, Jacob Kolloch and Rives Holt, on behalf of themselves and the other inhabitants of the said town request that we would be pleased to grant our Warrant in order that the survey made on the said marsh may be duly returned and established. These are, therefore, to authorize and require thee to accept and receive the Survey of the said marsh and make return thereof unto our Secretaries office in order for confirmation to the said Simon Kolloch, Jacob Kolloch and Rives Holt in trust and for use in behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Lewes aforesaid and their Successors to be holden of us our heirs and Successors, under the yearly quit-rent of one penny sterling, for every acre thereof, to be duly paid by the said inhabitants for and towards the support of a school, to be kept within the said town. Given under my hand and the lesser seal at Philadelphia this 23^d day of June, Anno Domini 1736, to Benjamin Eastburn, Surv. Gen'l.

"THO. PENN."

Lewes was incorporated by an act of the Assembly, passed February 2, 1818, and Samuel Paynter, James F. Baylis, Benjamin Prettyman, David Hazard and Peter F. Wright were named as commissioners to survey the bounds, streets and lanes of the town and to have a map of the same made. An election was ordered to be held in June each year, when five persons were to be chosen, to be known as the "Trustees of the Town of Lewes," who were vested with the powers usual in such cases, and were authorized to arrange with the commissioners of Lewes Bridge to obtain and control the same. For many years the government of the town under this act was merely nominal, and more comprehensive powers were needed in order to satisfy the demands occasioned by the increase of population. Accordingly, a new act was passed March 2, 1871, which was amended March 31, 1873, and at a later period, whereby the scope of the authorities was enlarged and new bounds established, as follows:

"Commencing at the mouth of Canary creek, thence up Canary creek and Lentner's Branch to the road leading from Paynter's mill to Shephard P. Houston's; thence around said road to the road leading from Lewes to Rehoboth; thence down said road to Wolfe's lane;

thence down said lane to Edward Burton's farm; thence down to Gill's Neck road to the road leading to Restore B. Lamb's farm, including said roads; thence in a northeasterly course, parallel with South street, to low water mark on the Delaware Bay shore; thence in a northwesterly direction along said bay shore to a place northeast of the mouth of Canary creek; thence in a northwesterly direction across the beach to the mouth of the said Canary creek and the place of beginning."

The government of the town under the amended acts is vested in a board of twelve citizens, chosen and designated as a body politic and corporate in law, they and their successors to be known as the "Commissioners of Lewes." One of this number is annually chosen as president of the commissioners, and is vested with the powers of a justice of the peace and the duties of an alderman; and the board was endowed with ample powers for the good of the town, including authority over Great and Beach Marshes, with power over the adjacent public lands, and to assume the same jurisdiction over the cape-lands as was exercised by the trustees under the act of 1814, and those of later periods. The income arising from these lands was ordered to be paid into the treasury of the town of Lewes instead of the county of Sussex, as under the old acts. The election of all kinds of officers was also authorized by the new charter, the exercise of which provisions has greatly benefited the town.

It appears from the assessment-roll of 1873 that there were then living within the bounds of Lewes three hundred and thirty-nine white, and fifty-four colored persons, liable to taxation, and the amounts carried into the treasury by all sources aggregated \$1034.56. The expenditures the corresponding period were \$126.70, in excess of the receipts. In 1886 there were five hundred white and one hundred colored taxables, and the amounts expended in carrying on the affairs of the town were \$1768.04.

In December, 1887, the principal officers of the town of Lewes were:

COMMISSIONERS.—Edward Duffle, president; Robert Wiltbank, W. P. Nicholas, William Scott, Joseph Truxton, Charles M. Marshall, William Virden, Jacob Prettyman, G. W. Joseph, Edward D. Kitchen, T. C. Maul and Henry C. Maul, secretary. Charles H. Maul was the treasurer.

The growth and improvement of Lewes have not been eventful. In 1721 it was reported as "a large and handsome town on the banks of the Delaware." Five years later there were fifty-eight families at this place, and fifteen at Quakertown. In 1807 the place had about eighty buildings, and that number was not much increased until after the civil war. Twelve years after that event, in which period the railroad was built, one hundred and fifty new houses had been added, and the population was estimated at eighteen hundred. In 1887 there were within the corporate limits about two thousand souls, five churches, a fine union school, a hotel, and about thirty places of business, including a telegraph office established in 1852.

Nearly all the buildings at Lewes are of wood, the walls being covered with shingles, which give greater

protection against the driving and severe storms that sometimes prevail here, than when they are weather boarded in the usual way. A number of land marks in these old houses, of the last century, notably the homes of the Rodneys, remain and give evidence of the comfort they must have afforded their inmates when much of this country was still in a primeval condition. Others have been replaced by mansions of modern architecture, but only one is of stone. This is the house of Frank Burton, built in 1880, out of granite belgian-blocks recovered from a wreck near the Breakwater.

The improvements on Delaware Bay have been closely associated with the industrial history of Lewes. It is a matter of tradition that the British Government built a good light-house on Cape Henlopen, as early as 1725. The stone used in its construction were carried up Lewes Creek, whose course, at that time, was much farther to the eastward, and the walls were seven feet in thickness. The tower was octagonal in shape, and being built on level ground was raised seven stories high. A dwelling for the keeper and other buildings were attached. In the course of years the shifting sands completely covered the latter, and formed a high mound on a spot which had originally been flat. Jacob Hargis is remembered as one of the early keepers. During the Revolutionary War the inside, or the wood-work of this light-house, was burned by the British. For the benefit of this light-house, two hundred acres of land, on the cape, were ordered to be surveyed, November 27, 1763, by John Penn, and in the same month, commissioners were appointed by the provisional government of Pennsylvania to raise a fund by subscription, and by a lottery to maintain a light and buoys at the mouth of Delaware Bay. This light and its surroundings, have, with the interruption in the Revolution, since been kept up, but in a much improved condition. The light-houses on Green Hill and on the breakwaters have been erected in more recent years. The breakwater in Delaware Bay, opposite Lewes, is the most important improvement of the kind in the United States. The early history of this work is given elsewhere in the chapter on "internal improvements." It is a massive work of granite masonry, two thousand eight hundred feet long, exclusive of the Ice Breaker, above it, which is seventeen hundred feet long. The first material used, was brought from the North River, but most of the rock was afterwards obtained in New Castle County. It was more than forty years in construction, and cost nearly two and a quarter million of dollars. For the purpose of improving the channel of the Bay near the Delaware shore, it was ordered that the gap between the two pieces of masonry be filled up and that work was begun in 1883. The breakwater has been of incalculable benefit to the navigation of Delaware Bay and the coastwise trade, affording protection to thousands of vessels yearly; as many as one hundred vessels have found shelter

behind its friendly walls in a single storm and the calamities to navigators on this dangerous coast, have through this means been very much diminished. In 1880, the Government established a marine signal station on the inner works, where the Maritime Exchange also maintains an office from which the passage of vessels through the bay is noted by a sub-marine telegraph.

A number of wrecks have occurred off the coast of Cape Henlopen, but one of the most important was the sinking of the brig "De Braak," May 2, 1798, with nearly all its crew and a large amount of specie on board. The "De Braak" was in command of Captain James Drew, a bold Irish seaman, who set sail in January, 1798, with letters of marque and reprisal from the English Government, against Napoleon and his allies. The vessel was equipped with a dozen brass cannon and carried a crew of thirty-eight officers and men. After cruising in southern waters several months, the "De Braak" approached the American shore laden with the fruits of its victories over the enemy and having in tow the Spanish galleon, "La Platte." Taking on a Lewes pilot by the name of Andrew Allen, she was approaching shore for the purpose of getting a supply of fresh water, at Lewes, when not heeding an approaching storm, a gust of wind struck the full sheeted vessel and capsized her, carrying down the captain, the entire crew and fifteen prisoners. The pilot and twenty-five men were picked up alive, and the body of Captain Drew was recovered three days later and was buried in the cemetery of St. Peter's Church at Lewes, where a monument yet marks the place. The prize treasures of the "De Braak" are said to have been (for those times) fabulous, consisting of gold, silver and diamonds, in coins and metals, amounting to millions of dollars. The stories of this unknown wealth have become a part of the traditions of this coast and their recital has encouraged many efforts to raise the wreck which have not yet been successful.

About 1805 Gilbert McCracken, a partner of Pilot Allen, set the bearings of the wreck which have served as guides for these operations. They indicated a spot about a mile from the breakwater, where a mound in the water at a depth of twenty-seven feet, is described. This is supposed to contain the treasure trove, and efforts to uncover them were systematically begun in the summer of 1887, by the International Sub-marine company of Philadelphia and Dr. S. Pancoast, also of that city, acting under the authority of the National Government. The favorable progress of the work before the close of the season has inspired confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise.

Half a mile above the Cape's End a United States Life-Saving station was opened in March, 1882, and placed in charge of Captain J. A. Clappitt. It is the upper of a series of four stations on the coast from the Bay to the Indian River Inlet, the entire distance being patrolled. The appointments of the sta-

tions are first-class, and it has rendered good service to distressed vessels.

In July, 1884, the United States Marine Hospital Service established a quarantine at Lewes, having in service the steamer "Tench Coxe," with Dr. G. W. Stoner as quarantine surgeon. In October the same year a hospital was erected near the point of the Cape, which was placed in the care of Dr. W. P. Orr, as assistant-surgeon, and all foreign vessels were boarded before entering the Bay. In 1885 the hospital treated several cases of yellow fever, and since that time others, infected with epidemic diseases, have been placed in the hospital, which has accommodation for twenty patients. Dr. Orr has had as assistants in this hospital work, during quarantine season (from May until November), in 1866, Dr. Joseph M. Bockerhoof; and, in 1887, Dr. Harbeson Hickman.

A large number of pilots on the Delaware reside at Lewes, and it has been the home of many of that class of people for more than two hundred years. Minister Griffith, of the Friends' Society, who visited this section in 1765, wrote: "We made Cape Henlopen and a pilot came on board who proved to be a native Indian." Some of the white pilots carried on other occupations, and they have always been among the prominent citizens of the town.

Before the Revolution, Bailey Art, David Johnson, Henry Fisher and others were pilots at this place. Later, pilots Allen and McCracken lived here; and after 1800, the occupation appears to have been confined almost entirely to persons bearing the names of Connell, Clappitt, Rowland, Maull, Howard, West, Marshall, Wesley, Chambers and Virden. Members of the latter family have been very successful in this occupation, and through their influence a beneficial system of pilot laws for the Delaware have been secured by legislative enactment. In 1872, thirty pilots resided at Lewes, Thomas Roland, aged eighty-three years, being the oldest. In 1887 nearly double that number of pilots claimed Lewes as their home, and nearly half the business on the Delaware was controlled by them. They are an active, intelligent, enterprising class of men, and have many substantial improvements in Lewes.

In the infancy of Lewes, the Creek afforded a good channel for the navigation of sloops and schooners—and as good timber grew in the contiguous country, ship-building became an industry of considerable importance.

Some of the first English inhabitants were ship-carpenters, a fact which was recognized by naming one of the streets of the town after them. Among these early mechanics of whom any account has been preserved, were John and William Beverly and John Brown, all of whom carried on that occupation prior to 1685. Later well-known boat-builders were John and Peter Maull, who had a yard at Pilot Town, where they built the last boat in 1866, for Nathaniel Hickman. Peter and Cato Lewis, colored men, also built

boats there. After the decline of that interest here a number of ship-carpenters removed to Milford. In 1879, F. C. Maull built a small schooner at the wharf below the Market Street bridge, and John Paynter built one in 1883, which were among the last of noteworthy size built at this place, as the channel of the creek has been filling up so rapidly in recent years that navigation on it has been suspended. Abraham Wiltbank had a wharf on the creek as early as 1735.

Nathaniel Hickman was one of the most enterprising vessel-owners of the town a score of years ago, and since 1879, A. L. Burton has been actively engaged in the shipping business. In 1887 he owned a fleet of four schooners, and chartered others as his business demanded. The products shipped were the general freight of the railroad, laden from the pier of the company, and employment was given to about thirty men.

The first pier into the Bay was a wooden mole built by the Government, in 1838. This stood above the railroad pier and having become worm eaten was swept away by the tide. In 1851, a new pier was built for a Company running boats from Lewes to Philadelphia. The Steamer "St. Nicholas" was purchased and placed on this line and for a time business was very brisk, as this means of travel was a decided improvement on the stage coach across the country. Lewes then became the terminus of Stage lines from Milford and Snow Hill. Many excursions were brought to Lewes, which also now came into notice as a sea-side resort. In the fall of 1855, the steamboat was taken off, and, in the spring of 1857, a part of the pier was destroyed by the breaking away of the ice in the Bay. The railroad pier was commenced in 1869, and has been used since 1870. In the later years a line of steamers began to ply to New York, among the boats being the "Washington," "Granite State," "W. N. Coit" and others, owned by the "Old Dominion Line." For a number of years a large traffic was done, both in carrying freight and passengers, but the absorption of the railway by the Pennsylvania System caused the steamers in 1885, to be withdrawn. The railroad (Junction and Breakwater) was completed to Lewes in November, 1869, and after January 1, 1870, trains were regularly run. In the spring of 1883, this branch was consolidated with other lines, under the name of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad. Repair shops were removed to Georgetown in 1884, and soon after transferred to Wilmington. Their location at Lewes greatly increased the population, and their removal, together with the abandonment of the lines of steamers, seriously affected the commercial prosperity of the town.

In 1870, Congress appropriated two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the construction of an iron pier, off the land of the Cape, into the ocean, and the following year work upon the same was commenced. Additional appropriations have since been made, and, with some interruption, the work of its construction has been continued to the present time.

It is intended for the use of the Government in cases of emergency, or when navigation on the Delaware should become obstructed. The structure is very substantial, more than half a million dollars having been expended on it, and is about two thousand feet long. In 1884, the railroad track from Lewes to the pier was graded.

Near the iron pier factories for extracting the oil from menhaden and other fish were erected in 1883, by Luce Brothers and S. S. Brown & Co. The buildings stand on ground leased from the commissioners of Lewes and are well fitted up. Four steamers and several hundred men are employed in carrying on the business.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.—For many years the manufacturing interests of Lewes were limited to the ordinary trades, and it was not until the railroad-shops were here located that the industrial life of the place was quickened into greater activity. After these were in operation other enterprises were begun and some have been successfully continued. The repair-shops gave employment to about fifty men until their removal to Georgetown, in 1884.

In 1882 Wm. B. Yardley erected a fruit evaporating establishment, near the depot, in which were placed two Williams' dryers, having a capacity of two hundred and fifty baskets per day. D. W. Brereton was the superintendent, and with John H. McColley, in 1885, became the owner. In the same locality W. H. Virden and Joseph Draper engaged in fruit evaporating and have since continued. About fifteen thousand baskets per year are prepared for the markets by these establishments.

The Henlopen Mills, near the depot, were built in 1882 by Wm. P. Jones and Spencer A. Phillips. On the death of the latter, in 1884, his interest passed to John W. Phillips, by whom and Mr. Jones the mills are still operated. The building is a three-story frame, thirty-two by sixty feet, and is supplied with seven sets of rollers for grinding wheat, and two corn burrs. The motor is steam from a fifty horse-power engine, and about fifty barrels per day are manufactured. The plant is valued at twenty-two thousand dollars.

The town has always been a good trading point, and Adam Johnson had a store as early as 1687. In 1695 William Orr was the merchant, and in 1740 Joshua Fisher traded and was also a mariner and clerk of the Market. Caleb Rodney traded before 1812 and, later, Daniel, John, Thomas and Henry F. Rodney had stores which enriched their owners and made them the most prominent people in this section.

George Parker was a contemporary of the elder Rodneys and Lewis and Robert West and George Hickman, of those of a younger generation; and for many years these three families furnished the merchants of the town. Wm. P. Orr has been in trade since 1848, and has had since that time, as principal fellow-merchants, Wm. M. Hickman, Nathaniel Hickman, Henry Wolfe, Alfred E. Burton, T. E. Record,

F. C. Maull, E. J. Richardson, J. H. Dodd and E. J. Morris, the five last-named having stores in the year 1887.

The first drug-store in Lewes was opened by Dr. David H. Houston. Since 1871, Dr. David L. Mustard and Ebe W. Tunnell have carried on a drug-store, in part of the old Caleb Rodney house, on Second Street, on which the principal stores have always been located. Frank Burton opened the first store in Pilot Town, in 1877. All branches of trade were represented in 1887, there being more than thirty places of business in Lewes.

A partial list of postmasters of the town embraces the names of Asa Clifton, William Morrow, Henry Wolfe, Stephen Waples, Jesse T. Pool, Edward Duffie, Henry C. Maul, E. J. Morris, D. W. Brereton, C. H. Maull and T. E. Record, the latter serving since January, 1885.

An inn was kept at Lewes, before 1700, by Richard Paynter, and Roger Corbett entertained the public in 1706. After the county abandoned the court-house, in 1792, that building was converted into a tavern and was used as such a score of years. It was in the dining-room of this house that Dr. Wilson was killed, in 1805. It was kept later by Josiah Marriner and after his death by his widow, Sarah. About the same time Philip Kollock and Cook Clampitt also kept public houses. In 1831 Samuel Walker kept a hotel near the creek and during the severe storm, that year, the sloop "Breakwater" broke from moorings and ran her bow-sprit through the windows of the bar-room, to the great astonishment of the inmates. On that occasion the tide ran higher at Lewes than since. The "Ocean House," at the upper end of Pilot Town, was built in 1846, for the Rev. Solomon Prettyman. It was intended for summer boarders and was the first hotel with large accommodations erected in the place. After the establishment of the steamboat line, in 1851, it did a large business, but was closed in 1856. Later it was again opened to the public and during the season of 1871, while kept by Walter Burton, accommodated one thousand guests. For many years it has been used as a private residence. In May, 1870, the "Atlantic Hotel," which stood on the corner of Front and King Streets, was destroyed by fire. It was a large three-story frame, and was at that time owned by ex-Sheriff Lofland. James Belt's "Pavilion House," built in 1873, near the railroad pier, for the accommodation of visitors to the seaside, was also burned down. At this place Caleb Lynch's boarding-house was afterwards erected.

The only hotel in 1887, was the "Virden House," on Front Street, near the site of the upper fort, in the war of 1812. It was erected in 1847, by Charles Wilson and Hudson Burr, and was opened as the "United States House." In 1879 the building was enlarged by Henry Virden, when the name was also changed, and it has since been known by its present title. It was exceedingly well kept in 1887, by

William M. Jefferson, and had a large patronage, ranking with the best hotels in the state.

The Lewes Building and Loan Association was organized March, 1873, and issued four series of stock before its business was closed. Each series matured in the course of nine years. Its officers were James H. Russell, president; George D. Orton and D. W. Brereton, secretaries; D. L. Mustard and E. J. Morris, treasurers. The association was highly beneficial, enabling many citizens to secure homes.

Lewes has had a long line of able and honored physicians. Dr. John Rhoads, who was also one of the judges of the court, was in practice as early as 1674. Eleven years later Dr. Thomas Wynn located here. In 1695 Dr. Thomas Bowman is mentioned. In 1702 Dr. John Stewart was here, and in 1717 Dr. Nathaniel Hall. Dr. Henry Fisher, a native of Ireland, came in 1725, and settled at Pilot Town, where he built a mansion, which was regarded as palatial in those days. This property passed into the hands of the Hickman family, and the title still stands in the name of a member. Dr. Fisher was the father of the patriotic pilot, Henry Fisher, who was prominent in Revolutionary matters, and in the business affairs of Lewes of that period.

On or about the 24th day of October, 1682, William Penn arrived in the ship "Welcome," within the capes of the Delaware Bay, and with him came quite a large number of passengers with the intention of settling in the province which had been deeded to Penn by the Duke of York. Among those passengers were John Fisher and Margaret, his wife, and his two sons, John and Thomas, the latter of whom was Penn's private secretary. John Fisher, his brother, settled near Lewes. He left three sons, the eldest of whom was John, whose son, Jabez Fisher, was the father of Thomas Fisher. The mother was Elizabeth Wright, daughter of Thomas Purnell, of Maryland, and widow of Hezekiah Wright. Jabez settled on a farm near Lewes, in Sussex County, Delaware, where his son Thomas was born on the 14th day of June, 1763.

In the severe winter of 1779-80, having just entered his seventeenth year, Thomas was seized by a press-gang, and carried on board the British frigate "Roebuck," then lying near Cape Henlopen. Word was sent to his father Jabez, from the press-gang that captured him, that his son Thomas and his negro slave Samuel, also seized by the press-gang, could be ransomed only by the delivery of one hundred bullocks on board the English frigate. These, from his own herds and contributions made by neighbors, were carried on the ice some two or three miles from the shore and delivered on board the frigate, and Thomas and the slave were liberated. On the death of Jabez Fisher, his father, in 1786, Thomas, being the eldest son, and then about twenty-two years of age, was left to care for the younger children, the youngest of whom was John Fisher, who afterwards became a distinguished lawyer at the Dover bar, and federal judge of the district of Delaware.

General Thomas Fisher received such education only as could be obtained in those troublous times, immediately preceding and during the Revolutionary War, at private schools in Sussex County. He managed to acquire, however, a fair English education. Being a man of commanding presence, affable manners and great popularity, he was appointed or elected to several public offices in Sussex County, both civil and military; among others, twice filled the office of high sheriff of the county. It is a singular coincidence that afterwards, having become a resident of Kent County, he was also twice made high sheriff of Kent.

Shortly before the massacre in San Domingo, Stephen Girard, who at that time was doing business on rather a small scale in Philadelphia, started for that island, and the vessel on which he took passage was driven by stress of weather to take refuge in Lewes Creek, which then afforded a comparatively safe harbor, the Delaware Breakwater at that time not having been dreamed of. The vessel was necessarily detained at Lewes for several days, during which interval some of the creditors of Girard in Philadelphia sent an express messenger to Lewes, then the county-seat of Sussex, and served out writs for his arrest and imprisonment, which were placed in the hands of General Fisher, who was then sheriff of that county, to be served. On repairing to the hotel and making known his business to Mr. Girard, the latter, in a sudden burst of passion, struck at him with a Spanish knife, but the general parried the thrust by a counter-stroke on Girard's elbow, and with the other hand felled him to the floor, and kept him in durance vile until he succeeded in obtaining bail for his appearance at the ensuing term of court. Having been thus liberated, Girard completed his voyage to San Domingo, and whilst there a very large number of the wealthy planters and merchants of that island made arrangements with him to take back to Philadelphia and have consigned to him there large amounts of money and other valuables which must have aggregated between five hundred thousand and a million of dollars in value, and so terrible was the destruction of life by the massacre of the white inhabitants of the island, that many families were so completely extirpated as to leave no legal representatives behind them to claim the large deposits which had been entrusted to Mr. Girard for safe keeping. This forms the basis of the colossal fortune which he subsequently amassed.

During the War of 1812, General Fisher was brigadier commanding the brigade of militia of Sussex County, and was present at the bombardment of Lewes by the British. At that time he resided on his farm at Milton, but in 1815 removed to Milford in Kent, for which county he was elected sheriff in 1824, for the term of three years, at the expiration of which term he purchased a mill property and farm, upon a part of which the present town of Wyoming has since been built. In 1830 he removed to it and

there died in December, 1835, in the seventy-third year of his age, leaving but one child to survive him, Hon. George P. Fisher, a sketch of whose life is published in this work. He was by birthright a Quaker, but early in life became an Episcopalian, in which faith he died, lamented by all who knew him.

Dr. Joseph Hall, born 1748, began practicing medicine at Lewes before the Revolution, and continued until his death, 1796. His practice extended through the greater part of Lower Sussex. Dr. Wm. Robinson succeeded to the practice of Dr. Hall, which he carried on several years. Contemporary with Dr. Hall was Dr. Matthew Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who looked after the physical as well as the spiritual interests of his members. His son, Dr. Theodore F. Wilson, was killed in 1805,¹ after practicing a few years. Near the same time Dr. John and Jacob Wolfe were in practice. The latter was killed by lightning in the court-house at Georgetown, July 16, 1805. The former also deceased before 1812. Dr. Thomas R. Blandy was here about the same time.

Dr. John White was in practice from after 1800 until his death in 1829. A little later, Dr. Henry F. Hall became a practitioner. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812, retiring from the army in 1819. His death occurred in 1866, at the age of seventy-six years. In this period, Dr. Joseph Harris, Dr. Wm. Rickards, Dr. A. L. Wiltbank, Dr. Simeon K. Wilson and others were professionally engaged at Lewes, some remaining but a few years. The connection with the profession at Lewes of Dr. Robert Burton and Dr. Robert McIlvain dates from an earlier period, both removing to the northern part of the county. After being in practice at Lewes a number of years, and serving with credit as a surgeon in the War for the Union, David H. Houston retired to his home in Broadkilm Hundred, where he still lived in 1887. Dr. Joseph Lyons was retired at Lewes, after a number of years of practice, and Dr. Rodney H. Richardson had removed to the Pacific Coast.

The physicians resident at Lewes and in active practice in 1887 were Dr. David Hall, graduated from Pennsylvania Medical School, and a practitioner since 1852; Dr. David L. Mustard, pupil of the above, and graduated from same school, in 1858 (after ten years' practice in Blackwater he removed to Lewes, where he has since resided); Dr. Hiram Rodney Burton, graduated from University of Pennsylvania in 1868, in practice at Frankford, Delaware, until 1872, and since that year in Lewes; Dr. W. P. Orr and Dr. Harbeson Hickman, both natives of Lewes, and graduates from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. Both are in the hospital service of the United States, on Cape Henlopen, in addition to being practitioners in town.

Of the many attorneys who resided at Lewes in the last century, Col. David Hall, who practiced law before he went to the Revolutionary War, stood prom-

inent. James P. Wilson, a later attorney of promise, renounced that profession and became a Presbyterian clergyman after 1800. The resident attorney in 1887 was Charles W. Whitley.

JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 15, A. F. A. M., was instituted at New Castle January 27, 1825, with W. T. Read, master; John Belville, senior warden; Bennett Lewis, junior warden. For a number of years its meetings were statedly held at New Castle until they were discontinued. But the charter was revived June 27, 1849, and the lodge was re-established at Lewes, where the original members were John Burton, Benjamin McIlvain, Thomas Coleman, George Tunnell, Alfred P. Robinson, Hudson Burr, Joseph Lafetra, John W. Walker and John W. Dean. Since that time one hundred and fifty-six persons have been admitted to membership, and in the fall of 1887 the number in good standing was sixty-seven.

For a number of years the lodge held its meetings in the United States Hotel, but now (1888) occupies its own hall on the King's Road, in the western part of the town. The corner-stone of this building was laid December 26, 1870, and the hall was dedicated in July, 1871. The structure is a two-story frame, twenty-five by fifty feet, and was erected by a committee composed of E. J. Morris, L. L. Lyons, John A. Clappitt and William H. Orten. The hall is well furnished, and the property is valued at three thousand five hundred dollars. In 1887 it was in the care of Trustees John R. Price, Jehu Jeffers and Andrew H. Baker. C. H. Maull was the master; William P. Orr, Jr., secretary; and J. A. Clappitt, treasurer.

ATLANTIC LODGE, No. 15, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Lewes, December 4, 1847, with twenty-one charter members, most of whom had a former membership in the Union Lodge of Georgetown. The meetings were first held in the Long House, on Mulberry Street; but, in 1852, a hall, twenty-four by forty feet, was built, in which the lodge has since statedly assembled. When first used, it was regarded as very fine, and has been kept in an inviting condition. The lodge has prospered in membership and financially, having in 1887 real and personal property valued at two thousand dollars and eighty members in good standing. The principal officers in the latter half of the year were as follows: N. G., Robert R. Wilson; V. G., S. M. Warren; R. S., Edward Hudson; P. S., D. W. Brereton; Treas., John W. West; Trustees, James Lewis, W. H. Virden and John West.

OCEAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 12, 1875, with the following members: James H. Russell, E. J. Morris, D. W. Brereton, C. T. Burton, Wrixham W. White, George R. Messick, William J. Norman, Ed. B. Mears, John A. Nixon and E. W. Tunnell.

In the fall of 1887 there were twenty-five members, with Robert R. Wilson as C. P., and William H. Virden as H. P. The meetings were held in Atlantis

¹ Shot by one Wiley, in the hotel at Lewes.

Hall, where also assembled "Breakwater Lodge" of Good Templars, which was organized September 15, 1885, with thirty-five charter members. This society is also prosperous; but a division of the Sons of Temperance, formerly here, has long since passed away.

SCHOOLS.—In 1734, John Russell is spoken of as the schoolmaster of the town, serving also as deputy recorder, but there is no account of a school-house in that period. Two years later Thomas Penn ordered that the income from the Great Marsh should be devoted to the support of a school in Lewes, but it is probable that no building for that especial purpose was erected until 1761. That year a frame house was erected on Second Street, near Ship Carpenter Street, in which the youth of the town were instructed more than one hundred years, and which has but lately been removed. For the lot on which it stood a deed was executed, May 4, 1762, by John Wiltbank to Ryves Holt, Jacob Kolloch, David Hall, Jacob Kolloch, Jr., Matthew Wilson, Peter Razer, Daniel Nunez, James Thompson, Samuel Rowland, Daniel Nunez, Jr., Anderson Parker, John Rodney, Henry Fisher, Daniel Hosman and Reece Wolfe, Jr., leading citizens of the town, in consideration of ten shillings, "as well as for the promotion and encouragement of the youth of the county, being taught and educated in the principles of religion and virtue, useful knowledge and learning."

Of the many teachers who occupied this building, Dr. William Harris was a schoolmaster, in the early part of the present century, whose worth is best remembered. In February, 1818, a board of trustees was incorporated for this school, enabling it to be better maintained.

Before 1800, schools where instruction in the classics might be imparted were taught in Lewes, the Rev. Francis Hindman having such a school as early as 1795. This led to the establishment of the Lewes Academy soon after. A large frame building was erected for school purposes, at the intersection of South and Third Streets, which was controlled in 1803 by Trustees David Hall, Daniel Rodney, Caleb Rodney, John White, James P. Wilson, George Parker, William Wolfe, James Wiltbank, Frederick Rowe and Jacob Wolfe. That year Peter McLaughlin was the principal, but retired in 1805, and the Rev. James Wiltbank succeeded him. The latter was a graduate of Princeton College, and later became the provost of the University of Pennsylvania. About the same time R. S. Clarke was teaching a school for young ladies, in connection with the academy. In an announcement of his purposes he made great professions of his proficiency, assuring his patrons that he could "teach Grammar grammatically, and would also use the globes, etc." John Gibbons was a teacher of the ancient languages. The Rev. A. Strong taught in the academy for nearly twenty years, and is best remembered in connection with that old institution, which has long since been closed,

and the building now forms a part of a private residence. In its best days many students from abroad were in attendance.

The schools of Lewes and vicinity are now controlled by a "Board of Public Education," which was created by an act of the Legislature, passed March 9, 1875, which also consolidated Districts Nos. 14, 15, 110 and 112 for the better promotion of the schools. The first board of this union district was composed, of Dr. David Hall, president; Lemuel W. Waples secretary; William P. Orr, treasurer; Robert Arnell, John A. Clampitt, Harbeson Hickman, David A. Marshall, E. J. Morris, Dr. David L. Mustard, Thomas E. Record, James H. Russell and Edward Russell. It was authorized to issue bonds for six thousand dollars to build a new school-house, and to grade the course of instruction. Both were done in the fall of 1875, and a very imposing edifice, costing more than eight thousand dollars, was completed in 1876, making it the centennial building of the town. It contains seven large and well-appointed rooms, in which more than three hundred pupils are instructed in studies embracing the classics. The first class to complete the course was composed of May Hickman, Sallie Ross, Helen Marshall and Sallie Waples, and was graduated in June, 1879, under the principalship of Professor H. C. Carpenter. In 1887 the school had six departments, and the principal was Roman Tamany. The yearly expenditure was about three thousand dollars, and the property was estimated worth ten thousand dollars.

THE LEWES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION was formed January 13, 1877, with C. W. Whiley, president; C. H. Maull, secretary; Joseph Lafetra, treasurer; H. B. Burton, E. W. Tunnell, H. C. Carpenter, H. S. Marshall, additional trustees. Robert H. Orr was the librarian. The association has been successfully conducted and, in 1887, the library contained six hundred volumes of standard and miscellaneous books. It was kept in Odd Fellows' Hall, and Edward Duffel was the librarian.

In 1810 a library was formed at Lewes, which was maintained a score of years and contained a number of good books.

LEWES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Among the settlers at Lewes, after 1682, were a number of persons—Independents—from Scotland and Northern Ireland, who were inclined to establish worship in accordance with their belief. To this people came the Rev. Samuel Davis, about 1691, under the auspices of the "London Missionary Society" (organized in 1689, and disbanded in 1692), and if he did not immediately organize them into a congregation, at least preached to them. He took up his abode on a farm near the town, where he was visited, in 1692, by George Keith, a Friend, who speaks of the existence of a small congregation at that period. With this congregation the Rev. Davis united, in 1707, in the call for a pastor; but none being secured, he continued to preach

until 1715, when he removed to Snow Hill, Md., where he died in 1725.

In 1707 the first meeting-house of the congregation was built on a lot of land which had been conveyed, May 9th of that year, by Thomas Fenwick (who had purchased the Wm. Dyre place), "for the use of the Presbyterian Professors and to build a meeting-house and a school-house for the above s^d Party or Company of Presbyterians, and for a burial-place forever." "One certain tract or parcel of land, situate, Lyeing and being butted, bounded at the end of Lewistown, between the County Road and the road that goes to Mr. Samuel Davis his plantation on the Hill, containing one hundred feet square." The house was of wood and does not appear to have been substantially built, so that in the course of twenty years it had become unfitted for use. A better edifice of brick was accordingly begun in 1727 and partially completed that year. It had a high hip-roof and end gallery, and was without a stove when first used. Repairs were made on it in 1759, and again in 1818, but after fourteen years' more service it was little used. Yet it was left standing in the same lot until November, 1871, when it was sold to Henry Wolfe, for eighty dollars, who demolished it.

The present edifice was dedicated in 1832, but had been building several years. In 1869 the windows were changed, and the old pulpit, which had thirteen steps, removed to make place for one of more modern construction. Further improvements to this building were made in 1886, when a bell, weighing a thousand pounds, was placed in the steeple, which was erected that year, and a pipe-organ was also placed in the church. In 1887 the church was thoroughly modernized, at an outlay of two thousand five hundred dollars, making it one of the best edifices in the lower part of the State. A new mansion was built on an adjoining lot in 1877, and the combined value of the church property was, in December, 1887, nearly eight thousand dollars.

In 1715 the Rev. John Thompson, a native of Ireland, supplied the pulpit and continued two years, being installed the first regular pastor of the church in April, 1717. He continued until 1729, when he removed to Pennsylvania. He was a learned man, an author of considerable reputation, "able, judicious and Evangelical."

The church seems to have been without a pastor until 1734, when the Rev. James Martin, also an Irishman, entered into that office, which he acceptably filled until his death, which occurred in May, 1743. His remains were interred in front of the pulpit in the brick church. In 1876 this grave was opened and the story of his burial was fully verified by finding his bones in the spot indicated. During his pastorate, October 3, 1739, the eminent George Whitefield visited Lewes, and preached. In his account of that event he said: "The chief inhabitants prevailed on me to preach, but they were not troubled by the tender and melting story of a Saviour's sacrifice." He preached from the steps of the new court-house, since no church

in the place was large enough to hold the people assembled. Another important event in the pastorate of the Rev. Martin was the organization, November 19, 1735, of the Presbytery of Lewes, the records of which have been lost.

From 1743 until 1756 the church had no regular pastor, but the Revs. Samuel Black, Hector Allison and others occasionally preached. In the latter year the Rev. Matthew Wilson was installed the pastor and served continuously from May 5th until his death, March 31, 1791, when he was interred in the churchyard. He was a painstaking, conscientious man, and "although his ministry extended through the war, they were times of peace to the church." His parish also embraced the Cool Spring Church, and at the latter church his successor, the Rev. Francis Hindman, was ordained, October 27, 1791, and continued pastor until April 20, 1795. He was also the teacher of a school at Lewes, and was a stern disciplinarian. Dr. Harris, who subsequently taught an academy, was one of his students.

December 10, 1795, the Rev. John Burton, a licentiate from Scotland, became the next pastor. He was also a thorough scholar, but plain in manners, frank in his speech, eccentric and very absent-minded. Many amusing incidents of his forgetfulness are remembered.

The Rev. James P. Wilson, a son of the Rev. Matthew, supplied the pulpit about two years, but in 1807 the Rev. Joseph Copes became the pastor, and remained the minister until his death. He was buried at the Cool Spring Church, January 1, 1822.

From 1823 to 1826 the Rev. Benjamin Ogden was the pastor, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Mitchell. The latter lost his life in March, 1834, by the burning of the steamer "Wm. Penn." His body being recovered, it was buried in Philadelphia. The Rev. Abram De Witt was the next pastor, serving from 1834 until 1838. The following year the Rev. Cornelius H. Mustard became the minister of the church and, with some interruption, served it as pastor and stated supply until 1857. Since the latter period the ministers have been: 1857 to 1859, the Rev. William C. Handy; 1860-61, the Rev. Andrew Thomas; 1861 to 1870, the Rev. G. H. Nemo. Then followed as supplies the Revs. W. E. Gaylord, C. F. Boynton, G. L. Wolf, Daniel Tourney, W. W. Reese. In November, 1881, the Rev. Austin C. Heaton became the pastor, and served the church acceptably until his resignation was compelled by ill health, in the fall of 1887.

For nearly a hundred years Cool Spring and other congregations were served with the Lewes Church, but after 1857 the only congregation thus connected was the one in Rehoboth Hundred, and since 1873 the Lewes Church has been an exclusive charge. Its membership has thus been much diminished, but ninety two communicants belonging in November, 1887. Among these were Ruling Elders James H. Russell, Dr. David Hall, Dr. David L. Mustard, Ed-

ward Russell, Alfred L. Burton and Thomas B. Schellenger. Others in that office have been William Russell, Lewis West, David Walker, John Paynter, Thomas Rowland, Henry Wolfe, Dr. David H. Houston, William E. Bingham, Thomas Walker, Henry F. Hall, Peter Waples, John Fitcher, Gov. David Hall, Peter White, John Orr and Joseph Hall, all ordained after 1790.

Good Sunday-schools have long been maintained in the church, David M. McIlvain being the Superintendent of one of the first. Dr. Henry F. Hall held that position many years, until his death. James H. Russell was the superintendent in 1887, and the school had one hundred and thirty-five members.

FRIENDS' MEETING AT LEWES.—As early as 1692 the Friends residing at Lewes held meetings after the manner of their sect, and in June, 1712, a regular Weekly Meeting was established at the house of Cornelius Wiltbank. Members of that family, the Fishers, Miers and some others constituted this meeting, which was attached to the Camden Monthly Meeting. The meeting at Lewes appears to have been "raised" about 1800, the few remaining members becoming connected with the Coal Spring Meeting in Broad Kiln Hundred. The grave-yard at Lewes was given up about 1840.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Visiting clergymen held services in accordance with the usages of the Established Church in all the larger settlements of the State, prior to 1700, but it does not appear that it was deemed advisable to organize the people of Lewes into a parish at so early a period. On the 26th of July, 1708, the Rev. William Black came to the town and remained until May 9, 1709, in which period he held meetings here and in other localities, but the interest created was not sufficient to attempt the founding of a church in Lewes; and nearly a dozen more years elapsed before that purpose was accomplished. In 1717 the Rev. George Ross was invited by Sir William Keith, at that time Governor of Pennsylvania, to accompany him in a tour through Lower Delaware to look after the wants of the people. On this mission they visited Lewes, where Mr. Ross held divine service in the court-house August 6, 1717, to the great satisfaction of those assembled. Impressed with the spiritual needs of the people of this section, he returned in 1718, and during his stay of a week baptized more than a hundred persons at Lewes, Cedar Creek Hundred, and the country along the Indian River. An effort was now made to obtain a regular minister, and through the influence of Mr. Ross, the Rev. William Beckett came as a missionary under the auspices of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," of London, to take up this work. He selected Lewes as a central point from which to carry on his operations, locating here in September, 1721. Taking what means had already been gathered, he immediately commenced to build a church, and a year later he reported to his society: "The frame of our church was raised on a

high bank in the centre of our town on the 6th October last, and we hope to finish it the next Summer. The other two churches we have raised at distant places. We intend to fit them up with all convenient speed." The two churches here mentioned were St. Matthew's, in Cedar Creek Hundred, and the first St. George's Chapel, in Indian River Hundred, which also belonged to the parish created by Mr. Beckett. On the 19th of May, 1724, he wrote to his society that not one of his three churches "will contain the hearers that constantly attend Divine Services." In 1728 he built "a fourth church in the middle of a forest, by the name of 'St. John Baptist,' and there is likely to be a numerous congregation there." The interest in his preaching in all those churches continued, and in his last letter, September 26, 1742, he says "the four churches are filled on Sundays, and I am often obliged in summer to preach under the trees, since the houses are too small to hold all who come to hear." Mr. Beckett died August 20, 1743, and was buried in the grave-yard of St. Peter's Church at Lewes.

The first church building was a frame, twenty-four by forty feet, and was fifteen feet between the plate and sill, and was not completed until 1728. That year Patrick Gordon, Esq., then Governor of Pennsylvania, gave £5 to finish the gallery, after the front of it had been wainscoted with black walnut at the expense of Joseph Pemberton. The house was covered with cypress shingles, and the entire amount expended on it was £96 6s. 5½d. These moneys were contributed by the people of the parish, and a considerable portion was secured from friends outside of the State, Governor Keith being a generous donor. On the 10th of June, 1773, John Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania and the three lower counties, presented a fine communion service to the church.

The old church having been condemned as unsafe for further use, a new house was built, of the same size, about forty feet southwest of the old one. The frame was raised in June, 1808, and by September 15th, that year, the church was completed, which was deemed very quick work for those times. After the lapse of forty years an effort was made to build a larger church, but no actual work was done until the fall of 1853, when the above building was removed to the north-west corner of the cemetery, by Dr. William M. Rickard and A. S. Wiltbank, and on the 27th of May, 1854, the corner-stone of a new church was laid on the old site. In 1855 work was continued on the building, under the direction of L. L. Lyons, H. F. Rodney, William M. Hickman, John Rodney and William P. Orr, as a building committee, but the edifice was not completed for consecration until July 15, 1858. That ceremony was performed by Bishop Alfred Lee, who also conferred holy orders upon the rector, Thomas M. Martin, at the same time. It is a brick structure, forty-seven by seventy-six feet, Gothic style, with fine windows, and costs six thousand dollars. The sitting capacity is nearly seven hundred. A tower was added and other im-

provements made to the Church in 1870. Other improvements have been made at a more recent period.

In 1790 St. Peter's Church was incorporated with a board of trustees composed of John Wiltbank, Reece Wolfe, John Russell, Phillip Kolloch, Hap Hazzard, George Barker and Anderson Barker. In 1797 the church-yard was enlarged by the purchase of land from Daniel Rodney and the Rev. James Wiltbank, and other property of the church was sold; the glebe, devised by Daniel Nunez, in 1791, to Peter Robinson and the old Court-House and sundry lots west from it, June 15, 1833, to H. F. Rodney and others. The property, which was in fair order in 1887, was in charge of a vestry composed of William P. Orr and Alexander Harrison, wardens; Hiram Burton, Charles Burton, Henry Marshall, Jacob Marshall, James Marshall, Clinton Long and David R. West, vestrymen. The parish embraced forty-five families, and St. Peter's was the only church within its limits, all the other churches at first associated with it having assumed different parish relations.

The ministers of the church, after the death of Mr. Beckett in 1743, were as follows:

Rev. Arthur Usher.....1745-54	Rev. George Hall.....1848
" John Andrews.....1767	" Thomas M. Martin.....1857
" Samuel Tingley.....1774	" George A. Crooke.....1859
" John Wade.....1776	" Edwin B. Chase.....1860
" Stephen Sykes.....1779	" George S. Lewis.....1861
" Wm. Skelley.....1790	" John B. Henry.....1863
" James Wiltbank.....1793	" George A. Crooke.....1865
" Hamilton Bell.....1811	" John A. Parsons.....1867
" John Forman.....1818	" John L. McKim.....1870
" Daniel Higbee.....1821	" Kensey Johns Stewart.....1871
" Nathan Kingsbury.....1834	" George Hall.....1879
" Charles E. Pleasants.....1836	" John L. McKim.....1882
" John L. McKim.....1848	" Thomas McClintock.....1883
" ——— Whitealde.....1840	" Theo. Waterman.....
" I. A. Childs.....1842	" Edwin R. Armstrong ¹1885

THE BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF LEWES.—Methodist ministers preached in this locality as early as 1774, the meetings being held in private houses. But on the 31st of March, 1788, a board of trustees was incorporated, with a purpose to build a church, namely, John Wiltbank, William West, William Coulter, Abraham Hargis, Sheppard Prettyman, Thomas Coulter and William Prettyman. This board purchased a lot of Rhoads Shankland May 7, 1788, on what was known as Shankland's Lane, on which was raised the frame of the old "Ebenezer Church." Three years later "Bethel Church" was built in Lewes, on the corner of Third and Market Streets, and for many years meetings were alternately held in the two churches. Later Ebenezer Church was allowed to go down, but the burial-place is still maintained. In 1828 Bethel Church was removed from its old site to the location of the present church, and ten feet added to the length of the house, making it twenty-five by forty feet. In a repaired condition the old church was used until the present edifice was occupied. Its corner-stone was laid August 29, 1870, but the dedication did not take place until August 28,

1872. The church is a frame, forty by sixty feet, and is thirty-two feet high, giving it lecture rooms in the basement, and a large auditorium. It was erected by a building committee composed of George Chambers, E. J. Morris and T. E. Record, and cost about six thousand dollars. In 1880 a steeple was built on the church, and it was since otherwise improved. The following year a very neat parsonage was built for the use of the minister, the church having the previous year become an independent charge. In 1887 the entire property was valued at sixteen thousand dollars, and was controlled by Trustees D. W. Brereton, T. E. Record, E. J. Morris, Geo. Chambers, Wm. E. Chambers and P. B. Norman, Sr.

When old "Bethel" was removed to its new location in 1828, about twenty families worshipped in it. In 1887 the membership of the church was two hundred and seventy-three, and it was under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. S. Thompson. The church also maintains a very flourishing Sunday-school of three hundred and forty-five members, of which D. W. Brereton and A. D. Mason are the superintendents.

The first Sabbath-school in Lewes was held in the old Bethel Church as a union school, in 1813, by Mrs. Sallie West, assisted by Mrs. Selfy Beebe and others. In 1816 the school was conducted under a constitution written by the Rev. John Rodney, and eight ladies—three Methodists, three Presbyterians and two Episcopalians—were selected as directresses. The school was first held in the Methodist, but later in the Presbyterian Church. In 1820 a Sabbath-school was taught in the school-house on Second Street by ladies of various denominations, those from the McIlvain, Hall, West, King, White and Rodney families being especially active in this work. This school was subsequently transferred to the Presbyterian Church, and there continued until about 1830, when a separate Methodist Sunday-school was organized. Of the latter, Bailey A. West was the superintendent. In 1834, Ferdinand Schey, a young German watchmaker, became the superintendent, and for six years greatly promoted the interest in the school.

John W. White and George W. Evans were successively at the head of the school, and under the latter the first celebration was held in 1845. Assisted by Dr. H. F. Hall, he was also instrumental in forming the first Juvenile Temperance Society. The later superintendents were Wm. A. Conwell, C. M. Marshall, and, since 1858, D. W. Brereton.

The church at Lewes has sustained many circuit relations, and at first had services only at long intervals. In 1788 it was a part of Dover Circuit; after 1795, of Milford Circuit; in 1803, of Lewistown Circuit; 1841, Milton Circuit; 1852, Lewes Circuit, which then had eleven appointments; in 1864, Indian River Circuit was formed, and Lewes now had five appointments; and in 1880, Lewes became a station.

The following have been the Methodist ministers who preached at Lewes, with the years of their appointment by Conference:

¹ Mr. Armstrong is the rector in 1887.

Rev. Abraham Whitworth.....1774	Rev. John Collins.....1813	Rev. Abraham Freed.....1860-61	Rev. J. A. B. Wilson.....1869
" Philip Gatch.....1775	" William Leonard.....1814	" Edwin G. Irwin.....1860-61	" Geo. W. Burke.....1870
" John Cooper.....1775	" William Ross.....1814	" J. W. Hammersly.....1862	" W. M. Warner.....1871-73
" Nicholas Waters.....1776	" Joseph Bennett.....1815	" J. T. Reed.....1862	" C. M. Pegg.....1874-76
" Joseph Hartley.....1776	" James Aiken.....1815	" J. W. Hammersly.....1863	" W. E. England.....1877-79
" Martin Rolda.....1777	" Arva Melvin.....1815	" ——— Conner.....1863	" C. W. Prettyman.....1880-82
" Joseph Cronick.....1777	" Richard Sneath.....1816	" L. D. McClintock.....1864-65	" J. D. Kemp.....1883-84
" Freeborn Garrettsen.....1778	" James Bateman.....1817	" Thomas B. Killam.....1866-68	" Joseph A. Brindle.....1885-86
" John Littlejohn.....1778	" William Ross.....1817	" G. W. Burke.....1869	" H. S. Thompson.....1887
" Joseph Hartley.....1779	" John Smith.....1818		
" Thos. McClure.....1779	" William Prettyman.....1818		
" Wm. Glendinning.....1780	" John Smith.....1819		
" James O. Crownwell.....1780	" Jacob Moore.....1819		
" John Coleman.....1781	" Edward Page.....1820		
" John Tunnell.....1781	" William Quinn.....1820		
" Wm. Gill.....1782	" Edward Page.....1821		
" Moses Park.....1782	" David Best.....1822		
" Henry Metcalf.....1782	" James B. Ayers.....1822		
" David Abbott.....1782	" John Finley.....1823		
" Wm. Clendenning.....1783	" Thomas Smith.....1823		
" George Kimble.....1783	" Asa Smith.....1824		
" Nelson Reed.....1784	" John Lednum.....1824		
" Adam Cloud.....1784	" Alvard White.....1825		
" Samuel Dudley.....1785	" Edward Stephenson.....1825		
" Joseph Wyatt.....1785	" Alvard White.....1826		
" Ira Elkie.....1786	" John Collins.....1826		
" George Moore.....1786	" William Torbert.....1827		
" John Brush.....1787	" George Wilcher.....1827		
" Aaron Hutchinson.....1787	" William Torbert.....1828		
" George Moore.....1788	" William Barnes.....1828		
" Benton Riggins.....1788	" William Barnes.....1829		
" Thos. Jackson.....1789	" Joshua Humphries.....1829		
" Wm. Rodcliff.....1789	" William Smith.....1829		
" James Thomas.....1790	" John Boyne.....1830		
" Evan Rogers.....1790	" John Bell.....1830		
" John Smith.....1791	" John Boyne.....1831		
" Shadrack Bestwick.....1791	" J. S. Porter.....1831		
" George Moore.....1792	" J. S. Porter.....1832		
" Solomon Sharp.....1792	" D. Landon.....1832		
" Walter Fountain.....1793	" D. Landon.....1833		
" Joseph Rowen.....1793	" W. Allen.....1833		
" Resin Cash.....1794	" D. Daily.....1834		
" Walter Fountain.....1794	" S. Drain.....1834		
" Wm. Colbert.....1795	" D. Dailey.....1835		
" Elisha Cole.....1795	" S. T. Ames.....1835		
" Solomon Sharp.....1796	" J. T. Hazard.....1836		
" John Robinson.....1796	" S. T. Ames.....1836		
" David Bartine.....1797	" Isaac R. Willett.....1837		
" Thos. Jones.....1797	" C. Carner.....1838		
" E. Chambers.....1798	" William Spry.....1839		
" Thos. Jones.....1798	" William Spry.....1840		
" Wm. Mills.....1799	" Jonas Biny.....1841		
" Archibald Foster.....1799	" J. A. Watson.....1841		
" Thos. Jackson.....1800	" J. B. Merritt.....1841		
" Wm. Mills.....1800	" G. Barton.....1842		
" Richard Sneath.....1801	" Leeds K. Berridge.....1842		
" John Wiltbank.....1801	" James L. Houstou.....1843-44		
" David Best.....1802	" L. M. Prettyman.....1845-46		
" Samuel Budd.....1802	" Joshua H. Turner.....1845-46		
" Joseph Jewell.....1803	" David L. Patterson.....1847-48		
" Wm. Earley.....1803	" Arthur W. Milby.....1847-48		
" James Moore.....1804	" Samuel Pauconst.....1849-50		
" Henry White.....1804	" Adam Wallace.....1851		
" John Wiltbank.....1805	" Robert E. Kemp.....1852		
" Henry White.....1805	" Adam Wallace.....1852		
" George Wooley.....1806	" Charles Shock.....1853		
" Thos. Dunn.....1806	" Adam Wallace.....1853		
" George Wooley.....1807	" Charles Shock.....1854		
" George Armstrong.....1807	" D. Hough.....1854		
" Thomas Smith.....1808	" D. Hough.....1855		
" John Purden.....1808	" J. Pastorfield.....1856		
" James Herrod.....1809	" S. Layton.....1856		
" Josiah Colborn.....1809	" James Hargis.....1857		
" Thos. Walker.....1810	" Thomas T. Reed.....1857		
" John Wilson.....1810	" Henry Sanderson.....1858		
" Sylvester Hill.....1811	" John M. Plumer.....1858		
" William Williams.....1811	" Henry Sanderson.....1859		
" Daniel Ashton.....1812	" Joseph N. Mulford.....1859		

In 1853, Nathan Young and Solomon Metcalf were reported as colored preachers.

W. Evans was a local preacher from 1820 until 1887; and Joseph W. Hudson from 1875.

The colored people of Lewes maintain churches: St. George's African Methodist, in Pilot Town, on a lot adjoining the burial-ground, deeded to the Episcopal Church, in 1716. The present church was built in 1883, to take the place of a house burned down in 1882. It is plain but neatly kept. The second church is known by the name of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal (colored), and was completed in June, 1883, on Fourth Street, near Ship Carpenter Street; it also has an inviting appearance. Each congregation numbers about forty members.

CEMETERIES.—The history of the oldest cemeteries at Lewes is somewhat obscure, but it is probable that the one at the lower part of Pilot Town, on the present Thomas Rowland place, was first devoted to the repose of the dead. As early as 1687 it is mentioned in the court records as the "Ancient Burial-Place," where the citizens of the Hore Kill section made interment, and one acre of land was ordered to be set aside for such an use. It appears to have fallen into disuse early in the eighteenth century, so far as the public was concerned, and to have become a private burial-ground for the dead of the Bailey, Jacobs and Art families, who owned the adjacent lands. A few plain head-stones to the memory of persons of those families may still be seen in this ground, which is much neglected and not separately inclosed. The oldest stones are marked "John Jacobs, died 1731," "Hannah Bailey, died, 1732, aged 72 years," "Jacob Art, died, 1769."

On the highway along Lewes Creek, and near the upper part of Pilot Town, a new burial-ground was established as early as August 7, 1716, when Samuel Rowland set aside "one acre of land, lying near the town of Lewes, fronting on y^e river of Lewes to build thereon a church for a religious place of worship, for the church of England and no other ways to be employed, and to pay unto me, my heirs, one grain of Indian corn yearly, forever, if demanded."

This lot is just above the African Church and has not been used for years for its intended purpose. A few graves only have been marked by low sand-stones. It is probable that when the site of the Episcopal Church was located more centrally, in Lewes, this ground was practically abandoned. The title to the acre of land, which is still reserved for interments, remains in doubt, but the property seems rightfully

claimed by St. Peter's Parish, whose cemetery is at the church.

The oldest known grave in that yard is marked by a stone inscribed as follows:

"Here lyeth y^e body
of Margaret, widow
of James Huling.
1707."

It is not likely that this yard was opened as early as 1707, and the above may have been a re-interment from the lower Pilot Town burial-ground. The cemetery is inclosed by a substantial brick wall and contains many graves. Four Governors of the State lie buried in it, namely:

- Daniel Rodney, died 1846, aged eighty-two years.
- Caleb Rodney.
- Samuel Paynter, died 1845, aged seventy-seven years.

Dr. Joseph Maull, died 1847.
The first monument of any size that was erected in this yard has the following inscription:

"Here rest the remains of Captain James Drew, who commanded his Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war, 'De Brack,' in which he lost his life when she foundered at the capes of Delaware the 10th of June, 1798. He was beloved for his virtues and admired for his bravery. His affectionate relict has erected this monument to perpetuate his memory."

The monument has lately been placed in good order and, in connection with the interest perpetuated in the supposed lost treasures of the ill-fated "De Brack," is an object which attracts much attention. In this yard is also a small memorial to a child of Captain Stotesburg, which is the work of an Italian artist.

It is a small block of Italian marble, on which is carved a mantle half drawn aside, so delicately cut that one looks involuntarily for an inscription underneath the raised folds. Other tombstones perpetuate the memory of—

Died.	Age.	Died.	Age.
1838, John Rodney.....	68	1842, George Parker.....	87
1884, Capt. Henry Virden.....	99	1772, Jacob Kolloch.....	80
1852, Henry Maull.....	69	1799, John Rodney.....	67
1865, John Arnall.....	75	1829, Jacob Kolloch, Jr.....	63
1830, Capt. George Orton.....	57	1760, Jacob Phillips, Esq.....	63
1844, Thomas N. Orton.....	27	1869, Henry Fisher Rodney.....	69
1786, Albert Jacobs.....		1871, Jacob Conwell.....	77
1845, Wm. Paynter.....	71	1860, Alfred S. Wiltbank, M.D.....	31
1808, Jonathan Marshall.....	66	1763, Ryves Holt.....	67
1845, Jonathan M. West.....	61	1769, Daniel Nunes.....	
1821, John Ware.....	52	1815, John Wolf.....	74
1859, John M. West.....	64	1840, John C. Burton.....	
1852, Dr. Robert A. McIlvain.....	48	1846, Cornelius Paynter.....	81
1827, John Parker.....	44	1814, Samuel Paynter.....	78
1776, John Wood.....	41	1849, Robert Burton.....	77
1842, George Parker.....	89	1868, Henry McCracken (pilot).....	77
1863, Thomas Nouman.....	88	1839, Gilbert McCracken.....	73
1852, Richard Beebe.....	74		

The Presbyterian Cemetery is next in importance, containing the graves of many of the former well-known citizens of Lewes and vicinity. The following inscriptions have been noted:

Died.	Age.	Died.	Age.
1844, David Mills McIlvain.....	71	1807, Peter Waples.....	85
1879, Joseph McIlvain.....	79	1831, Jacob Horgis.....	63
1832, Joshua Hall.....	83	1819, Wm. Shankland.....	51
1818, John Houston, Esq.....	48	1824, Dr. John White.....	54
1880, Robert Houston.....	72	1866, Dr. Peter Fisher Hall, (Surgeon U. S. A. 1812).....	76
1856, William Russell.....	85	1817, ¹ Col. David Hall.....	66
1851, James Rowland.....	67	1796, Dr. Joseph Hall.....	43
1854, Thomas Howard.....	76	1865, Aaron Marshall.....	78
1823, Capt. Richard Howard.....	67	1820, Capt. Peter White.....	74
1881, Thomas Rowland.....	88	1854, Capt. Alex. Mamey.....	50
1857, Lewis West.....	67	1828, Wolsey Waples.....	52
1870, Rev. Cornelius Mustard.....	66	1853, John Sweeney.....	56
1833, Robert West.....	69	1881, Henry C. Long.....	64
1862, Hon. Elisha D. Cullen.....	62	1875, David J. Rowland.....	70
1861, Burton Stockly.....	64	1833, Lieut. James McIlvain, U. S. Army.....	44
1852, John Rhoades.....	69	1847, Benjamin McIlvain.....	92
1866, Capt. David R. Blizzard.....	68	1863, Silby Hutchens.....	73
1851, James Newbold.....	82	1854, Reece Wolfe.....	52
1772, Elias Hugg.....	84	1854, Wm. D. Waples.....	41
1800, Dr. Theodore Wilson.....	27		
1855, Capt. Jacob Morris.....	27		
1803, Capt. Henry Neil.....	61		

As early as 1694 the court ordered that a tract of land near the Block House Pond be used as a place for burial. At this place, in 1727, a Friends' burial-ground was opened, Mary Miers setting aside an acre of land for that purpose. Here some interments were early made, but, after the custom of Friends, were not marked by headstones. In 1813 Jane Cord, a descendant of the original grantor, conveyed the above acre and three more to the trustees of the Camden Monthly Meeting for a burial-yard. The Friends removing, the use of a burial-place was no longer required, and, in 1840, most of the ground was sold to William Russell, and has been converted to other uses. Near by is the burial-ground of the Methodist Church, which has been secured in recent years. An earlier graveyard of this church was located on Shankland's Lane some time about 1788, and is not yet wholly abandoned, though not kept with the care that such places deserve.

The situation of Lewes, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and its naturally defenseless condition, have exposed it to the attacks of all the foreign powers with which our country has been at war. In the colonial period, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the coast was much harassed by the French privateers, who threatened to lay waste such towns as refused to pay them tribute. Fears were early entertained that Lewes would be singled out for an attack, and on the 15th of July, 1695, the court at Lewes took action in the matter of providing a watch for the approach of the enemy as follows:

"Present at court, Justice William Clark, John Stokely, Capt. Luke Watson, Thomas Oldman, Capt. Thomas Pemberton and Joseph Booth, when these minutes were placed upon the records:
"An order and Warrant from the Governor and Council was produced and read, Relating to a suspicion of a Designe of our enemies, the French, to attack this or some of our neighboring Plantations, whereon for safe Guard It is ordered. That Two men shall bee Hired to Watch upon the Cape every day from five in the morning until seven att night until ye first day of October next Ensuing. In obedience whereunto the Justices considering of Persons fitting for ye said watch and trusts, and did Agree and approve of Anthony Parly and John Pulbert, and accordingly did agree with them."

Subsequently it was deemed best that this watch
¹ Governor from 1802 until 1806.

should be distributed among the citizens of the town and the vicinity, and the court decreed that "Watch bee appointed to be kept at Cape Inlopen," to begin Monday, June 7, 1697, and to continue until the reason was ended,—

"first watch by two at a time successively as they are hereafter named, at the rate of 3s. a day, per man, viz: Jonathan Bayley and Nehemiah Field, William Clark and Cornelius Wiltbank, Abraham Wiltbank and Isaac Wiltbank, James Scattown and John Gibb, John Miers and James Walker, Jonathan Wolfender and William Orr, John Hill and Henry Stretcher, Jacob Kellogg and Alexander Mollenston, Thomas Lay and Peter Lewis, William Dyro and Thomas Oldman, John Crouch and Philip Russell, Capt. Watson and John Paynter, Caleb Herwithen and James Peterkin, William Adams and Galues Simson, Thomas Fenwick and John Williams."

It does not appear that the enemy made his appearance that season for the purpose of pillage, but the following year the fears of the people were realized. The French pirates landed and sacked Lewes, August 27, 1698, as will be seen by the report of the court to the Council at Philadelphia, September 3, 1698:

"The Lt. Gov^r acquainted the Council that he had received a Letter from ye Justices of the peace of Sumex county, which he read as follows:

"This to our sorrow, but according to our duties, is to inform, That on friday last, in the afternoon, a small, smugship and a Sloop came too within our Cape, not wholly undescried, but little dreading of being an enemy or french, both which they proved, and yesterday morning landed about 40 men, well armed, and came up town and plundered almost every house youre Committing great spoil, breaking open doore and chests, and taking away all money or plate to be found, as also all manner of goods and merdizes worth anything, together with rugs, blanketings and all other Bed Covering, Leaving scarce anything in ye place to cover or wear. . . .

"They all went on board last night; Killed several sheep and Hoga. They continue still att anchor in ye birth as neer in the Bay opposite to this towne as they well can find water to ride in, and its doubted they will be on shore again before night for more Cattle, if not to burn ye Houses, but we shall endeavor to save youe. They lye ready for all mischeife, inwards or outwards, by Land or Water, and Have Pilots any-way. They are now in chase Inwards of a Briganteen with their sd sloop. The briganteen outsaile youe, and wee hope in God will escape; they are beggarly Rogues, and will pillage for a trifle, and do think they may tarry long enough until ye man-of-war att New York may have speedy notice. They took about eleven of ye chief of our town prisoners, and when they had made youe help on board their plunder dumst all except one man, Captain Watson, Carpenter. This place is very open for danger, and very naked for defence. Mr. Clark's¹ house and goods both hath sufficiently shared in ye villany. We hope wee need not repeat ye Calamities aforesaid, nor ye great terror yet must needs here attend all Sexes and Sizes; all which is submitted to yo^r Honor most serious consideration. By s^r, yo^r Humble Servants, Luke Watson, John Hill, Thomas Oldham and Jonathan Bailey."

The people in the surrounding country were summoned to the relief of Lewes, and on the 17th of September, 1698, the court allowed payment of bills amounting to £21 13s. 1d., money "disbursed as a debt of the whole government for ammunition and provisions for ye county people summoned in and for the relief and assistance of the town of Lewes, who, on Saturday, the 27th day of August last past, were plundered by french pirates, to their great damage, which sd. pirates Left not the Bay until the Wednesday following in the morning."

Lewes contributed her share in the Revolutionary War to secure the independence of the colonies. Col. David Hall, of this place, raised a regiment in November, 1776, which was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and did valiant service in

¹Mr. Clark, who is mentioned, was at the time in Philadelphia as a member of Council, and was sitting in the board when this letter was read.

the South. Among its members from Lewes and vicinity were John Clifton, Whittington Clifton, William Walker, Samuel Dodd, Richard Davis, Michael Dorman, Edward Robinson, Benjamin Thompson, Thomas Walker, John Norman, William Lingo, William Orton, James Marsh, Thomas Rhoades, John Cullen and Thomas Gordon.

Not all, however, were patriots. There were some pronounced Tories in Lewes, and so intense was their opposition to the war that it resulted in a riot, in the summer of 1776, of which Henry Fisher said, "That they cut the flag-staff down and sold the flag for 13d. and nearly did bodily injury to the Court."

Joshua Fisher, a rank Tory, who was at that time a merchant at Lewes, was subsequently banished to Virginia by the Committee of Safety.

Later in the Revolution, a British man-of-war, the "Roebuck," lay opposite Lewes for some time, but did not injure the town. But a party from the ship landed and burned out the interior of Cape Henlopen Light-house. They also captured some cattle feeding on the marshes, but did no damage to life. Ascending the Indian River, the crew of the "Roebuck" took captive some patriots, residing on that stream, but discharged them after they had been held prisoners a short time.

In the War of 1812 the events at Lewes were of a more stirring nature, and embraced the investment of the town by the British. A full account of these events appears elsewhere in the chapter on the "War of 1812." The enemy appeared in the bay in the month of March, 1813, and made a demand upon the people for fresh provisions. This being refused, a bombardment was threatened by the British fleet, which consisted of two seventy-four-pounder ships,—the "Pontius" and the "Belvidere,"—one frigate, two sloops-of-war and some barges, and the demand was renewed. It was again refused by Col. Samuel B. Davis, who had now taken command of the American forces. These consisted of some regular troops and militiamen, numbering in all about 500 soldiers. Most of these were quartered at Block-House Pond, the regular troops being in charge of the forts or earthworks at Pilot Town, on the site of the old colonial fort, and the fort on Lewes Creek, near the present Virden House. These were hastily equipped with guns brought to Lewes from the interior of the State. An arsenal was located between the two forts, on Ship Carpenter Street, near Second.

On the 13th of March, 1813, the bombardment of the town by the British began, and was actively continued some time. But the trees on the marsh obstructed their view to such an extent that their aim was not effective. The lower edge of the store door of Caleb Rodney (now the aples house) was struck, and the impact of the ball may still be seen. The McIlvain house, which stood on the site of the present hotel, near the upper fort, was also struck, but beyond this no damage was done. The gunners in the American forts fired at long intervals, since their ammuni-

tion was limited, and it is thought that one of the enemy's barges was rendered unseaworthy by a ball from one of the forts. The fleet remained off Lewes about six months, and was restrained to a great extent from passing up the river by the effective work done by the pilots under Captain Marshall. The British admiral greatly feared the marine contrivances placed in the channel, and preferred to remain in the open waters, while the fleet ascended the Chesapeake instead of the Delaware Bay. To this fact Philadelphia owed its safety, and the inroads of the enemy were thus greatly hindered. Among the militia at Lewes was a company raised in the place and which had as officers:

Captain, Wm. Marshall.	Lewis, William.
Lieutenant, John Gano.	McCracken, Gilbert.
<i>Privates.</i>	Masten, William.
Art, Joseph.	Nicholson, James.
Atkins, Bagwell.	Newman, Nathaniel.
Art, Jacob.	Nichols, Moses.
Art, William.	Norman, Thomas.
Barker, Charles.	Norman, John.
Batson, J. W.	Norwood, J. W.
Conwell, Jacob, Sr.	Orton, George.
Conwell, Jacob, Jr.	Paynter, Richard.
Clampitt, John.	Paynter, Arthur.
Clampitt, Cook.	Rowland, John.
Davis, S. P.	Rowland, Samuel.
Davis, John.	Saunders, John.
Edwards, Simon.	Schulleyger, Jerney.
Edwards, Simon, Jr.	Thompson, Samuel.
Edwards, William.	Vinder, Thomas.
Hall, David.	West, Samuel.
Jeffries, William.	West, William.
Johnson, William.	

The company remained in service until March 13, 1815. On that date Captain Marshall entered a record in his book as follows:

"This day discharged all the men, took the keys of the magazine, nailed up the Guard-house and stopped the touch-holes of the cannon."

Most of the cannon were allowed to remain at Lewes and within recent years a number have been placed in position on the creek, near the spot where they did service in 1813, and are kept as memorials of the engagement which here took place in the second struggle for American Independence.

CHAPTER LXVII.

GEORGETOWN HUNDRED

Occupies a central position in Sussex County. Its border hundreds are Broad Kiln, Indian River, Dagsboro, Nanticoke and Cedar Creek, following, in the order named, from the north. Its area is small and its origin of comparatively recent date. This hundred was first erected by an act of the Legislature, January 29, 1833, which provided that Broad Kiln Hundred, should, after the 1st day of October, 1833, be divided into two hundreds, and named George R. Fisher, George Frame and John Ponder as commissioners to establish the boundary lines. Accordingly, Broad Kiln Hundred was divided, as near as possible, at

equal distance between Milton and Georgetown, beginning on the Indian River boundary line and running thence to the line of Cedar Creek Hundred. The part west and south of the line run by the commissioners was ordered to be called Georgetown Hundred, and the elections were to be held in the town of Georgetown. It was also provided that the two hundreds were to have but one trustee of the poor and but one commissioner of the Levy Court.

On the 31st of January, 1835, the foregoing act was repealed, Georgetown Hundred passing out of existence. This was the condition until March 7, 1861, when the act of 1833 was revived and declared to have the same force as before its repeal in 1835. An amendatory act of January 16, 1863, authorized Georgetown Hundred to elect trustees and commissioners, the same as other hundreds, and from that period it dates its existence as a complete political division of the county.

The surface of Georgetown Hundred is in the form of an elevated plain, whose soil is a sandy loam. Here are the head waters of Indian Run, draining into the Atlantic Ocean, and of the Nanticoke River, whose waters fall into Chesapeake Bay. Nevertheless, the surface is so level near the source of that stream, that a system of ditching has been found necessary in order to secure more perfect drainage. Heavy growths of pine and the common deciduous trees abounded, and large areas have been brought under cultivation only in recent years. The ordinary farm crops yield well, and the improved conditions appear to be especially favorable for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. Many small farms devoted to these interests have been opened since the completion of the railroad to Georgetown in 1868.

The level nature of the country and its consequent swampiness in some localities prevented the general settlement of the hundred long after other parts of the county were well occupied. The large tracts of land owned by non-residents was another obstacle to its early development. Among the first warrants were those granted to the Pettijohn family. August 3, 1715, John Pettijohn, Sr., became the owner of five hundred and forty acres of land, a part of the twelve hundred acres known as the Bundick tract, some of which was also warranted to John Allen, in 1722. The Pettijohns have lived continuously in the hundred, but the descendants of the family are not as numerous as they were a century ago. In the old Ebenezer Pettijohn house, east from Georgetown, which was taken down in 1878, were found some rare and curious coins bearing date from 1698 to 1723, the latter being probably the time when the building was erected, as the money was securely fastened in a mortise in the frame of the house. This property has passed out of the hands of the family.

In 1714, Pennsylvania warrants for land on the head-waters of Gravelly Branch, and the Long Bridge Branch of the Broad Kiln were issued to Walter Reed, two hundred acres; William Dauten, two hun-

dred acres; Gilbert Marriner, two hundred acres; and in 1716, Thomas Park, two hundred acres.

A number of tracts of land in the hundred were granted on warrants issued by Worcester County, Maryland, and as no distinct record was kept, they cannot be here noted. In November, 1763, Benjamin Wootten received title for a tract of two hundred acres, called "Inclosed," which had previously been granted to Edward Wootten, with another tract called "Hound's Ditch."

On the 24th of July, 1764, an agreement was made between Benjamin Mifflin, of Philadelphia, and John Jones, of Worcester County, "*alias* New Sussex," to purchase lands and drain the marshes. In accordance with this plan, they purchased a tract, November 6, 1764, called "Ye Great Savannah," of Samuel Pettijohn, which had been warranted to him in 1760. They also bought of him another large tract of land on both sides of the "Great Drain," and three hundred acres adjoining, of Thomas Pettijohn. A special act for the division of the lands acquired under the above agreement was passed by the Legislature January 30, 1818, and a final report was made in 1820 by Samuel Paynter, John Stockley and Isaac Tunnell, who had been appointed commissioners. The lands were divided between the heirs of John Sparhawk and Jonathan Shoemaker, but later passed into the possession of Aaron Marshall, and are now, in part, owned by Dr. William Marshall, of Milford.

In the fall of 1833 the following list of taxables of the newly-erected hundred (including also the town of Georgetown) was prepared :

Anderson, Wm.	Coffin, Cornelius.	Dickerson, Allison.	Morris, Stephen.
Addens, Richard.	Coffin, John.	Dickerson, Dagworthy.	Mumford, John.
Addens, Isaac.	Coffin, Thomas.	Dickerson, Abraham.	Mumford, Robert.
Atkins, Arcada.	Carey, Elisha.	Davis, Brinckley.	McCalla, James S.
Atkins, George W.	Carey, Wm. H.	Davis, Nehemiah R.	Memick, Wingate.
Anderson, James.	Cooper, Wm. B.	Day, Prettyman.	Memick, Covington.
Atkins, James.	Dickerson, George.	Ellegood, John.	Maxwell, Wm.
Atkins, Thomas (Heirs).	Dodd, Asahel.	Ennis, Powell.	McColley, Outten.
Anderson, Peter.	Dodd, David.	Ennis, John.	McColley, James.
Brinkloe, John P.	Dodd, Absalom.	Ewing, Gustavus A.	Oliver, Joseph H.
Burton, John.	Dodd, Cornelius.	Fisher, George B.	Paynter, Cornelius, Esq.
Butler, Samuel.	Dodd, Thomas.	Fielder, John.	Prettyman, Perry.
Butler, James.	Dodd, Marian.	Ferrel, Silby.	Prettyman, Thomas of Wm.
Baynem, Zachariah.	Dutton, Josiah.	Gates, John.	Prettyman, Thomas.
Baynem, Henry.	Dutton, James R.	Gray, Frazier.	Prettyman, Warren.
Baynem, George.	Dutton, David.	Gray, Samuel.	Prettyman, Robert S.
Burns, Wm.	Donavan, Gibson.	Gray, Wm.	Prettyman, Lemuel.
Brown, Humphries.	Donavan, Peter.	Gray, Jacob.	Pepper, David.
Benston, Wm.	Donavan, John.	Gray, Wm. W.	Pepper, Joshua.
Beauchamp, Wm.	Donavan, Job, Sr.	Griffith, Isaac Fisher.	Pepper, Aubury C.
Butler, Jeremiah.	Donavan, Job, Jr.	Grundy, Edward.	Pepper, Wm. S.
Blizzard, Stephen E.	Donovan, Nehemiah.	Green, Jesse.	Pepper, Eli.
Blizzard, Wm. E.	Donovan, Wm.	Gordon, Mary.	Pepper, Joshua S.
Bell, Henry.	Donovan, Mary.	Houston, Joseph.	Pepper, George S.
Baker, Joshua.	Donovan, George.	Hoffe, Thomas.	Pepper, Thomas.
Chase, Wm.	Donovan, Kendall.	Harris, George.	Pepper, David.
Cullen, Elisha D.	Donovan, Wm.	Harris, Stephen M.	Purnel, James T.
Cannon, Cornelius D.	Donovan, Burton.	Harris, Nathaniel P.	Purnel, Wm. T., Esq.
Cottingham, Charles.	Donovan, Reuben.	Harris, James A.	Pettijohn, Levin, of Zach.
Calhoun, George.	Donovan, Somerset.	Harris, John H.	Pettijohn, James, of Ches.
Carpenter, Jacob.	Donovan, Russell.	Harris, Wm. C.	Pettijohn, James.
Carpenter, Benton.	Dickerson, Thomas.	Hart, Isaac.	Pettijohn, Abel.
Carpenter, Stephen.	Dickerson, Wm.	Hudson, James.	Pettijohn, Zachariah.
Campbell, John.	Dickerson, James.	Hammond, Wm.	Pettijohn, Elisha.
Calhoun, Jonathan.	Dickerson, Elizabeth.	Hammond, L. P.	Pettijohn, Ebenemr.
Calhoun, Peter.	Dickerson, Elizabeth.	Hamilton, Purnel.	Parker, Samuel P.
		Hurdleough, Jacob.	Plumer, William.
		Johnson, Purnel.	Palmer, Wm. B.
		James, Elias.	Pride, Wingate.
		Jones, David H.	Rogers, Wm.
		Jones, Joshua.	Rench, Matthew.
		Jones, Dagworthy.	Richards, John.
		Joseph, Zachariah.	Russell, Isaac.
		Joseph, Wm. C.	Reed, Summerst.
		Joseph, Zachariah S.	Reynolds, James.
		Joseph, Robert.	Reed, Wm.
		Jester, Daniel Sr.	Roach, James.
		Jester, Daniel, Jr.	Roach, Isaac.
		Kollock, James P. W., Esq.	Roach, Wm.
		Kollock, John.	Reynolds, Covington.
		Kollock, George.	Reynolds, Zachariah.
		Kollock, Philip.	Reynolds, George.
		Kimney, Alexander.	Rust, Peter.
		Kimney, Purnel.	Reed, Abam.
		King, John.	Reed, Peter.
		King, Wm.	Robbins, Joseph.
		Layton, Joshua S.	Russell, John.
		Layton, Caleb S.	Russell, David.
		Layton, Chas.	Russell, Wm., Esq.
		Lawles, James.	Russell, Wm., Jr.
		Lawless, Stephen.	Richards, Nelson.
		Landrum, John.	Redden, Stephen.
		Lefland, John.	Robinson, Peter, Esq.
		Lindal, Wm.	Robinson, Thomas, Jr.
		Linck, Jehu.	Redden, James.
		Layton & Sipple.	Ridgely, Nicholas.
		Maul, James.	Rodney, Calvert.
		Martin, Dr. John.	Rogers, Daniel.
		Martin, James.	Rogers, Thomas.
		Martin, Wm.	Rogers, John.
		Maul, Dr. Geo. W.	Short, Wm. S.
		Milman, Elisha.	Short, Philip.
		Memick, Elisha.	Stewart, Caleb B.
		Marvel, Josiah.	Stewart, David.
		Marvel, Aaron.	Sharp, Henry.
		Marvel, Edward.	Sharp, John.
		Marvel, Wm.	Sharp, Am.
		Marvel, Thomas, Sr.	Sharp, Jacob.

Sharp, Wm.
 Steel, Fria.
 Salmon, Peter.
 Smith, Stephen.
 Smith, David R.
 Steel, James.
 Smith, Edward.
 Tunnell, Isaac.
 Tunnell, Charles.
 Torbert, Jonathan R.
 Tunnell, Wm.
 Torbert, Peter.
 Torbert, John.
 Thompson, Imiah.
 Tucker, John.
 Truitt, James P.
 Vaughan, Joseph B.
 Vaughan, Nathaniel W.
 Vincent, Short.
 Vent, John.
 Veasey, Wm.
 Walls, John (tailor).
 Walls, James.
 Walls, Edward S.
 Walls, Eli, of Samuel.
 Wilson, Asa.
 Wilson, Joseph.
 Wilson, Elzey.
 Wilson, Jacob.

Wootton, Edward.
 Wolfe, David R.
 Warren, Jenkins T.
 Warren, Asa.
 Wilson, Major.
 Wilson, John, of John.
 Wilson, Joseph, of John.
 Wilson, Wm., of William.
 Wales, Burton.
 Wales, Purnal.
 Wilson, Richard P.
 Wilson, Henry S.
 Walker, Thomas, Sr.
 Walker, Thomas, Jr.
 Walker, Jesse.
 Wilson, Wm. P.
 Wilson, Findley.
 Wilson, Joseph, Sr.
 Warren, Major.
 Wales, Samuel, of Thomas.
 Wilson, Zachariah.
 Warrington, Joseph.
 Wilson, Jonathan J.
 Wolfe, Wesley.
 Walker, Elisha.
 Wright, Turpin.
 Waples, Peter.
 Walter, Penelope.
 Wales, Wm. H.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS of the hundred are confined to the small stations on the Junction and Breakwater Railroad. Of these, the hamlet of Redden, a little more than four miles from Georgetown, is the most important, containing a steam lumber-mill, two stores and a dozen residences. The station was established in August, 1870, with the name of Carey, but was soon after changed to its present title, to harmonize with the name of the post-office, already existing in the neighborhood, and which had been established through the efforts of Col. William O. Redden. The first agent was James A. Evans, who was succeeded, in April, 1886, by the present R. C. Hill. Large quantities of wood and lumber are shipped, the saw-mills having been extensively operated since 1879 by Isaac A. Peck and others.

The first store was opened in 1872, by James A. Evans, who is still in trade. He had previously merchandised at Carey's Cross-Roads, where he also kept the post-office, which was removed to the station with the store. In 1885 he was succeeded as post-master by A. T. Dutton, who has carried on a store since 1879.

Carey's Cross-Roads is so called for the Carey family residing at that point, half a mile from Redden Station. A store was there opened in 1867 by James A. Evans, which was continued five years.

Robbins is a station six miles from Georgetown, and contains a store and post-office, kept by Joshua A. Lynch, who is also the station agent. Large saw and grist-mills, put up at this place in 1873 by Wm. B. Tomlinson & Co., were destroyed by fire in 1876.

Bennum Station, locally called Hancock's Crossing, is four miles northeast from Georgetown. A store is there kept by W. A. Warrington, who is also in charge of the interests of the railroad company.

J. B. McConaughy built a steam saw-mill near

Georgetown, on Layton Ditch, about 1850, which was operated by him many years. The mill is still standing and is now the property of the Bank of Georgetown.

Higher up the road to Milford, on Mifflin Ditch, John Harding, from New Jersey, successfully operated a steam saw-mill until he was accidentally killed in the mill. The machinery was removed to Milford more than twenty years ago.

CHURCHES.—There are a few religious societies in the hundred, outside of Georgetown, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The oldest of these maintains *McColley's Chapel*, in the neighborhood of Carey's Cross-Roads. This building—a small frame—was erected in 1857, through the efforts of Trutan P. McColley, and was named for him. It has served its purpose well, but needs repairs, and an effort to that end, or the building of a new church, is being made at this time (the fall of 1887). Previous to the building of the chapel a small house on the opposite side of the street was used as a place of worship.

The membership of the chapel is small, and is a part of the Ellendale Circuit, the Rev. J. P. Prouse being the pastor. A Union Sunday-school is kept up by the neighbors through the efforts of C. Compton, Joshua A. Lynch, Charles R. Swain and others.

Reed's Chapel is on the Milton road, three miles from Georgetown. Locally this church is called "Sand Hill Church," on account of the sand deposit in the neighborhood, which is not unlike that found on the beach of the ocean. The chapel was named for the Rev. Mr. Reed, a preacher in charge of the circuit when it was erected, about thirty years ago. It was repaired in 1885, and is now a comfortable place of worship, and also belongs to Ellendale Circuit. There are about twenty-five members, belonging to the Dutton, Donovan, Spicer, Pettijohn, Wilson, Roach and other families. Both these churches were formerly a part of the Methodist charge at Georgetown, which was the centre of a number of appointments in this part of the country.

GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown, the county-seat of Sussex County, is eligibly located near its geographical centre, about thirty-six miles southeast from Dover. It is a station on the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, and the northern terminus of the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad, the former completed in 1868, the latter in 1874. Much of the substantial growth of the town has taken place since the latter period, the population having increased from seven hundred and ten, in 1880, to about sixteen hundred in 1887, and since the agriculture of the surrounding county has become more diversified, thus increasing its wealth, the importance of the town as a trade centre has been proportionately increased. Within recent years many fine residences have been erected. There are, also, besides the county buildings and the beautiful little public park, a branch of the State Bank, two new-

papers, two society halls, an academy and a fine public school building, four churches, factories, hotels, good stores and other elements of an active, enterprising business point.

The town was located solely to afford a more convenient place to transact the affairs of the county. An act of the Legislature, January 29, 1791, authorized the removal of the county-seat from Lewes, and located a new site for the county-town in James Pettijohn's old field, near the centre of Sussex. For this purpose fifty acres of land were conveyed, May 9, 1791, to the following commissioners appointed to carry out the provisions of the act: George Mitchell, Esq., Robert Houston, Esq., William Moore, Esq., John Collins, Esq., Nathaniel Young, Esq., William Peery, Esq., Rhoads Shankland, Esq., Thomas Batson, Esq., Daniel Polk, Esq., and Woodman Stockley. An act of October 26, 1791, declared that the name of the place where the county buildings were being erected should be Georgetown, it is said, in honor of Commissioner George Mitchell, who was active in this movement.

Georgetown was surveyed for the commissioners in May, 1792, by Rhoads Shankland, who thus explained the plot: "In or near the centre of the town is a spacious square of one hundred yards each way, for public use; on the northeast side thereof stand the court-house and public offices. The streets run as follows: Pine, Market and Laurel Streets, Strawberry and Cooper Alleys run southwest and northeast; at right angles with them are Race, Bedford and Front Streets, North, Love, Cherry and South Lanes, and North and South Aileys.

"The lots are laid off sixty feet front and one hundred and twenty feet back, each lott having the conveniency of a street or an alley for an outlet. There are eighteen lots of one acre each laid out on the north end of the town. The streets are laid off sixty feet wide and the alleys twelve feet wide."

Sale of lots in the town was made by the commissioners prior to 1800, as follows:

George Cook	1791	Wm. Russell	1793
Jesse Grew	1791	Lacy Morris	1795
Joseph Richards	1791	Joseph Melson	1796
Nathaniel Mitchell	1791	John Russell	1797
Wm. Teague	1791	George Hazzard	1797
Thomas Marvel	1791	Eleanor Redden	1797
John Willis	1791	Peter P. Harris	1797
Robert Prettyman	1791	Kendall Batson	1797
James Lowry	1791	Joshua Morgan	1797
Jacob Hazzard	1792	Benton Harris	1797
Joseph Wilson	1792	Wm. Russell	1797
David Shockley	1792	N. Mitchell	1797
Robert Jones	1792	Nicholas Ridgely	1797
Peter P. Harris	1792	Isaac Wilson	1797
John Evans	1793	N. Mitchell	1797
Thomas Bevans	1793	Benjamin Bullen	1797
Wm G. Moore	1793	Dr. Jacob Wolfe	1797
Wingate Hall	1793	Wm. Freeman	1797
Kendall Batson	1794	John W. Batson	1797
James Anderson	1793	Philip Kolloch	1797
Abraham Harris	1794	Thomas Bevans	1799
George Hazzard	1794	J. Anderson	1797
Benton Harris	1791		

Three of the commissioners having deceased, a

supplement to the act of 1791 was passed June 23, 1801, when Benton Harris, Dr. James Robertson and William Russell were appointed in the place of Robert Houston, William Moore and George Mitchell, deceased, and the court was authorized to fill future vacancies, so that clear titles could be given.

The original plat of Georgetown has been enlarged and additions were made in 1883 by John L. McKim and D. J. Layton—eighty lots—and a third addition of one hundred lots was made by W. D. Albury. West from the original plat, a suburban village has been laid out by Thomas Pepper, in which about thirty buildings have been erected in recent years, and which are not included in the corporate limits.

Aside from the provisions contained in the act authorizing the location of the new county-seat, the Legislature passed sundry acts, at divers times, for the government of the town. An act of February 7, 1795, to restrain the running at large of swine in the streets of Georgetown, authorized the killing of the same for the use of the prisoners in the jail. This matter was again legislated upon in 1801, "as some of the inhabitants had suffered great spoil and damage by the reason of the running at large, etc." A forfeit of the animals for the benefit of the prisoners was again authorized. The school fund received the benefit of fines on unrestrained animals in 1847.

A board of commissioners to govern the town was authorized by the act of March 3, 1851, and John Richards, John B. Waples, Jonathan R. Torbert, Matthew Rench and John West were named as the first commissioners, until their successors should be elected in 1852. The powers of these commissioners were enlarged by the act of February 24, 1859, which also authorized the inclosure of the public park, the improvement of the sidewalks, and the enactment of ordinances for the sanitary and police regulations of the town. The amount of taxes to be raised was not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per year.

The act of March 18, 1863, extended the limits of the town one-half a mile each way, from a central point in the public square. These limits were retained by the act of March 2, 1869, under which the town has since been governed. This act provided a corporate name,—the "Commissioners of Georgetown," to whom were delegated the powers customary in such cases,—and enabled the election of a full set of officers, which made the town independent of the surrounding hundred.

The first election, held March 6, 1869, resulted in the choice of the following:

Alderman, James H. Russell.

Commissioners.

Jacob D. Kimmey.	Charles M. Cullen.
Shepard P. Martin.	Jacob Moore.
Charles T. Tunnell.	

Assessor, Joseph H. Marvel.

Treasurer, Charles H. Richards.

Since that period the following have served as Aldermen and Secretaries:

Aldermen.

1870. John B. Waples.	1876. Joseph T. Adams.
1871. John B. Waples.	1877. J. P. W. Kollock.
1872. Charles T. Purnell.	1878. J. P. W. Kollock.
1873. Joseph T. Adams.	1879. John W. Messick.
1874. Joseph T. Adams.	1880-87. John L. Thompson.
1875. Joseph T. Adams.	

Secretaries.

1870. Geo. W. Faucett.	1878. W. F. Tunnell.
1871. James P. Barker.	1879. W. F. Tunnell.
1872. Benj. F. Butler.	1880-87. Caleb R. Layton.
1873. Joseph B. Waples.	Geo. W. Hatfield.
1874. Charles T. Purnell.	Chas. T. Purnell.
1875. James P. Barker.	John Barr.
1876. Wm. H. Lingo.	J. E. Faucett.
1877. Charles T. Purnell.	Charles L. Moore.

Commissioners, 1887.

Wilbur F. Tunnell.	Wm. J. Thoroughgood.
Wm. W. Rawlins.	Joseph T. Adams.
Charles L. Moore.	

Board of Health.

Dr. C. R. Layton.	Wm. J. McNatt.
Dr. O. D. Robinson.	Rufus W. Torbert.
Dr. John W. Messick.	

Since the town has been incorporated the streets have been well improved, and lighted since 1874. One of the most destructive fires the place has ever had, occurred May 18, 1887, when the residences of R. W. Torbert and Sarah Wingate and the store of B. W. Warren were destroyed, the total loss being about four thousand dollars.

The first fire apparatus was purchased in 1831, through the instrumentality of the "Georgetown Fire Association," which received an appropriation from the Levy Court for that purpose. In 1833 the use of the old jail was granted to house the apparatus.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.—Georgetown has had mechanics of character and energy, whose labors have aided materially to make it a business point. As carpenters James Maull, Thomas Wilson, Gustavus Ewing, Thomas Pepper and George Harris deserve to be noted. The latter followed his occupation for fifty-three years,—from 1830. The Rogers were old-time blacksmiths and Wesley Wolfe and John Burton the carriage-makers of the town.

Dr. Robinson had a mill for grinding bark for dyeing purposes, and Eli Pepper and Joshua Layton carried on brick-yards. Robert D. Stout followed hat-making, having from eight to ten men employed. One of his apprentices was Truistan P. McColley. Another shop was carried on by Renatus Thomas, who moved to Philadelphia in 1828. Dagworthy Jones was a hatter at a later period.

At the lower end of Market Street, beyond the Judge Wootten place, the tanning business was extensively carried on by Thomas and Peter Robinson. With the latter, John Richards, who had learned his trade of James Clayton, at Dagsboro', became associated after 1812, and later carried on the tannery himself, being succeeded by his son, Dr. Charles H. Richards. There were about one hundred vats, in which Spanish hides were tanned, until about 1858, when the tannery was abandoned. Smaller tanneries were carried on, in other parts of the town, by William Russell, John Register and William Tunnell; but these, too, have passed away.

With the more general use of steam and the shipping facilities afforded by the railroad, after 1868, there was a greater diversity of the manufacturing interests. A steam saw-mill was operated many years, in the eastern part of the town, by Curtis A. Conaway, who also established a foundry near by, about 1875, bringing the material from Millsboro'. The former industry was discontinued and the latter passed into the hands of George M. Thoroughgood, in 1883, who subsequently carried it on. At Georgetown plow-castings and repairs were principally made. In 1883 a new steam saw-mill was erected on the north-western part of the town by Benjamin Carmean, which is still carried on by Frederick Kreer.

The culture of small fruits, peaches and vegetables, at and near Georgetown, created a demand for canning and preserving establishments, which was first met by William H. Lingo, who opened a small cannery on Laurel Street, which he carried on a few years.

In August, 1875, an association, known as the "Fruit Preserving Company," was formed and buildings erected near the railroad depot, in which to carry on business. An Alden Evaporating Machine was secured and about forty thousand pounds of fruit preserved in the fall of that year by E. R. Sharpe, manager. By an act of the Legislature the "Fruit Preserving Company" became incorporated February 1, 1877, with corporators D. J. Layton, C. C. Stockley, H. T. Downing, Jacob Moore, E. R. Sharp, W. W. Rawlins, P. S. Faucett, J. S. Adkins, J. W. Lynch and William Tam. This company carried on operations until the interests it controlled were transferred to the C. H. Treat Manufacturing Company, and the building now forms a part of that establishment.

In 1876 the "Georgetown Packing Co." was formed, having as members E. Wilson, William A. Faucett, John West, G. C. Calhoun and G. M. Thoroughgood. In a few years Thoroughgood and Calhoun became the owners, and later D. S. Rodney was associated with them. The company put up tomatoes and peaches until 1884, when it ceased work, and the cannery was vacated.

In 1887, George M. Thoroughgood and G. C. Calhoun built and put in operation a new cannery, on North Cedar Street, which is so arranged that it has a capacity to put up eighty-six thousand three-pound cans per season, and when fully operated forty-eight hands are employed.

The cannery of William A. Faucett & Sons, which has been operated since 1883, has a somewhat smaller capacity.

In 1884 the car-shops were removed from Lewes to Georgetown, with the purpose of carrying on repair work on an extensive scale. J. D. Billings was the master mechanic, A. A. Barrett the master machinist and there were thirty skilled employees. Before these plans could be carried out, the railway passed under control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Balti-

more Company, which transferred the interests to its works at Wilmington, keeping but a small repair shop at Georgetown. The first station agent, in 1868, was John M. Rawlins. His successor has been the present agent, Charles F. Tunnell.

The interests of C. H. Treat and his associates have been the most important in the industrial history of the town, and have given a new impetus to its manufacturing life. The firm first became identified with the affairs of Delaware in 1878, when the business of manufacturing wooden-ware from veneers was established at Frankford, in Sussex County. Recognizing the superior advantages offered by Georgetown, the interests were transferred to the latter place in 1883, and absorbed the plant of the "Fruit Preserving Company" near the railway station, where, under the title of *The C. H. Treat Manufacturing Company*, an extensive business has since been conducted. The company was incorporated April 4, 1883, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and the following corporators: Charles H. Treat, president; Norman B. Huxford, secretary and treasurer; Andrew B. Banghart, superintendent; Henry Treat, James M. Huxford and A. H. Montague. The latter was placed in charge of the New York agency, through which many of the products of the factories are sold. The plant comprises several acres of land, on which stand a number of three-story frame buildings, aggregating seven hundred and fifty feet in length, and varying from thirty to thirty-six feet in width, which are equipped with the most improved machinery for the purpose of manufacturing wooden novelties in three-ply veneer, butter, pie and other dishes patented by Messrs. Banghart and Treat, and the canning and preserving of fruit and other vegetables. The establishment in all its appointments is very complete and the business, still in its infancy, necessitates the employment of several hundred persons.

The Sussex Manufacturing Company was incorporated April 10, 1885, and organized to begin business in 1886. Of this company C. H. Treat was elected president; N. B. Huxford, secretary; and Henry Treat, treasurer. An eligible location was secured at the intersection of the railroads, in the eastern part of the town, where a large manufactory has been erected. The main building is a two-story frame, thirty by one hundred and twenty feet, with two wings, thirty by forty feet, in which have been placed machinery for manufacturing baskets, barrels, casks, builders' lumber and scroll and jig-sawing. A large force of men is employed, not only in the factory, but in various parts of the State to furnish the material for the consumption of the establishment, whose business has already become a pronounced success.

Incidental to the foregoing is the extensive mercantile establishment of C. H. Treat & Co., the largest in the State outside of Wilmington. A two-story frame building, forty-six by one hundred and forty feet, is occupied, in which are handled almost every species of merchandise, and the transactions involve

the sale of seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of goods annually.

A system of excursions from various parts of the Peninsula has extended the fame of this house beyond the limits of the county.

It is said that the first store in the place was kept by Benton Harris, in a small building, one-story high, near the present bank, which was afterwards occupied by Jehu Stockley as a watch-maker's shop. Harris later had a store on the site of the Brick Hotel, then moved to the Faucett corner, where James A. Harris afterwards traded, the former merchandising until his death, about 1830. More than sixty years ago William Bell had a small store on the site of Dr. Richards' residence. James Anderson also traded, prior to 1810, on the west side of the square. At this place Matthew Rensch subsequently did a large business, and was one of the successful merchants of the town. Joshua S. Layton and Caleb B. Sipple were a contemporary firm selling goods, and also being large contractors, they erected the new court-house, jail and the Brick Hotel. Charles Tunnell, David Moore and John B. Waples were also successful merchants in their day. In recent years the trade of the place has been divided among a large number of firms, there being in 1887 three drug-stores, several clothing-stores, hardware and general stores, to the number of about one dozen. Some of the foregoing merchants were also the postmasters, but more frequently the office was kept in private houses and shops. In 1803 the postmaster was a Mr. Frederica; and James Anderson was a later appointee. Other postmasters were Philip Short, Charles Tunnell, P. E. Purnell, James W. Lynch, Levin A. Pepper, James Maull, Greenbury Rogers, James A. Wolfe, James Barker and James Butler. The business of the office has very much increased in recent years, and improved mail facilities have been afforded.

The first public-house in Georgetown stood near the present Eagle Hotel. It was put up by Art Willis, and was kept by his family. The latter hotel was partially built in 1807, and has had many keepers, among those of earlier periods being Philip Short, David R. Smith and Philip Jones. In an enlarged condition the house has preserved its old-time popularity. On the southwest side of the Park was a frame building, set aside for the public as early as 1811, where Robert D. Stout dispensed hospitality. After him John H. Ellegood was a popular landlord until 1836, when the old house was demolished and the present Brick Hotel built. Burton C. Barker was the first keeper, and later was Adolphus Ewing. During the Civil War the place was known as the Union Hotel, but the original name now again applies. The past twelve years it has been so well kept by R. A. Rosenbaum that it is one of the most popular hostelrys on the Peninsula. On the site of Raynor's drug store was an old-time tavern, after 1820, for a number of years, kept by James Gaskins as the "Rising Sun," a fact which was indicated by its sign.

In 1823, William Russell kept this house, and later James Maull was the landlord. The latter also kept public-houses, on the Faucett corner, and in an old red building which stood on the site of Layton's drug store, and which was known as the "Wilson House."

The physicians are C. R. Richards, Joseph B. Waples, C. R. Layton, O. D. Robinson, Alexander Laws and Joseph R. Layton; the two latter retired.

One of the old-time law-offices stood on the site of the fine residence south of the bank, and has been occupied by J. W. Houston, Willard Saulsbury, Thomas Robinson, John R. McFee and John H. and Edward R. Paynter. It was torn down in 1878. South of the Brick Hotel, in the house demolished in 1887, George Alfred Townsend, the celebrated writer, was born while his father, a Methodist minister, lived at Georgetown.

One of the customs peculiar to the people of Sussex, from time immemorial, is to hold high carnival on the day when the results of a general election are announced. On this "Return Day" the official Board of Canvassers, with the sheriff presiding, meets at Georgetown at twelve o'clock, noon. But early in the morning people from all parts of the county, and even from Maryland, may be seen coming to the county-seat, some walking, others on horseback, and still others in wagons and carts, drawn by one or more oxen, by an ox and a horse, an ox and a mule, or several oxen and a horse, the vehicle being gayly decorated with bright colors or flags. Often this crowd presents a motley appearance, some being dressed in costumes which were used in primitive times, and others purposely arraying themselves in an outlandish manner to give more zest to the spirit of the occasion. The successful candidates also come to town and are met by a great crowd of admiring friends, who extend their congratulations in an unmistakable manner. Some of these candidates are taken up bodily, and are carried around on men's shoulders when the results are announced from the window of the court-house to the congregated mass below. Booths, stalls and stands are erected near the court-house, where all kinds of edibles, such as opossum and rabbit meat, fish and oysters, can be procured. The women, who constitute a considerable portion of the crowd, are generously treated to cakes, candies, and the best the booths afford. The citizens of the town hold a general reception, and all are expected to help entertain the people, especially if they are friends of the successful party. Every one endeavors to make "Return Day" a hilarious one, and all seem willing to perpetuate a custom which is now peculiar to Sussex County alone, and which sometimes brings three thousand people to town.

THE GEORGETOWN BRANCH OF THE FARMERS' STATE BANK began business in 1807, in a frame building, a part of which now forms the residence of Benjamin Burton, on the south side of the public square. In 1857 the bank was moved to

the substantial brick building now occupied, on the corner of the square and Bedford Street. The office is neatly furnished, and has the modern appliances to secure greater protection for the funds entrusted to the keeping of the bank. The following were elected to the offices indicated below, in the years affixed to their names:

<i>Presidents.</i>	
Thomas Cooper.....	1807
James Anderson.....	1807
Gardiner H. Wright.....	1862
James Ponder.....	1875
Charles C. Stockley.....	1878
<i>Cashiers.</i>	
Isaac Tunnell.....	1807
James Anderson.....	1862
Gardiner H. Wright.....	1875
Wilbur F. Tunnell.....	1882
<i>Directors.</i>	
Caleb Rum.....	1808-13
Wm. Rumell.....	1808
Ignatius Pearce.....	1809
Peter Robinson.....	1809-22
Joseph King.....	1810
Wm. Waples.....	1810
James Anderson.....	1810
Jesse Green.....	1811-12
Wm. H. Wells.....	1811
Samuel Paynter.....	1812-37
Wm. H. Wells.....	1814-18
Wm. Russell.....	1815-16
James Anderson.....	1815-25
Charles Jacobs.....	1818
Caleb Rum.....	1819-23
Benton Harris.....	1821
Arthur Milby.....	1822-32
Wm. D. Waples.....	1824-34
Benj. T. Fooks.....	1824-26
David Hazzard.....	1824
John Stockley.....	1824
Philip Short.....	1824
Maenan Hull.....	1825
Wm. W. Green.....	1825
David Hazzard.....	1825
John Stockley.....	1825
David Hazzard.....	1826
Stephen M. Harris.....	1826
John Stockley.....	1826
John Tennant.....	1826-30
Charles M. Cullen.....	1827
Wm. D. Waples.....	1827
John Stockley.....	1827
Stephen M. Harris.....	1827
David Hazzard.....	1828
Matthew Rench.....	1828
Thos. Cooper.....	1829
James Anderson.....	1829-37
John Stockley.....	1830
Wm. D. Waples.....	1830
David Hazzard.....	1830
Matthew Rench.....	1830
James Barratt.....	1831
John Tennant.....	1831
Arthur Milby.....	1831
David Hazzard.....	1831
Jesse Green.....	1832-33
Benj. Fooks.....	1832
Wm. D. Waples.....	1832
James Barratt.....	1832
Wm. N. Polk.....	1832
Thos. Robinson.....	1833
David Hazzard.....	1833
Henry Little.....	1833
George Hickman.....	1833
W. W. Dashiell.....	1833
Miers Burton.....	1834
David Hazzard.....	1835
Wm. D. Waples.....	1835
George Hickman.....	1835
Henry Little.....	1835
Wm. D. Waples.....	1841
Lewis West.....	1841
Henry Little.....	1841
Wm. Dunning.....	1843
Lewis West.....	1843
Peter N. Rust.....	1843
Gustavus A. Ewing.....	1845
Lewis West.....	1845
Peter N. Rust.....	1845
Lewis West.....	1847
Peter N. Rust.....	1847
Thomas Jacobs.....	1851
Matthew Rench.....	1851
Lewis West.....	1851
Benjamin Fooks.....	1853
Matthew Rench.....	1853
Lewis West.....	1853
Matthew Rench.....	1855
Henry Wolfe.....	1856
Elihu J. Posey.....	1855
Matthew Rench.....	1857
Henry Wolf.....	1857
Wm. W. Dulany.....	1857
Matthew Rench.....	1859
Sheppard P. Houston.....	1859
Wm. W. Dulany.....	1859
Benjamin F. Fooks.....	1861
James Ponder.....	1861
Henry Wolfe.....	1861
James Anderson.....	1861
Gardiner H. Wright.....	1861-75
John Ponder.....	1861-65
W. W. Dashiell.....	1861-78
Joseph Kellock.....	1861-72
George W. Green.....	1861-78
Charles Wright.....	1862-65
James Ponder.....	1863
John Turpin Moore.....	1863
Wm. D. Waples.....	1863
W. H. Rose.....	1866-76
James Ponder.....	1866-77
Wm. D. Waples.....	1867
John Turpin Moore.....	1867
Loxley R. Jacobs.....	1867
Wm. D. Waples.....	1869
John Turpin Moore.....	1869
Loxley R. Jacobs.....	1869
Edwin R. Paynter.....	1870-87
Wm. D. Waples.....	1871
John Turpin Moore.....	1871
Loxley R. Jacobs.....	1871
Harbison Hickman.....	1873-87
Wm. D. Waples.....	1873
John Turpin Moore.....	1873
Loxley R. Jacobs.....	1873
C. C. Stockley.....	1875-87
Loxley R. Jacobs.....	1875
John R. McFee.....	1875
Charles H. Richards.....	1875
Loxley R. Jacobs.....	1877
Robert B. Houston.....	1877
Lewis B. Chaudler.....	1877
John R. McFee.....	1877-87

Charles H. Richards.....1877-87	Ebe W. Tunnell.....1881
Hugh Martin.....1879	Charles B. Houston.....1881
Ebe W. Tunnell.....1879	Daniel R. Burton.....1883-87
Charles B. Houston.....1879	Hugh Martin.....1883-87
James Ponder.....1881	Ebe W. Tunnell.....1883-87
Hugh Martin.....1881	Charles B. Houston.....1883-87

The following is a statement of the Farmers' Bank at Georgetown made January, 1888:

<i>Assets.</i>	
Real estate.....	\$8,473.19
Bills and notes discounted and other investments.....	346,006.17
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	1,554.52
Cash and cash items.....	16,601.94
Due from banks and bankers.....	49,233.72
	<hr/> \$421,869.54
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital stock.....	\$120,000.00
Surplus.....	27,599.43
Undivided profits.....	11,974.07
Individual deposits.....	250,963.68
Due to banks and bankers.....	11,332.36
	<hr/> \$421,869.54

GEORGETOWN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION was organized under the act of Incorporation granted March 12, 1885. The first officers elected in August 1885 were: president, E. R. Paynter; vice-president, B. F. Wagamon; secretary, C. R. Jones; treasurer R. W. D. Albury; attorney, R. C. White; directors, Joseph T. Adams, John L. Thompson, W. M. Hazel, Charles L. Moore, R. C. White, James S. Maull, W. H. Boyce, H. T. Downing, Isaac N. Fooka. The association is successfully conducted.

FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 12, F. A. M.—The dispensation for this lodge was granted June 27, 1823, and on the 21st of July an organization was effected, with the following principal officers: W. M., Caleb S. Layton; S. W., Kendall Batson; J. W., Asaph Buck; Secretary, John Handy; Treasurer, Matthew Rench; Senior Deacon, George Fraim; Junior Deacon, Robert Burton; Tyler, John Gray.

This lodge became an incorporated body February 25, 1847, but owned real estate prior to that time. The corner-stone of its hall was laid August 17, 1841, forty-three members participating in the ceremonies; but the building, which was also used for an academy, was not immediately completed. In 1843 it received the benefit of a lottery authorized for the purpose, and that year was finished for occupancy. Since that time the meetings of Franklin Lodge have been steadily held in the upper story of the building, while the lower has remained under the control of the academy trustees. The membership of the lodge has been drawn on in the formation of other lodges in the neighboring towns—numbering but twenty-two in 1887. At the same time the principal officers were: W. M., Charles T. Purnell; S. W., McKendree Downham; J. W., C. Rodney Layton; Secretary, Andrew B. Banghart; Treasurer, Charles P. Purnell; S. D., George A. Jones; J. D., Alfred C. McGill; Tyler, H. H. Day.

HOPE CHAPTER, No. 3, ROYAL ARCH MASONS, was instituted at Georgetown June 19, 1826, and had

among its early members John Handy, Asaph Buck, Joseph G. Oliver, Edward Collins, Winder Dashiell, Trustan P. McColley, David R. Smith and Samuel Wise.

From 1830 to 1846 no meetings of the chapter are recorded; they were then again resumed, but once more discontinued during the Civil War. The chapter was revived in the early part of 1870, being now designated as No. 3. In January of that year there were twenty-five members, and Jacob Moore was the High Priest. After a few years the meetings of the chapter at Georgetown were again discontinued—Franklin Lodge being the only Masonic body in 1887.

UNION LODGE, No. 3, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Laurel, July 4, 1833, as Bayard Lodge, No. 3. It was reinstated at Georgetown, May 19, 1846, with the present name, upon the application of Joseph Ellis, Noble Grand; Thomas I. Philips, Vice-Grand; John Stockley, Secretary; Thomas W. Records, Treasurer; Cyrus C. Windsor, Dr. Wm. B. Derrickson, James E. Ralph, Jacob Stockley and T. S. Philips. February 22, 1849, the lodge was incorporated, and an effort was made to erect a hall two years later, but this purpose was not accomplished until 1856. The meetings meantime were held in the old school building. This hall was enlarged and remodeled in the fall of 1884, being completed in September of that year. It is a three-story frame building, in the second story of which is also a public hall, twenty-eight by fifty feet. This hall is under the management of Charles H. Taylor.

The lodge has prospered financially, having property in 1887 amounting to \$6773.49. Its members numbered forty-two, and its principal officers were: Noble Grand, W. S. Walls; Vice-Grand, Wm. J. Thoroughgood; Recording Secretary, Charles S. Walls; Permanent Secretary, Samuel R. Wilson; Treasurer, George A. Jones.

SUSSEX TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 2, was incorporated February 21, 1851, and authorized by the Legislature to unite with Rechabite Division, No. 22, Sons of Temperance, and Union Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., to form a stock company, and erect a building for the use of these societies and for seminary purposes. This object, however, was not accomplished, and the latter society is the only one which did not soon after suspend its meetings.

NANTICOKE TRIBE, No. 21, I. O. R. M., was organized at Georgetown April 24, 1884, by visiting members from other tribes, to the number of seventy, and has an enrollment of forty-five members. On the 22d of January, 1885, it became an incorporated body and has been prosperous since its institution, having increased its membership to eighty-two. A neatly-furnished wigwam is maintained in the second story of Odd Fellows' Hall. In 1887 the trustees were McKendree Downham, John L. Thompson and C. R. Layton.

GEORGETOWN LODGE, No. 29, A. O. A. M. was instituted about 1871. Its meetings were held with considerable interest about three years, when they were

discontinued and finally altogether suspended. The lodge had at one time forty members.

MIDLAND GRANGE, No. 27, P. OF H., holds its meetings at Georgetown, and had in March, 1887, R. J. Davidson as master, and Miss Effie L. Davidson as secretary.

COMPANY G, NATIONAL GUARD OF DELAWARE, was mustered at Georgetown March 31, 1887, with twenty-nine men and the following officers: Captain, Wm. H. Boyce; First Lieutenant, Charles L. Moore; Second Lieutenant, Chas. W. Cullen; First Sergeant, Richard A. Rosenbaum. A requisition was made for fifty-eight rifles, used by a former company at this place, and military duties were at once begun. At the encampment of the State Guard at Rehoboth Beach, July 27 to August 3, 1887, the company had more members present than any other organization. It also made a creditable appearance on account of its numbers and soldierly bearing at the Constitutional Celebration at Philadelphia, September 15 to September 17, 1887.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS. — *Schools* have been maintained at Georgetown since the location of the town, the first school-house being twenty-two feet square, and standing on the site of Caleb Lynch's residence. In February, 1812, Isaac Tunnell, Benton Harris, William Russell, Robert D. Stout, Francis Brown and Peter Robinson were incorporated as the "trustees of the Georgetown school," and conducted it as a private enterprise. In 1836 a new school-building was erected on Pine Street, out of the accrued income of the school fund, and by voluntary contributions. This later became known as the "old academy," to distinguish it from the new one erected in 1843. In it public schools were taught until the present school building was occupied in 1885. It is a two-story brick, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, and remains as one of the land-marks of the town. The Rev. Mr. Kingsbury was one of the first teachers, conducting what was then known as an academy. Ten years earlier, in the winter of 1825, Dr. Davis had located at Georgetown, and announced that "by Divine permission" he would open an academy January 1, 1826.

The present academy building was erected by the joint efforts of the Masons and the citizens of the town, through a board of trustees, from 1841 to 1843. In the latter year, by the help of a fund secured through a lottery, the lower story was completed for school purposes and Loren Johnson became the first principal. Subsequently John L. McKim, Oliver Wilson and others conducted the schools, which was well patronized until the breaking out of the war in 1861. In later years McKendree Downham and Elisha Conover were then principals, the latter in 1885, when the last session was held.

Under the act of March 29, 1781, a Union District was authorized, of Districts No. 67, 96, 106 and 109, to be controlled by the "Board of Commissioners of the Public Schools of Georgetown." This act was

amended March 11, 1885, when the commissioners were empowered to sell the old building, secure a new site on which to erect a building, issuing bonds to the amount of six thousand dollars to pay the same, provision for which was made by a special tax. Accordingly, a fine site was secured in the northeastern part of the town, upon which was erected, in the summer and fall of 1885, a main building, thirty-two by sixty-six feet, and a wing, thirty-two by forty-two feet, each being a frame, two stories high. Four school-rooms and a hall were thus afforded, having sittings for nearly six hundred persons. The external appearance of the building is relieved by a belfry, and the whole was substantially completed at a cost of about six thousand five hundred dollars. At that time the Board of Commissioners was composed of William H. Boyce, B. F. Wagamon, William J. McNatt, H. T. Downing, Levin T. Saulsbury, Charles R. Jones, Alfred P. Pepper, C. R. Layton and George W. Faucett.

The schools were opened in this building in December, 1885, Calvin Cabbage being the principal and having three assistant teachers. They had two hundred and forty pupils enrolled in 1887, and were maintained at an expense of one thousand eight hundred dollars per year. John A. Collins was the principal, R. C. White president of the commissioners, and Joseph B. Waples treasurer.

St. Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal.—The early records of this church have been destroyed, but from contemporary accounts it appears to have been organized in 1794. On the 21st of June, that year, Rowland Bevin, Edmond Dickerson, Abram Harris, Philips Kolloch, Isaac Wilson and Warren Jefferson were elected trustees, to whom was conveyed one-third of an acre of land on Pine and Front Streets, on which to erect a church. But it seems that this site was not deemed desirable, for it was sold in 1806, to William Russell, after four other lots on Pine Street had been secured, on which was begun a frame church in 1804. Owing to the small membership, there was some difficulty in completing the building for want of funds, and on the 15th of January, 1805, the Legislature passed an act to enable the vestry to raise by lottery one thousand five hundred dollars to finish the church, and to inclose the land belonging to the burying-ground.

The church was dedicated on St. Paul's Day, 1806, by the rector, the Rev. Hamilton Bell. Up to this time the services were held in the court-house. The church was not fully completed for many years, and on the 8th of February, 1827, another lottery was authorized by the Legislature to raise a fund of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of "building an academy and Masonic Hall, and finishing the Episcopal Church." John Stockley, Thomas Robinson, Sr., and Philip Short were named as managers, but the lottery was not held.

The frame church was thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and had galleries on three sides, with a high pulpit,

canopied by a sounding-board. A clerk's desk was in front of the pulpit. This building was removed in 1843 to make place for a brick church, which was erected on its site, and which was consecrated in November, 1844. The latter edifice was rebuilt during the rectorship of the Rev. B. J. Douglass, and was again opened for service October 13, 1881. It is an attractive building, in the Gothic style, with a tower having an open vestibule and a spire. Internally the church was much beautified during the pastorate of the Rev. J. C. Kerr, 1885-87, and a good pipe-organ supplied. On the same lot is a small Sunday-school chapel, erected by the Rev. Douglass, which became the property of the parish in 1886. The entire property is valued at six thousand dollars, and was controlled, in 1887, by the following vestry: Edwin R. Paynter, Wm. H. Boyce, Charles C. Stockley, Wm. H. Rawlins, David T. Marvel, Charles L. Moore and Ed. D. Hearn.

The wardens of the parish since 1838 have been Matthew Rench, George R. Fisher, James Anderson, Edward Wootten, Caleb S. Layton, Robert W. D. Albury, Edwin R. Paynter and Wm. H. Boyce.

From 1804 to 1838 the rectors of the parish were the Reverends Hamilton Bell, James Wiltbank, J. Foreman, Daniel Higbee, N. Kingsbury, C. Pleasants.

In 1838 the Rev. J. L. McKim became the rector, and served the parish two years. Then came the Revs. C. F. H. Whitesides and Walter E. Franklin. From March, 1844, until April, 1867, the Rev. John L. McKim was again the rector, his ministry being the longest in the history of the church. The successive rectors were,—from November, 1867, Rev. Charles De L. Allen; December 3, 1871, Rev. Benjamin J. Douglass, who resigned September 1, 1884; January 1, 1885, to January, 1887, the Rev. J. C. Kerr, the last regular rector. In the spring of 1887 the Rev. Louis W. Wells preached several months; but since that time the pulpit has been vacant. The parish has fifty-three communicant members, and maintains a good Sunday-school, of which Edwin R. Paynter is the superintendent.

The Georgetown Methodist Episcopal Church was founded as Wesley Chapel in the early part of the present century. A board of trustees, composed of John Houston, James Prettyman, Joram Griffith, Robert W. McColley, Thomas Morrell, Peter Parker, Harris I. Wilson, William Dickerson, John McColley, James M. Rounds and Eli McColley, was chosen, who purchased a lot in 1802, on which to build a church. This lot on Pine Street was enlarged in 1806 by an additional purchase, so as to afford room for burial purposes. A brick meeting-house was begun, which was not completed for many years, since the members were few and poor. Yet, through the efforts of several devoted women—Mrs. Martha Richards, Miss Louisa Wolfe and Mrs. Margaret Rickards—funds were collected, and the place made more comfortable. The first seats in the church

were without backs, and everything was extremely plain. An increased interest in religious matters followed, which augmented the membership, and among those now active in church work were Jonathan R. Torbert, local preacher; William Russell, class-leader; David Moore, George Kollock, Wesley Wolfe and others. Later were added Charles and Sarah Tunnell, Kendall B. Wingate and David Dodd.

In 1859 it was determined to erect a new church on Race Street, which should be thirty-seven by fifty-four feet, and whose estimated cost was three thousand dollars. But, unfortunately, again the work of completion was deferred, and it was not until October 13, 1865, that the church was ready for consecration. That interesting service was performed by Bishop Simpson and the Rev. A. Cookman. The old church was then demolished; but the cemetery is still used, though in a neglected condition. The present church is a two-story frame, which was remodeled and much beautified in 1882. Its value has been placed at five thousand dollars, and the parsonage on the opposite side of the street at one thousand five hundred dollars. This property was controlled in 1887 by Trustees Charles F. Richards, Peter S. Faucett, Charles T. Purnell, Wilbur F. Tunnell, Charles P. Tunnell, Dr. Charles H. Richards and J. T. Adams.

In 1887 the church had one hundred and seventy-five members, forming three classes, led by Charles P. Tunnell, M. J. McNatt and the pastor, the Rev. W. J. Du Hadway, who has had ministerial charge since 1885.

Georgetown Church has sustained a number of circuit relations, but for many years has been closed as a station. A list of ministers from 1836 to 1852, when the circuit was made much smaller, embraces the names of the Revs. Stephen Townsend, William Spry, Solomon M. Cooper, William Mullin, William B. Messick, Arthur W. Milby, Samuel Pancoast, Jonathan Turner, R. E. Kemp and C. I. Turner: 1853, Rev. J. Hough; 1854, Rev. J. H. Lighthouse; 1855, Rev. J. Pastorfield; 1856-57, Rev. Adam Wallace; 1858-59, Rev. John Talbot Gracey; 1860, Rev. John Hough; 1861, Rev. T. W. Maclay; 1862, Rev. W. W. Wythes; 1863-64, Rev. Charles F. Sheppard; 1865, Revs. John Dyson and J. B. Beck; 1866-67, Rev. William Merrill; 1868-69, Rev. D. R. Thomas; 1870-71, Rev. Elijah Miller; 1872-74, Rev. A. D. Davis; 1875-77, Rev. W. B. Walton; 1878-79, Rev. J. W. Hammersley; 1880-81, Rev. H. Colclazer; 1882-84, Rev. P. H. Rawlins; 1885-87, Rev. W. J. Du Hadway. Rev. Eli J. Roach has been a local preacher since 1872.

The Presbyterian Church of Georgetown was organized January 27, 1860, by a committee of the Presbytery of Lewes. Eight persons united in membership and Elisha D. Cullen was elected ruling elder. He served until his death, February 8, 1862, and on the 13th of May, 1864, John R. McFee was elected to

that office, which he has since filled. In the fall of 1887 the congregation had thirty-eight members and no regular pastor, there being occasional preaching by supplies. The only regular pastor was the Rev. J. Bailie Adams who was installed April 27, 1873, and resigned March 1, 1881. Previous to his ministry the preaching was also by supplies, and the meetings were first held in the court-house. On the 6th of October, 1871, the contract for building a chapel on West Bedford Street was awarded to Hiram T. Downing and Peter Pepper for three thousand dollars, and on the 5th of December, 1872, the church building was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Patton. It is an attractive structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, and has been kept in good repair.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church existed as an organized body as early as 1840, when its trustees were Moses Robinson, Isaac Kollock, George Radcliff and Timothy Jacobs, to whom William E. Harris conveyed a lot of land on which to build a church and open a burial-ground. A small frame building was erected, which stood until 1867, when the present house took its place. In this both meetings and schools have since been kept. The church has about forty members.

The Union Cemetery Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, March 24, 1881, and was organized by electing nine directors. John D. Rodney, president; and George W. Bennum, secretary and treasurer. In 1887 the directors were P. S. Faucett, George W. Bennum, Charles H. Taylor, W. S. Walls, I. N. Fooks, James H. McGlathen, George C. Calhoun, Joseph S. Wilson and Wilbur F. Tunnell. The cemetery contains three and three-quarters acres of land, on the east side of the town, which has been neatly inclosed and tastefully improved.

In the cemetery of the Episcopal Church at Georgetown the following tomb-stones have been noted :

Died.	Died.
1821, Dr. Isaac Robertson.	1864, John B. Waples.
1841, Col. Wm. D. Waples.	1865, Matthew Rensch.
1849, Gen. David R. Smith.	1873, Dr. Philip Smith.
1849, Joshua Layton.	1875, Eli Walls.
1862, Robert Mumford.	1877, Asbury C. Pepper.
1863, Capt. Martin W. B. Ellegood.	1886, Col. Gardiner H. Wright.

Among those interred in the old Methodist cemetery were :

Died.	Age.	Died.	Age.
1880, J. P. W. Kollock.....	50	1880, Charles Tunnell.....	76
1858, Wm. Russell.....	84	1877, Wesley Wolfe.....	78
1876, John Burton (C. M.).....	82	1845, Gustavus A. Ewing.....	57
1880, Jane W. Vaughn.....	83	1865, Jacob Faucett.....	60
1821, Margaret Russell.....	47	1817, Philip Short.....	71
1853, Jonathan R. Torbert.....	50		

CHAPTER LXVIII.

CEDAR CREEK HUNDRED.

CEDAR CREEK was so named on account of the abundance of cedars on its banks, and from the stream the hundred takes its name. Originally all of the land in this hundred north of the creek formed a portion of St. Jones County, but in 1683, upon the change of name of the counties St. Jones and Whorekill to Kent and Sussex, Mispillion Creek was substituted for Cedar Creek, as the line dividing the two counties. The hundred is the most northern in Sussex County, and is bounded on the north by Mispillion Creek, on the east by Delaware Bay, on the south by Prime Hook Creek and Georgetown Hundred, and on the west by Nanticoke and Mispillion Hundreds. The land is well watered by numerous small streams, and that which is in a state of cultivation produces largely the usual fruits, grains and vegetables. Cedar Creek, which nearly separates the northern and southern parts of the hundred, is navigable as far as the brick granary, and affords facilities for shipping to those living in the vicinity. The mouth of this stream was often filled with sand, impeding navigation. To remedy this, an act was passed February 2, 1793, for cutting a canal to begin at or near Lewis' Ditch in Cedar Creek and to run into the Delaware Bay or Mispillion Creek. Nothing, however, was done till 1848, when George R. Fisher was instrumental in digging a canal from this point to Mispillion Creek. In 1869 the Cedar Creek Navigation Company was incorporated, and the present channel dug.

Like facilities for shipping are afforded to those in the northern part by the Mispillion Creek, which is navigable to Milford. The Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad, running north and south through the central part of the hundred, affords excellent advantages for travel or shipment by rail. Well-constructed and numerous highways make travel through the different parts of the hundred easy and convenient.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—A tract of land one thousand by four hundred and eighty perches, containing three thousand acres, and lying between Prime Hook and Slaughter Creeks, was patented June 21, 1671, by Governor Lovelace to Richard Perrott, of Virginia, concerning whom more information will be found in a letter from him to Governor Lovelace in the "General History of Sussex County." The large tract obtained by Richard Perrott in part descended to his grandson, Richard Parrott, who conveyed his interest to Berkley Codd, who was a descendant of Perrott, on October 29, 1718. With the exception of the lands resurveyed for John and William Bellamy, reconveyance were made to the owners by Codd. At his decease the property vested in his widow, who devised it to her great-grandson, Thomas Till, whose

widow afterwards married George Read, of New Castle, signer of the Declaration of Independence. For George Read and Gertrude, his wife, the land was resurveyed and the following land conveyed: In 1773, to Nathan and Robert Young, five hundred and seventy-five acres of land and two hundred and sixty-seven acres of marsh, being a part of "Pleasant." This portion is now owned by Mark Davis, George H. Draper, Joseph H. Draper, Nehemiah D. Draper and Thomas E. Draper.

"Pleasant," a tract of one thousand acres, bounded on the north by Slaughter Creek and on the east by "Marsh Patent," was resurveyed for John Bellamy, May 30, 1684. "The Fancy," containing one thousand acres, situate west of "Pleasant" and also touching Slaughter Creek, was resurveyed for William Bellamy at the same time. These tracts were all situated partly within the Parrott grant. On the 14th of February, 1684-88, two thousand and ninety-four acres of marsh and upland, known as "Marsh Patent," was granted to Luke Watson, Sr. This was situate partly within and partly without the above tract. In the same year there was resurveyed for Henry Smith a tract of six hundred acres, called "Delight," adjoining "Marsh Patent," and bounded on the south by Prime Hook Creek. The next tract to the west was "Fairfield," containing six hundred acres, warranted to Luke Watson, November 16, 1683, which also touched Prime Hook Creek on the south. To John and Samuel Watson there were warranted on the same date six hundred acres of land situate west of "Fairfield."

To Charles Draper, in 1773, two hundred and thirteen acres of land and two hundred and twenty-one acres of marsh, which are now owned by the heirs of William Russell.

At the same time there was conveyed to Mark Davis four hundred and sixty-one acres of land and one hundred and ten acres of marsh of the tracts "Pleasant" and "The Fancy." This land is now in the possession of Joseph M. Davis and Thomas J. Davis.

At the same date one hundred acres of "The Fancy" was sold to John Ricketts. It is now owned by — Yerkes. An additional five hundred and fifty-eight acres, resurveyed at the same time, is now the property of the heirs of H. B. Fiddeman and Benjamin F. Waples.

The tract "Fairfield" is now owned by the heirs of Benjamin F. Waples, who, together with Robert Roach and the two daughters of Robert H. Carey, are the possessors of the larger part of the "Marsh Patent."

"Delight" is owned by John B. Smith, of Milford, a lineal descendant of Henry Smith, the patentee.

In 1773 John Cirwithin was in the possession of sixty-seven acres of fast land and the body of Cypress Swamp, which he claimed as a part of the original survey of John and Samuel Watson. Their land is now in the possession of David Coverdale and the heirs of Benjamin F. Waples.

On November 1, 1723, Caleb Cirwithin purchased of Berkley Codd three hundred acres of the John and Samuel Watson tract. The other three hundred acres were sold August 10, 1698, to Luke Watson, Jr., by Wm. Pyle, who purchased the entire tract from the Watsons.

"Cullin's Purchase," a tract of five hundred acres on the southeast side of Mispillion Creek, was warranted to George Cullin on May 27, 1680.

On January 5, 1681, Thomas Skidmore, a planter of St. Jones' (Kent) County, conveyed to Wm. Clark, merchant, of Deale County (Sussex), a plantation of four hundred acres on the north side of Cedar Creek, near its mouth and crossing over the land near a branch of Mispillion Creek, as by survey of Cornelius Verhoofse, and granted to Skidmore by the Whorekill Court.

Four hundred acres of land on the south side of Cedar Creek was surveyed for John Dickarson in October, 1686. It adjoined land of Henry Penington and John Outon, and descended to John Dickarson, son of the patentee.

On December 29, 1677, Governor Andros patented to Robert Hart nine hundred acres on the north side of Cedar Creek, known as "Hart's Range." Robert Hart was chief of surveyors, and on the 15th of November, 1681, there was warranted to him by the court of Kent County nine hundred acres of land, which was surveyed for James Louter, who assigned his interest to Robert Hart, Sr., from whom it descended to Robert Hart, Jr. "Hart's Delight," a tract of six hundred acres on the north side of Cedar Creek, adjoining his other lands, was warranted by the Whorekill Court and surveyed April 6, 1680. The Hart land lay between the Cedar and Mispillion Creeks and extended eastward to the bay. It is now principally owned by George R. Fisher, Henry Carter, Miles Mills, Joseph Jackson, Henry Pierce, C. S. Watson, Mrs. Dr. William Marshall and the heirs of William Pierce.

"Mount Holly," a tract of four hundred and ten acres, was also granted to Robert Hart by the court of St. Jones, by warrant bearing date November 16, 1681. It is situated on the north side of Cedar Creek and soon afterwards was conveyed to Henry Molleston, who, on the 1st of November, 1687, conveyed the tract to John Richards. On July 20, 1704, William Clark, attorney for John Richards, sold the land to Thomas Stapleford, in whose family it remained until 1825, when it was purchased by Joshua Deputy. "Mount Holly" is now owned by James H. Deputy of Zachariah, R. G. Smith and Mrs. Eli Hammond.

On a warrant bearing date December 11, 1684, there were surveyed for Dennis Brown and William Townsend four hundred and fifty acres on the north side of the north branch of Cedar Creek. It remained joint property until February 19, 1716, when it was divided and resurveyed.

On August 9, 1690, there was conveyed to Henry Bowman, by special warrant from the commissioners

of property, a tract of land known as "Little Graves End." It was formerly owned by Thomas Skidmore and Thomas Williams, to whom it was warranted as four hundred acres. On the re-survey made for Bowman, with the vacant land, glades and marshes then taken in, it was found to contain nine hundred and thirty-three acres. Henry Bowman also owned other lands in the hundred, and after his death a portion was inherited by his son, Henry Bowman, Jr., and the remainder was sold by his administrator, William Clark. Among the sales made by Clark, as administrator, are the following: On the 20th of November, 1694, to John Nutter, of Maryland, a tract called "Prog's Rock;" on December 5th of same year, to Thomas Davis eight hundred acres adjoining the above and near Cedar Creek; on June 1, 1697, to the same, a tract called "Davies' Farm," a part of a larger tract called "Bowman's Farms," situate on the north side of Slaughter Creek adjoining Indian Branch and Alexander Draper's land; June 14, 1698, to Thomas J. Kingston, one hundred and nineteen acres on south side of Mispillion Creek; January 24, 1699, to Comfort Goldsmith, widow of William Goldsmith, one hundred and thirty acres on the north side of Cedar Creek, known as "Goldsmith's Hall;" January 25th of same year, to Nicholas Granger, two hundred and fifty acres in Cedar Creek Neck, and on July 25, 1704, to Dr. Charles Haynes, two hundred and fifty acres lying on a branch on the north side of Cedar Creek.

On April 4, 1702, Thomas Davis sold one hundred and twenty-seven acres of his land to Thomas Tilton, and July 26, 1704, five hundred acres adjoining Alexander Draper's land to Mark Manlove.¹

On December 5, 1694, Justice Joseph Booth conveyed to Peter Goyle two hundred acres of land lying on the south side of a creek called Mispillion, and adjoining the tract known as "Little Graves End." The two hundred acres were part of a tract containing four hundred and seventy-five, laid out for Robert Hudson in 1682, and by him sold to Henry Bowman, June 4, 1693. Booth purchased of Bowman on September 6th of the same year.

On December 5, 1694, James Booth, administrator of William Couthy, sold to Thomas May five hundred acres of land, being part of a larger tract called "Josey's Choice," and afterwards "Spencer Hall." This tract adjoined land belonging to Robert Hart.

On March 4, 1700, William Fisher conveyed to John Bennett a tract of three hundred acres, binding on Cedar Creek.

"Cedar Town," a tract of six hundred acres, was

¹ On a portion of the Bowman land, now owned by Joseph Shephard, is a tomb-stone bearing the following inscription:

"HERE
LIES THE BODY
OF LI NOR
SYKES, WHO DEPA
RTED THIS
LIFE Y^e 14th
OF NOVEMBER,
1711,
AGED 44 YEARS."

laid out for William Carter, who sold the same to William Clark. Three hundred acres of it was sold to James Brown, who, June 6, 1699, sold his portion to Richard Manlove. The tract is described as being by the marshes of Mispillion Creek.

Arthur Johnson Vankirk, of Sussex County, on June 25, 1704, conveyed to Thomas H. Lyman two hundred acres of land on the south side of Mispillion Creek.

"Strife," a tract containing two hundred acres, on the east side of Somerset Beaver Dam and the head of Nanticoke River, was surveyed for Abraham Ingram in 1718. The tract is now owned by Isaac F. Warren, H. C. Warren and William Smith.

On a warrant of February 17, 1725, there were surveyed for Henry Bishop two hundred and five acres of land on the northwest side of Herring Branch of Mispillion Creek. This land is now in the possession of George W. Risler and the heirs of Bethuel Watson.

On June 24, 1735, there were surveyed in "Musmellon Neck," between Mispillion and Cedar Creeks, ten thousand two hundred and forty acres of land known as "Penn's Manor." The tract was west of the King's Road, leading from Milford to Milton, and was intersected by Bowman's and Herring Branches.

On June 17, 1717, one hundred and fifty acres of this land was assigned to Charles Polk. The principal owners of the manor at the present time are Peter Lofland, A. S. Small, Henry Austin, Wittington Williams, James B. Deputy, Houston Hudson, Samuel Hudson, Henry W. Stewart, N. Jefferson, James Stewart, Philip Griffith, Edward Walton, B. F. Woodel, George H. Hall, Wm. P. Corsa and the heirs of Joshua Truitt.

"Spittlefield," a tract of four hundred acres north of the land taken up by Henry Bishop, was patented to Benjamin Truitt in 1741. It is situated near the present site of Lincoln, and is now owned by James Houston, Curtis Houston and the heirs of Joshua Truitt.

In 1743 three hundred acres of land on the southeast side of Cedar Creek was taken up by Jonah Webb. It is now in the possession of Curtis Watson, Clement Houston and the heirs of John Shew. In the same year William Moore took up three hundred acres of land south of Cedar Creek. This tract is now owned by James B. Shepherd, Michael Millman and Willard S. Dickarson.

West of the land taken up by Jonah Webb is a tract of three hundred and seventy-two acres granted to William Lofland in 1743. This land is now owned by S. C. Horton, Edward Betts and Mrs. William Betts.

A tract of two hundred acres lying west of the present site of Ellendale, and adjoining land of Jonah Webb, was taken up about 1750 by Edward Calloway. It is now in the possession of William Millman and Willard S. Dickarson.

John Webb, in 1747, took up a tract of four hun-

dred acres on the northeast side of the land of Jonah Webb. It is now owned by Isaac E. Warren, Mrs. Jane Benson and the heirs of Stephen Warren.

"Porter's Folly," a tract of three hundred and nine acres on the east side of Bowman's Branch of Missillion Creek, was owned by Levin Crapper in 1768.

The assessment list of 1785 contained the following names :

Alexander Argo.
Benjamin Aydelott.
Joseph Aydelott.
John Argo.
John Abbott.
Sheppard Bryan.
Wm. Batman.
Purnel Batman.
Edward Buckworth.
Benj. Black.
Samuel Barnet.
Boaz Barrows.
Bennett Briam.
Levin Benton.
Solomon Buckworth.
Thomas Buckworth.
Nehemiah Bennett.
Joseph Bennett.
Wm. Bell.
Thomas Bell.
Robert Bell.
John Bum.
Isaac Beatham.
James Bevin.
Thomas Brown.
John Black.
Mitchell Black.
Joshua Bennett.
John Barna.
Wm. Bradley.
George Black.
Israel Brown.
Wm. Burrows.
Jonathan Brown.
Wm. Black.
Jesse Bradley.
Wm. Bloxham.
Elisha Broughton.
Richard Bloxham.
John Chance.
Jacob Coventer.
George Cowan.
Joseph Couch.
John Clendaniel.
Nephthalia Carpenter.
John Collins.
Hancock Collins.
Wm. Collins.
John Campbell.
Nathan Clifton.
Sampson Calhoon.
Wm. Coffin.
Nehemiah Carey.
Thomas Carey.
Wm. Carlisle.
Pemberton Carlisle.
Zachariah Carlisle.
Coverdale Cole.
Richard Coverdale.
Jehu Clifton.
Avery Clendaniel.
Burwick Conwell.
Luke Clendaniel.
John Crappen.
John Carlisle.
Joseph Collins.
Caleb Curruther.

Thomas Collins.
John Collins.
Warner Collins.
John Clifton.
Miller Crappen.
Wm. Chambers.
Thomas Carey.
Amos Carey.
Thomas Carlisle.
Sheppard Collins.
Draper Coal.
Wm. Crappen.
Edward Cox.
John Draper.
Alexander Draper.
Nathan Deputy.
Sylvester Deputy.
Voster Deputy.
Jesse Deputy.
Joshua Deputy.
Chas. Deputy.
Wm. Daniel.
Selby De Pray.
Peter Davis.
Levin Dows.
Avery Draper.
Henry Draper.
Solomon Deputy.
Wm. Deputy.
Mark Davis.
Nehemiah Davis.
William Davis.
Joseph Draper.
Charles Draper.
Samuel Draper.
David Davis.
Paul Davis.
Thomas Dingee.
Thomas Daniel.
Polly Draper.
Henry Davis.
Jehu Davis.
Thomas Evans.
Joseph Flummer.
Samuel Fountain.
Andrew Fountain.
Thomas Fisher.
Joshua Fisher.
Thomas Fleetwood.
Gerome Griffith.
David Gault.
Joseph Gray.
Daniel Godwin.
Robert Hill.
Reuben Haveloe.
Henry Hudson.
Jehu Hudson.
Benjamin Hudson.
Andrew Haledger.
Nathaniel Haledger.
Philip Haledger.
John Hudson.
Wm. Hickman.
Major Hudson.
Jacob Hickman.
Nathan Hill.
Robert Hill.

Isaac Hammer.
Samuel Haveloe.
Benjamin Hart.
Richard Hays.
Nathaniel Hays.
Robert Houston.
Richard Hudson.
John Hickman.
Isaac Hickman.
Joshua Hickman.
Wm. Hinda.
Wm. Hazard.
Wm. Hickman.
Joshua Hayes.
Purnel Houston.
Richard Hays.
John Holston.
Richard Jones.
Elias Jones.
Wm. Ironshires.
Francis Johnson.
Samuel Ireland.
James Johnson.
Joshua Jones.
Baker Johnson.
David Jester.
Isaac Killow.
John Killow.
Wm. Kendrick.
John Killingsworth.
Luke Killingsworth.
Nathan Lofland.
Wm. Lofland.
John Lofland.
George Lofland.
Gabriel Lofland.
Simeon Lewis.
Luke Lewis.
Jesse Lewis.
Francis Lindry.
Jacob Linnet.
Alexander Layton.
Joseph Layton.
Zadoc Lofland.
Brannar Lofland.
Joshua Lofland.
Dorman Lofland.
Belitha Laws.
Rachael Lofland.
Wm. Laws.
John Metcalf.
Robert Miller.
Jonathan Manlove.
John Mullener.
Wm. Moore.
Thomas Muga.
George Morris.
Wm. Mulhner.
Chas. McLain.
Mary Melman.
Israel Mulliner.
Stephen Mitchell.
Joseph Morgan.
Daniel Murphy.
Israel Murphy.
Peter Melman.
Records Mills.
Wm. McCay.
John Moore.
Stephen Morris.
John Nutter.
Nathau Nicolson.
Christopher Nutter.
Andrew Norwood.
Isaac Oyston.
Aaron Owens.
Levi Oliver.
Benj. Oliver.

Samuel Owens.
Thomas Ogburn.
Gileadas Oliver.
Nathl. Paynter.
Wm. Pierce.
Jonathan Pierce.
John Postles.
Thomas Purnels.
Ephraim Polk.
Alexander Parramon.
Thomas Pullitt.
Ephraim Polk.
Joseph Polk.
Edmond Potter.
Thomas Postles.
Shadrach Postles.
John Pearson.
Wm. Purnels.
Ruth Paynter.
Wm. Polk.
John Polk.
Oliver Pride.
Wm. Paynter.
Mary Porter.
Luke Pride.
Edmond Polk.
John Robinson.
Edward Roberts.
Burton Robinson.
Francis Robinson.
Wm. Records.
John Records.
George Records.
Joseph Richards.
Spencer Richards.
John Richards.
Wm. Riley.
Lawrence Reiley.
Jesse Reed.
John Records.
James Rench.
Peter Riggs.
Ezekiel Riggs.
Levi Riggs.
Daniel Rogers.
Thomas Rom.
Wm. Rom.
Alexander Riggs.
Noah Spencer.
Allen Smith.
Labar Sturgis.
Joshua Spencer.
Luke Spencer.
Jesse Smith.
Azazel Spencer.
Samuel Spencer.
Wm. Shackley.
Richard Simpson.
Elias Shockley.
David Smith.
Ebenezer Spencer.
Carter Stockley.
Levin Stockley.
Thomas Smith.
John Smith.
Burton Smith.
James Sturgis.
Wm. Stafford.
Joseph Stockley.
Isiah Spencer.
Shadrach Sturgis.
John Shaver.
Nathau Spencer.
Aaron Sowdon.
Wm. Smith.
John Sturgis.
Job Smith.
Nathaniel Stockley.

Edward Stapleton.
 Ann Shaver.
 William Sullivan.
 Jesse Spencer.
 Daniel Sturgia.
 Joshua Sturgia.
 Richard Stockley.
 Donavan Spencer.
 Thomas Stapleton.
 Levin Shaver.
 Elizabeth Smith.
 David Simmons.
 Luke Townsend.
 Solomon Truitt.
 John Truitt.
 Zadock Truitt.
 Stephen Townsend.
 Zachariah Tharp.
 Levi Turner.
 Sydenham Thorne.
 Jacob Townsend.
 Littleton Townsend.
 Wm. Townsend.
 Joseph Truitt.
 Solomon Townsend.
 Joseph Truitt.
 Benjamin Truitt.
 Collins Truitt.
 Boaz Truitt.
 Isaac Townsend.
 Elias Townsend.
 Wm. Tharp.
 Joseph Tharp.
 George Van Kirk.
 Solomon Veach.
 Wm. Veach.
 Elias Veach.
 Bennett Van Kirk.
 Levin Vinnin.
 Thomas Vinnin.
 Andrew Vight.
 Thomas Veach.
 Levin Willey.
 David Williams.
 Benjamin Whittington.
 Isaac Watson.
 Thomas Wilson.
 David Watson.
 John Wilson.
 George Watson.
 Wm. Watson.

Luke Walton.
 Wm. Willery.
 George Walton.
 Wm. Woods.
 Joseph Watson.
 Jesse Watson.
 Jonathan Williams.
 John Williams.
 Richard Watson.
 Thomas Watson.
 Wm. Wheeler.
 Lemuel Williams.
 Moses Williams.
 John Wheeler.
 Wrixham Warren.
 David Warren.
 Levi Warren.
 Bernard Warren.
 Alexander Warren.
 Abalom Warren.
 Joseph Williams.
 Wm. Winslow.
 Wm. Williams.
 Charles Williams.
 Jacob Webb.
 Sylvester Webb.
 Eli Wharton.
 John Webb.
 Dorman Webb.
 Hewitt Wharton.
 Robert Walker.
 David Walton.
 Benjamin Wynkoop.
 Luke Watson.
 Robert Watson.
 Bethuel Watson.
 Anslow White.
 Aaron Williams.
 John Walton.
 Joseph Walton.
 Nathaniel Young.
 Robert Young.
 Mary Young.
 John Young.
 Benjamin Young.
 Albert Hudson.
 Alexander McCay.
 Nathaniel Paynter.
 Ratcliff Paynter.
 Thomas Paynter.
 Thomas Vinson.

meeting-house to Shovel Branch; thence up said branch to the main branch of Cedar Creek, at Clement Hudson's mill; thence down said branch to David R. Smith's mills, at the head of Cedar Creek; thence down the creek to No. 1. District No. 4, in Slaughter Neck, on the bay, from Cedar Creek to Slaughter Creek and west to David R. Smith's mills. District No. 5, in Prince Hook and Slaughter Necks. District No. 6, in western part of hundred.

These districts have subsequently been sub-divided and now retain very little of their original shape. Well-built and commodious school-houses, under the supervision of competent teachers, now afford excellent advantages for pupils of all classes in this hundred.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—*St. Matthew's Episcopal Church.*—The first church was in process of erection in 1717, and was mentioned by Rev. George Ross, when at Lewistown in that year. He wrote "There are two houses of worship, one sixteen miles from Lewes, the other in the upper part of the county, not finished." This church was built on what was called Church Creek, a branch of Cedar Creek, which empties into it at Coulter's mill. No vestige of the old church now remains. On March 13, 1769, there was conveyed by bond from David Thornton to Isaac Watson, Stephen Townsend and Levin Crapper, a tract of land on the south side of Cedar Creek, near Draper's old mill-pond. This was "surveyed and divided off for two acres and five and a half square perches of land the tenth day of April, 1770, by Caleb Cirwithen, together with a church-house thereon erected."

On June 16, 1788, Nehemiah Davis, Thomas Evans, Isaac Beauchamp, George Walton, Jacob Townsend, Bethuel Watson and Mark Davis were incorporated trustees of the church, and on October 28th of the same year, the property was conveyed to them as trustees. In 1805, the trustees were Bethuel Watson, Isaac Watson, Ratliff Poynter, Nathaniel Poynter, William Davis, John Bennett and Lawrence Reiley. Services were last held in this church in 1854, by Rev. J. L. McKim. In 1858, the building was sold to John Ingram and the land leased to him. In 1864, the building was purchased by Hiram Barber, moved to Milford and used as a saw-mill until Dec., 1871, when it was burned. The land is still owned by the society, and in the old grave-yard, surrounded by cedars, stand tombstones erected to the memories of the following persons: Sarah, wife of Samuel Draper, who departed this life in 1775; "Nelly Draper, who departed this life April 17, 1790, aged 14 years;" Reynear Williams, who died April 2, 1773, aged 26 years and 7 months; Abigail, wife of Sylvester Webb, who departed this life 17th December, 1785, aged 25 years.

Slaughter Neck Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was formerly known as Hickman's Meeting-House. The first members were William Hickman, William Shockley, Homer Smith, William Kendrick, Daniel

SCHOOLS.—There were subscription schools held in the several parts of the hundred previous to the adoption of the free-school system. A few of these pioneer teachers were Stephen B. Lofland, Solomon Truitt and Eliazer Gorham. In a few places the schools were held in regular school houses and in others in improvised buildings. When the common schools came into use the buildings which were suitable were converted to that use.

The commissioners, George R. Fisher, Ebenezer Walter, Henry Bacon and Thomas Jacobs, appointed to apportion the county, in 1829, separated the hundred into six districts. District No. 1 lay on the bay, between Mispillion and Cedar Creeks, and extended westward to Peter F. Causey's mill-dam, on Herring Run, and to the Brick Granary. District No. 2 included South Milford and extended from No. 1 to "Shawnee bridge." District No. 3 began at "Shawnee bridge, on road leading from Milford to St. Johnstown; thence along public road leading to Smith's

Godwin, Noah Morris, John Riley, Nathan Young, Linford Truitt, Thomas Metcalf, Nehemiah Davis, Mored Draper, Selutha Lewis, Eli Shockley, Joseph Hickman, Thomas Draper, Swan Goden and William Reding. On July 26, 1810, they met and elected William Shockley, William Kendrick, Daniel Godwin, Nathan Young and Eli Shockley the first trustees. On October 7th, the trustees purchased of William Hickman, seventy square perches of land "whereon the said meeting-house is built." The first church was a frame structure twenty-five feet square, with a gallery on three sides. The church was originally connected with the Milford Circuit and for many years services were held on Wednesday. The old church remained until 1855, when an acre of land was purchased of Lemuel Draper, and a new two-story building, twenty-five by thirty-five feet, near the old site, was erected at a cost of one thousand and fifty dollars. The building committee was Thomas J. Davis and John Bennett. In 1852 the church was transferred to Lewis Circuit and afterwards to Milton Circuit, and now forms a part of the Lincoln Circuit.

It is in a very prosperous condition. The present Board of Trustees is composed of the following persons: J. M. Davis, J. H. Draper, L. W. Davis, J. Calhoun, T. R. Wilson, Robt. Rooche, J. W. Bennett, J. A. Argo, Wm. J. Hickman.

On June 29, 1821, David Smith conveyed to Joseph Hudson, Curtis Shockley, James Butler, Lowder Layton and Walter Sipple, a tract of eighty perches about six miles from Milford, on the road from Milford to Concord, known as the "Townsend Road." On this land was erected Smith's Chapel. It was a one-story frame-building, twenty-six by thirty feet, and remained till 1873. In that year it was removed and the present edifice begun. The corner-stone was laid December 14, 1873, and the new building dedicated May 3, 1874, as the Union Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. Enoch Stubbs. It is a one-story frame structure, thirty by forty feet, and was built at a cost of one thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars. The building committee was Jehu H. Clendaniel, James B. Deputy and Solomon I. Betts. There are at present thirty communicants. A Sunday-school under the superintendence of John H. Deputy is connected with the church. The church has been connected with the Ellendale Circuit since the organization of that Circuit in 1873, and has been served by the following pastors: Rev. James Conner, Rev. D. W. C. McIntyre, Rev. A. A. Fisher, Rev. Valentine Gray, Rev. A. P. Prettyman, Rev. N. McQuay, Rev. I. D. Johnson, Rev. D. F. McFall, Rev. J. M. Collins, Rev. Wilmer Jaggard, Rev. J. T. Prouse.

Ellendale Methodist Episcopal Church.—On July 16, 1873, William McColley granted to Alfred Heavellow, William Short, James M. Jester, Bevans Morris and Alfred Short, a tract of land for a church, parsonage and school. A school and parsonage costing five hundred dollars were soon after erected. The church was commenced in 1882, and dedicated De-

cember 31st of the same year by Rev. Jonathan S. Willis. The building committee composed of Elias B. Reed, Alfred Short and Benjamin E. Jester, erected a neat frame edifice thirty by forty-four feet, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The membership now consists of twenty-five communicants. There is in connection with the church a Sunday-school, containing twenty scholars, under the superintendency of James H. Jester. The church has always been connected with the Ellendale Circuit, and the pulpit has been filled by the pastors of that circuit.

The First Methodist Church in Cedar Neck was built on land now owned by Stephen M. Ellis. It was a one-story frame building, which many years afterwards was moved to a place near the site of the present church. In 1875, Curtis C. Watson donated an acre of land to the trustees, and on it the present church was built at a cost of eleven hundred dollars. It was connected with Milford Circuit till 1872, when it became a part of Lincoln Circuit. The pastors connected with these circuits have served this church. It has a present membership of about thirty-five. The present board of trustees is composed of Miles T. Mills, Jno. W. Potter, Henry Pierce, Isaac Cirwithia, John Tease and William Townsend.

The Methodists in the immediate vicinity of Lincoln first held meetings in a private house, and after a hall was built in the village, resorted to that. Sabbath-school was held regularly, and occasionally preaching services were conducted by the clergymen of adjoining churches. In 1869 it was decided to build a church, and J. Houston, J. B. Tracey, David Stout, A. S. Small and B. W. Truitt were appointed a building committee. The corner-stone was laid October 10, of that year, by Revs. S. L. Gracey and E. Stubbs. The building was completed and used as a house of worship till 1885, when the present structure was erected. The church is in a flourishing condition, and connected with it is a prosperous Sabbath-school, under the superintendence of B. M. Cain. The present board of trustees is composed of James Houston, B. W. Truitt, A. S. Small, A. W. Small, Elias Shockley and J. N. Lecompte.

The following pastors have ministered to the congregation: Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, Rev. John E. Smith, Rev. I. N. Foreman, Rev. G. S. Conoway, Rev. E. L. Hubbard, Rev. I. N. Foreman, Rev. Edward Davis, Rev. J. M. Collins, Rev. I. L. Wood.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church, at New Market, was erected at an early period. Dr. Wallace, of Ocean Grove fame, was once stationed in charge of the circuit with which this church was connected. In a recent article, he characterized its members as "shouting Methodists." The old building remained until 1881, when it was replaced by the present structure. It formerly was connected with Milton Circuit but now forms a part of Lincoln Circuit. The church is in a good condition and is well attended. The Sunday-school is in charge of James Warren.

The present board of trustees comprises the follow-

ing persons: P. K. Johnson, Geo. H. Fisher, Geo. H. Welsh, Wm. Short, Isaac Worrell, Stephen Warren, Jr.

Through the influence of Rev. H. J. Gaylord the erection of a Presbyterian Church at Lincoln was begun in 1869, on land donated by A. S. Small. It was dedicated in January of the following year, by Rev. Richard Mallory, of Milford. The first trustees were Dr. Townsend, D. R. Stewart, G. W. Risler, Geo. L. Stevens and Erastus Arnold. Rev. Mr. Gaylord officiated as pastor of the church until 1871. Since that time the pulpit has been filled by stated supplies from Milford, among whom were Revs. R. Mallory, Chas. F. Boynton and H. L. Bunstein. At the present time no regular services are held. The present trustees are Erastus Arnold, George Morrison, G. W. Risler and Frank Shew.

In May, 1867, an effort was made to organize a Baptist Church at Lincoln, but failed. The effort was renewed however, and on April 28, 1869, a church was constituted with twenty-one members, by Revs. O. Flippo and Purinton. Rev. W. H. Spencer became the pastor, and upon his death, A. M. Webb, the former clerk of the church was licensed to preach, and continued until 1873, when the church was merged into the Milford Church.

INDUSTRIES.—The earliest and, in fact, the only industries of this hundred, consist of grist and saw-mills, some of which were erected at an early date and have not been in operation for many years. Cedar Creek afforded the best advantages for mill-seats, and consequently more mills were built on it than any other stream in the hundred. The oldest grist-mill on this stream is situated near Cedar Creek village, and is mentioned as early as 1769 as Draper's mill. It was later inherited by Mary Draper, who married Hon. Joseph Haslett. After his decease it passed to his heirs, who conveyed the mill to David Smith, on July 12, 1825. He retained possession until December 18, 1829, when he deeded it to his son, David R. Smith, who on May 21st of the following year sold it to Jacob B. Dutton. Lemuel B. Shockley became the owner March 23, 1833, and remained in possession till Oct. 17, 1838, when he sold to Wm. B. Coulter. In 1839 the mill was burned, and the present one immediately erected a little east of the original site. In 1852 a saw-mill was erected, but is no longer in use. The property was retained by Wm. B. Coulter and his son, Thomas J. till 1885, when it became the property of H. L. Hynson and J. H. McColley. It is now owned by Dr. J. S. Prettyman. The grinding is done by burr, and consists mainly of custom work.

The next mill above was, at an early date, owned by John and William Draper, and by them sold to Lemuel B. Shockley, by whom it was rebuilt in 1819. John C. Davis was the next owner, and after his death it was sold by his heirs to ———Hitchcock. He retained possession a short time and then sold to Hiram Barber, by whom it was conveyed to C. M. Miles. It next came into the possession of Mr. Dubois, by whom

it was sold to Mark L. Davis and Bevens Cane. Mark L. Davis & Son, the present owners and proprietors, succeeded Davis & Cane. In 1885 the roller system of grinding was adopted. The mill is run by water-power, and has a capacity of one and a half-barrels per hour.

About 1780, Bethuel Watson erected a grist-mill on Cedar Creek. After his death it was inherited by his daughter Sarah, who married Lawrence Riley. After the decease of Riley, the mill came into the possession of Trutan P. McColley, by whom it was sold in 1848, to Lemuel B. Shockley, and in 1860 it came into the hands of Elias Shockley, the present owner. The old mill was burned in 1880, and in the following year the present building was erected. The grinding is done by burr, and is mostly custom work.

The next mill above was early owned by Benjamin Hudson and later passed to his son, C. H. Hudson. In 1871, he sold to Jehu H. Clendaniel, the present owner. The mill was rebuilt in 1873. It consists of a mill for grinding corn and a saw-mill. At the opposite end of the dam an old saw-mill formerly stood.

The last mill on this stream was a saw-mill, owned in 1830, by William Deputy. After his decease, it was inherited by his daughter Elizabeth, who married Isaac Betts. It next came into the possession of William Betts and Samuel Clendaniel, and was last operated about sixteen years ago.

The mill in this hundred, on Prime Hook Creek, was erected at an early period by Caleb Cirwithin. On May 29, 1759, it came into the possession of John Cirwithin, probably a grandson. In 1816 it was owned by John Smith. At a later period it became the property of Henry Smith, by whom it was sold to Benjamin F. Waples, and is now owned by his heirs. In 1869 a saw-mill was built, which has been abandoned for the past eight years, on account of the scarcity of water.

In 1884 the present grist-mill was built, and has since been operated by Charles J. Waples. The grinding is done by burr, with a patent-process attachment.

On Herring Branch are a grist-mill owned by Dr. William Marshall, and a saw-mill of Chas. Harrington.

In 1829, Peter F. Causey was the owner of a grist and saw-mill on Herring Branch, which later came into possession of Daniel Curry. On December 10, 1851, he sold the property to Mrs. Mary E., wife of Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, who sold the mills to Delos and Caleb Griffin on May, 1, 1865. They retained possession till December 9, 1871, when they sold to Dr. Wm. Marshall, the present owner. On October 5, 1884, the mills were burned. The erection of the present mill was immediately commenced, and on February 10, 1885, the first grinding was done. The mill is a three-story building thirty by fifty feet, and is fitted up with a full roller system. The capacity is two barrels per hour.

A saw-mill was built on this branch at a very early date by Beniah Watson, Sr. After his death, it passed into the hands of Beniah Watson, Jr., who operated it till his death, when it was inherited by Bethuel Watson. The mill is now owned by Charles Harrington, who married the daughter of Bethuel Watson, and thus became the owner. The mill has not been operated very much for the past few years.

In 1840 William Johnson was the owner of a grist-mill on Bowman's Branch. About the year 1848 it became the property of Nathaniel Johnson, and at his decease was inherited by his sons Richard and William. By them it was sold in 1870 to John A. Nickerson, whose heirs still own it. The grinding is done by burr. The mill has been operated for the past four years by Z. Nutter.

In 1868, T. R. Smith and F. A. Whitehead erected a steam saw and shingle mill at Lincoln. The mill was operated by them two years, and then Whitehead's interest was purchased by William Hiscock. The business was conducted by Smith and Hiscock, until 1879, when the mill was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by Smith who has been the sole owner and proprietor since. In addition to sawing there is a special department for manufacturing baskets and boxes for canned goods. The capacity is twelve thousand boxes and twenty thousand baskets per week. When the entire manufactory is in full operation employment is given to fifty hands.

In 1870, B. E. Jester & Brother erected a steam saw-mill at Ellendale. It was operated by them for ten years and then sold to E. B. Reed & Son, who ran the mill till 1882, when the present firm of S. E. Reed & Brother was established. The mill has a capacity of three thousand feet per day. In 1886, a basket factory was added with a capacity of two thousand baskets per day. In both departments twenty-two hands are employed.

A. S. Small erected a steam saw-mill and planing-mill at Lincoln in 1871. Shortly afterwards a basket factory was added with a capacity of four hundred thousand baskets per season. In the basket factory employment is given to sixty-five operatives. The saw-mill does both merchant and custom work, and to operate it ten men are steadily employed. A canning establishment was also erected by him. It was operated by him till 1885, when it was burned. A new building was then erected and the canning of fruits and vegetables commenced on a larger scale. It is now operated by A. W. Small, and has a capacity of twenty-five thousand cases per season, during which time seventy-five hands are employed. A brick-yard was also opened in 1875, and in that year one hundred and fifty thousand bricks were manufactured. The yard is operated five months per year. Twelve men are employed and four hundred and fifty thousand bricks manufactured.

In 1884, Caleb Lee moved a steam saw-mill to the Brick Granary. Since its establishment there the mill has been in operation but a short time.

In 1886 Jester & Reed erected a canning establishment at Ellendale. They can tomatoes principally, and during the season pack three thousand five hundred cases, which are shipped to Philadelphia. While in operation forty hands are employed.

Considerable attention is paid to evaporating peaches in this hundred. When there is a good crop of peaches the evaporators are extensive operators. Among the persons engaged in this business are Mark H. Davis, Joseph M. Davis, Geo. H. Draper, Hammond & Wheelbank, Perryman & Short, Wm. R. Phillips, William Prettyman, Fox & Webb, Frederick Wiswell and E. B. Reed & Co.

Henry D. Macklin began to manufacture bricks at Ellendale in 1872. The yard is open three months per year, and fifty thousand bricks manufactured.

In 1881 Henry Stuart erected a steam saw and grist-mill. The grist-mill was operated one year, and the saw-mill three years.

Cedar Creek village, situated near the centre of the hundred, and containing a grist-mill, saw-mill and three residences, is but the skeleton of its former self. It was at one time the most important village in the hundred, and within its bounds were St. Mathew's Church, a store, a hotel, the mills above mentioned and about a dozen dwellings. For many years the voters of the hundred assembled here to express their views in regard to national and local affairs by their ballots. In 1812, at the call of Governor Haslett, the troops centered here for the defense of Lewes. He resided here during his gubernatorial term, and at his death was buried near by, on land now owned by Thomas J. Coulter. Over his grave is erected a monument with the following inscription:

"In Memory of Joseph Haslett. He was son of Colonel John Haslet, who fell at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777—'a gallant officer and gallantly seconded by Delaware troops'—leaving a widow, whom a few days died of grief, & several small children. Joseph, the subject of this epitaph, was reared under the guardianship of William Killen, chief justice and afterwards chancellor of the State. After arriving at age he removed from Kent County & established himself a farmer in Cedar Creek Hundred (Sumex). He was elected Governor of the State in 1810, and with credit discharged the functions of his office, the burden and responsibilities of which were greatly enhanced by the war of 1812. In 1822 he was elected Governor the second time, the only case of a second election to that office in the State. He died during his second term June 23, 1823.

"An honored name, gratefully remembered by the General Assembly of Delaware, directing by their resolution of February 21, 1861, the erection of

This Monument;
Also first and second wife of Joseph Haslett—
Mary Draper
&
Rachel Hickman."

The village of Ellendale, is situated in the southern part of the hundred, on a tract of three hundred and twenty-two acres, known as "Bennett's Pleasure," which was taken up by Stephen Bennett, on a warrant bearing date August 5, 1740. The tract afterwards, came into the possession of William S. McCaulley, late of Wilmington, and while owned by him the village was laid out in 1867. Dr. J. S. Prettyman the authorized agent superintended the laying out and named the village in honor of his wife Ellen. The village is well located and has railroad facilities.

It has gradually grown and at present contains two churches, two stores, a school-house, a post office, a canning establishment, an evaporator, a brick-yard, two saw-mills and basket factories and one hundred inhabitants.

In 1865 A. S. Small, became the owner of six hundred and ninety-six acres, of land including the present site of Lincoln. The favorable location of the land and its proximity to the proposed railroad running through the State, suggested the founding of a town. Under the supervision of A. T. Johnson, the land was laid out in seven hundred and seventy-four building lots, and preparations made for the growth of the town. Lots were sold and buildings erected and on October 11, of that year the *Lincoln Herald* was started by Johnson. It was published a few months and then discontinued. The village increased quite rapidly and the construction of the railroad to this place on September 1, 1867, gave Lincoln an additional boom. Since that time the growth of the village has been steady and permanent.

At the present time Lincoln contains two churches, three stores, a school-house, a canning establishment, two saw-mills and basket factories, a brick-yard and about five hundred inhabitants.

POST OFFICES.—The first post-office in the Hundred was established at Lincoln in 1865, with Jas. J. Jackson as the first postmaster. He was succeeded by his wife, Lucy Jackson, A. W. Small and F. C. Shew, the present incumbent, who received his appointment, January 15, 1886.

The post-office at Ellendale was established in December, 1867. The office was opened in January of the following year with W. P. Short in charge. He was succeeded in 1872 by W. F. Short, who continued till 1876, when J. W. Short was appointed. Alfred Short, the present incumbent, received his appointment in 1880.

Waples' post-office was established in March, 1887. C. J. Waples, the first postmaster appointed, still continues in charge.

LIGHT-HOUSES.—At the request of Jonas Dawson for the privilege of holding a lottery, to raise three thousand dollars, for "the erection of a building for the purpose of keeping a permanent light at the mouth or entrance of Mispillion Creek, near the Delaware Bay," an act was passed January 14, 1803, for that purpose. Jonas Dawson was to build, and after the completion of the building and the establishment of the light, he was to receive from the commander of every sloop, or vessel whose draft is three feet or over, twenty-five cents; six feet and over, thirty-seven cents. He was to keep and maintain a sufficient light thirty feet above water. The lantern was to be four feet in diameter, in which was to be placed an Argand lamp, with a flame one inch in diameter, placed in the focus of a well polished, concave tin reflector, three feet in diameter. It is probable, that this light-house was never erected, as no evidence of it has been obtained. About 1829,

however, a light-house was erected on the Hart Tract, on land ceded by Charles Polk and Benjamin Potter. Owing to the encroachment of the water, this site is now in the bay. Thos. Carlisle was the first commissioner, and James Hilliard the keeper. Charles Hamm succeeded them, and filled both positions. William Jacobs succeeded Hamm, and a new light-house was built near by. His successor was Geo. M. Davis, who was succeeded by James Bell. While under his supervision it was abandoned, in 1865. The building was moved to Milford, and is now used as a store-room by Geo. H. Hall. The present light-house was built about 1870, and James Bell appointed keeper. He was succeeded by Henry Spencer, the present keeper.

HOTELS.—As early as 1794 there was a hotel at Cedar Creek Village, which was then kept by Daniel Rogers. It was afterwards owned by James Ward, Jesse Walls, Isaac Carpenter and William B. Coulter. While in the possession of the last, it was last conducted as a hotel in 1861, with Robert D. Roberts as proprietor. The building still stands and is now occupied by Thomas J. Coulter as a residence.

At an early period there were two hotels in operation in Fletown, afterwards called Federalburg. The proprietors were Milloway White and Samuel Warren, and the hotel of the former was the scene of many a midnight revel. At the death of White the property was purchased by Warren and closed. The building has since been removed. The hotel belonging to Warren was not licensed after his death which occurred in 1843. It is now owned and occupied as a residence by Greenberry Benston.

A hotel standing at Thorn Point was destroyed by an ice freshet in 1831. In the following year a company composed of Elijah Hudson, William D. Williams, Joseph G. Oliver and William E. Jester erected another one. Thomas Carlisle was the first proprietor. The company owned the hotel for about twenty years and then sold it to Thomas Clark. It was destroyed by fire about 1872, while in the possession of W. N. W. Dorsey. The present hotel was commenced by H. J. McColley and completed by A. S. Small of Lincoln in 1887.

A building standing at Cedar Creek Village was purchased by Joseph G. Morgan about twenty years ago and moved to Slaughter Beach, where it was opened as a hotel. Morgan sold to Charles Todd, of Indiana, who ran it a short time and then sold it to J. S. Short. It next came into the possession of Joseph Hearn the present owner and proprietor. The beach has become a summer resort and there are now there about half a dozen cottages.

CHAPTER LXIX.

BROADKILN HUNDRED.

THIS Hundred situated in the northeastern part of Sussex County is bounded on the north by Prime

Hook Creek; on the east by Delaware Bay and Cool-Spring Branch; on the south by the same Branch and Georgetown Hundred; and on the west by Georgetown Hundred. Its name is derived from the creek of the same name, which flows through the central portion of the Hundred and is navigable as far as Milton. By means of this creek large quantities of grain and lumber have been and still continue to be shipped annually to the Philadelphia and New York markets. About three-fifths of the land in this Hundred is in a state of cultivation, and produces the usual cereals and small fruits in abundance. The soil is well watered by numerous small streams which rise and flow within its boundaries.

The population is equally distributed, and with the exception of Milton, no village of any size is found in this Hundred. In addition to the facilities for shipment by water, additional advantages for shipping and travel are afforded by the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad, which runs through the southern portion of Broadkiln Hundred.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—One of the earliest persons to take up land in Broadkiln Hundred was Hermanus Wiltbank, who settled at Lewes previous to 1673. A more complete history of him will be found in the Chapter on Lewes. He and his son Cornelius took up and purchased large tracts of land on the coast and inland before 1680, some of which are now in the possession of their lineal descendants, John and David Wiltbank of Milton. In September 1695, Cornelius Wiltbank presented a petition to the Court of Sussex County, setting forth that "hee hath desigine to build a water-mill in this county on that branch or creek of the Broadkiln, called Mill Creek, (Beaver Dam Branch), if y^e C^t will grant him the same and land which is customary adjoining to the same." The petition was duly considered and it was agreed that "The C^t grant him the said stream provided he build the said mill thereon within fifteen months from hence forward, and attend and mind the same, and doe grind the graine well, and in due course as itt comes to mill without Respect to persons att y^e eighth part Poll for wheat, and sixth ffor Indian corne." It is very probable that this mill was never built, as two years later a mill was built on this stream by Jonathan Bailey, who was an early settler at Lewes, and in 1676 owned a grist mill at Pilot-town. He was Sheriff of the county at several different times. His descendants both of the name Bailey and Art still live in Lewes.

A warrant for six hundred acres of land in this Hundred was granted by the Whorekill Court to Thomas Hassold. The tract was surveyed July 24, 1682, and was known as Hassold's Fortune. It was described as being on the west side of Delaware Bay, and on the south side of Prime Hook Creek, and joined land of Thomas Moulson, Philip Morris and Hermanus Wiltbank. The most of this land is now owned by William A. Hazzard, James T. Reed, David Argo and the heirs of Eli Collins.

The family represented by John H. Wiltbank traces its genealogy to a very early period in the history of this country, and for more than two hundred years has been identified with its growth and development.

The original ancestor was Halmanius Wiltbank, who emigrated from Sweden about the year 1650. Tradition says that the vessel in which he had embarked was wrecked off Cape Henlopen and that he saved himself by swimming to the shore, carrying in his pocket a silver watch that has since been handed down from father to son in the family and is still in the possession of his descendants. Halmanius resided for the remainder of his life near Lewes, in Sussex County, where a number of the family still reside. At his death he left three sons, Cornelius, John and Abraham. John became a man of considerable prominence and served as one of the associate judges of the court held at Lewes, in 1755. One of his sons, known as Parson Wiltbank, was a noted preacher in his day and the father of John Wiltbank, who was a prominent physician and a professor in one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia. The mother of the late Chancellor Harrington was also one of the daughters of the Parson.

Cornelius, the oldest son of Halmanius, was born about 1660 and died in 1730. He received one of the original patents from William Penn for a tract of land, comprising two hundred and fifty acres, lying on the north side and along the Broadkiln River, about three miles from Delaware Bay, which has continued to be held by his male heirs to the present date, 1888. He left one son, Isaac, who was born about the year 1705 and at his death left two sons, Cornelius and Samuel. The former, Cornelius, was born in 1731 and died in 1803. He married Rachel, daughter of John Hazzard, and passed his life as a farmer on the family tract on the Broadkiln River. He was known as a staunch patriot during the trying scenes of the Revolution. At his demise he left two sons, Cornelius and David, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the mother of Judge John W. Houston. David was born in 1789 and died in 1865. He was a farmer by occupation and also resided on the home tract. He was an ardent Whig and served as a volunteer in the war of 1812-15, participating in the defense of Lewes in 1813. He married Sarah G. Morris, and left two sons, John H. and David A. Wiltbank.

John H. Wiltbank was born on the homestead tract of his family, June 9th, 1823. His youth was passed as farmers' sons usually grow up, acquiring a fair education while rendering what assistance he could upon the farm. He has devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits and fruit growing, and led an honest, earnest and industrious life. He is a Republican in politics, and during the War of the Rebellion was a sincere and active Union man, and did what he could to sustain the General Government in the effort to preserve the national integrity.



John C. Smith

He married Martha A., daughter of John T. Hudson, a prominent farmer of New Castle County, and with this truly estimable lady now resides in the town of Milton, where both are enjoying the happy fruits of a well-spent life and the merited respect, confidence and esteem of many friends.

William Clark, of whom so much has been said in the history of Colonial times, and in Lewes, was also the owner of considerable land in Broadkilk. On March 6, 1684, there was granted to him, by William Penn, a tract of five hundred acres, lying between Cool Spring Branch and the main branch of Mill Creek (Beaver Dam Branch). This tract, known as "Penn's Manor of Worminghurst," was confirmed to him April 2, 1686, by Thomas Lloyd, James Claypoole and Robert Turner. On November 21, 1717, it came into the possession of Preserved Coggeshall. On the day of the confirmation of "Penn's Manor of Worminghurst," there was patented to Clark, "Mill Plantation," a tract containing eight hundred acres. Of this he sold two hundred acres to Mathew Osborne, who also had surveyed for himself on April 25, 1722, a tract of land, warranted to Robert Lodges on December 18, 1718, and now owned by Mrs. Theodore Carey. "Mill Plantation" is now in the possession of George A. Bryan, the heirs of Nathaniel Veasey and the heirs of Mrs. Eliza A. Fisher.

On February 9, 1686, Clark sold to Thomas Fisher three hundred acres of land on the south side of Broadkilk Creek. Thomas Fisher was the son of John Fisher, who came to this country with Penn in 1682. Thomas was also the owner of "Stretcher's Island," containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, and surveyed January 29, 1701, by Jonas Greenbank. On April 11, 1711, he purchased one hundred and fifty acres adjoining this tract, which was granted to Robert Murdock on November 5, 1690. These two tracts are now owned by William A. Hazard and Peter B. Jackson. Some of the land purchased by Thomas Fisher is now the property of James Fisher and the heirs of John Fisher, lineal descendants of Thomas.

Clark, as administrator of Henry Bowman, was also the owner of "Rich Farms," containing six hundred and fifty acres, which were warranted to Thomas Tilton on August 5, 1687. Clark sold this tract to John Hill, a merchant, on December 5, 1696.

John Clowes settled in this hundred at an early date, on the "Dreans" and "Green Branch" of the Nanticoke. His son John also purchased lands in the vicinity on September 7, 1672, of William Dauters and William Boucher, which had been warranted by William Shankland December 19, 1743, as Spring Garden. Dr. Peter Clowes, brother of John Clowes, Sr., also settled in the vicinity, on land now owned by Jesse E. Dodd. On land now in the possession of David Conwell, is a family vault, about eight by twelve feet, walled up with brick, which at present contains no remains. Near by are several graves,

three of which are marked by headstones. One is "In memory of John Clowes, who departed this life Feb. 24, 1790, Aged 59 years 3 months & 19 days." Another is to the memory of Sarah, wife of John Clarke, who died December 19, 1790. The third is in memory of Mrs. Aletta Clark, who died May 11, 1852. The John Clowes here referred to is, doubtless, the son of the early settler John.

On October 25, 1713, John Ponder purchased of John Howe one hundred acres of land on the north side of Broadkilk Creek, which was part of an eight hundred-acre tract, formerly the property of Thomas Pemberton, from whom Pemberton's Branch takes its name. On February 1, 1717, he purchased two hundred acres more of this tract, which was surveyed January 23d of same year, by Robert Shankland. Abram Parsley and Peter Lucas were chain-bearers and Samuel Dickarson was marker. John Ponder also obtained other land in this hundred. The house in which he lived is now occupied as a residence by a tenant of John Ponder. It is a hip-roofed structure, built of cedar logs and weather-boarded. John and James have been the names peculiar to this family. Hon. James Ponder, of Milton, ex-governor of the State, still retains much of the land originally purchased by his ancestor, John Ponder, and has added to it many acres.

On October 14, 1738, Thomas Harrison sold two hundred and fifty acres of a tract known as "Maiden Plantation," containing nine hundred and seven acres, to James Hood. It was situated south of "Mill Plantation," and is now owned by John Sherman, George A. Bryan, Joseph Hunter, and the heirs of Robert Hood, Jr.

The Paynters have owned land in Broadkilk Hundred for nearly two centuries. Samuel, the grandson of Richard, began the purchase of lands here in 1732, on February 8th, of which year he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of Thomas Stockley. Other lands were soon afterwards purchased by him, some of which still remain in the family. On the land early acquired, Gov. Samuel Paynter was born.

On September 16, 1735, there was surveyed or resurveyed for John and Thomas Penn, by William Shankland, a tract containing one thousand acres of marsh land. This is now owned by William A. Hazard.

"Come by Chance," a tract of two hundred and fifty acres, was warranted to Jacob Skilpman on June 8, 1737.

"Ralph's Delight" and "Walker's Folly," now owned by Mrs. Theodore Curey, were resurveyed March 5, 1742.

"Reed's white mould" was warranted to William Mollineaux on June 11, 1750, and patented for one hundred and twenty-three acres to Edmund Reed, by Governor Clayton on December 4, 1794. It was part of a larger tract originally granted to David Coursey by the Court of Deal (now Sussex) on April 11, 1682, for three hundred acres.

"Stretcher's Hall," a tract of five hundred acres, was originally granted to Henry Stretcher, and by him sold to James Standfield and James Thomas. It was later known as the "Jersey Tract," and is situated on the south side of Cypress Branch of Prime Hook Creek. Hon. James Ponder is the present owner.

Christopher Topham was the owner of a six hundred acre tract called "White Oak Neck," previous to 1742. In that year he deeded six acres of it to the Friends. It was situate on Cool Spring Branch. He also owned four hundred acres of forest land, known as "Green Meadow."

The assessment list of Broadkiln Hundred for the year 1785 contained the following names:

Abbott, Wm.
Abbott, Nicholas.
Anderson, Jacob.
Allie, Isaac.
Abbott, Richard.
Addison, Jacob.
Addison, John.
Abbott, James.
Bloxham, Richard.
Bevins, Rowland.
Barton, Wm.
Bevans, Cornelius.
Barton, Joshua.
Barr, John.
Barr, Wm.
Brumby, Maj.
Bane, James.
Beunum, George.
Bailey, Edward.
Bradford, Nathaniel.
Benton, John.
Bennett, Purnell.
Benum, Levi.
Baker, Levin.
Burris, Benjamin.
Baker, John.
Baker, Solomon.
Bloxham, Elisha.
Bill, John.
Butler, Samuel.
Baker, Levin.
Baker, Elisha.
Baker, Elias.
Carton, Benton.
Clark, Lot.
Collins, Sumner.
Clowes, John.
Conwell, John.
Conwell, Abraham.
Conwell, Wm.
Conwell, Elias.
Conwell, David.
Conwell, George.
Conwell, Luther.
Conwell, Mary.
Cade, John.
Crutch, Thomas.
Clarke, Wm.
Coulter, James.
Coulter, John.
Coullir, Andrew.
Coulter, Robert.
Coulter, Joseph.
Coulter, James.
Cord, Joseph.
Collins, Matthias.
Cord, Wm.
Cade, Thomas.
Clendaniel, Ahab.

Carey, Wm.
Conwell, Avery.
Conwell, Francis.
Carpenter, Wm.
Cade, Richardson.
Carpenter, Jacob.
Clifton, Philip.
Clowes, David.
Clifton, Aaron.
Cusfield, Sam.
Cusfield, John.
Collins, John.
Corton, Joshua.
Corton, Benton.
Calhoun, Jonathan.
Calhoun, Wm.
Chan, Wm.
Clark, John.
Carey, Thomas.
Callings, Jeremiah.
Caulton, John.
Clark, Miers.
Corton, Stephen.
Corton, Edmond.
Corton, Matthias.
Doorman, John.
Dougherty, James.
Dood, Samuel.
Doody, Solomon.
Dickerson, Edmond.
Dean, John.
Draper, Isaac.
Deputy, Nunez.
Dickinson, Jonathan.
Dood, Nathan.
Dood, Solomon.
Dutton, Thomas.
Dutton, John.
Dutton, Abel.
Dutton, Baker.
Davis, Darobald.
Donovan, Foster.
Donovan, Woolman.
Downey, Jonathan.
Dood, Pettyjohn.
Donovan, John.
Day, John.
Dood, Joseph.
Delaney, Wm.
Donovan, Foster.
Dood, Aaron.
Dickinson, Edmond.
Dickinson, Jonathan.
Daniel, John.
Ellingsworth, Robert.
Evans, Thomas.
Emmit, John.
Fisher, James.
Fleetwood, John.

Fish, Simeon.
Flemming, John.
Flemming, Archibald.
Frame, Wm.
Fitchell, Wm.
Fisher, John.
Fowler, John.
Fowler, Archibald.
Fowler, John.
Fowler, Wm.
Fowler, Thomas.
Foreman, David.
Grover, Thomas.
Gum, Jacob.
Glover, Samuel.
Glover, Amos.
Green, Ezekiel.
Green, Samuel.
Gray, Bevins.
Godwin, Wm.
Green, John.
Hopkins, Robert.
Havelock, Jonathan.
Hand, Wm.
Hand, Thomas.
Hood, Robert.
Hazard, Jos.
Hazard, Wm.
Hazard, Hap.
Hazard, Cord.
Hazard, Jacob.
Havelock, John.
Havelock, Andrew.
Havelock, Daniel.
Hall, Hugh.
Hatfield, Whitby.
Hall, Levi.
Hall, James.
Hall, Joseph.
Hopkins, Archibald.
Hickman, Nathaniel.
Hazard, Aaron.
Hall, Wm.
Hall, John.
Hall, Robert.
Hopkins, James.
Hall, Joseph.
Hazard, John.
Holland, John.
Hall, Asail.
Hill, John.
Hazard, Rachel.
Hill, Virdin.
Hudson, Samuel.
Hosea, Daniel.
Hart, Thomas.
Hart, Richard.
Hand, John.
Harris, Abraham.
Haveloc, Anthony.
Haveloc, James.
Harmon, Arsal.
Halston, John.
Harmon, John.
Hall, Joshua.
Harmon, Jethro.
Hudson, Walter.
Halston, Richard.
Ingram, John.
Ingram, Joshua.
Jackson, Clement.
Johnson, Peter.
Joseph, Elisha.
Jones, Burrel.
Jester, Daniel.
Jefferson, Warring.
Johnson, Sarah.
Johnson, Mary.

Jones, Robert.
Jones, Abigail.
Jones, Graftin.
Jones, Elias.
Johnson, Samuel.
Johnson, Chas.
Johnson, Benj.
King, Mary.
King, Wm.
King, James.
King, John.
Kinny, Aaron.
Lawes, Spencer.
Laws, Jonathan.
Laften, Littleten.
Lawson, James.
Lindel, Zadock.
Lee, Wilson.
Lee, Thos.
Lauria, George.
Luken, Wm.
Lay, Baplia.
Luneck, John.
Lank, Levin.
Lank, Mitchell.
Lank, John.
Mumford, Samuel.
Morgan, John.
Maton, Chas.
Morris, Bevin.
Melson, Elijah.
Mifflin, Benj.
Matthews, Wm.
Morgan, Joshua.
Murta, Wm.
Murphy, Wm.
Memick, Wm.
Morris, Joshua.
Morris, John.
Martin, John.
Morgan, James.
Massey, Saml.
Morris, Wm.
Mitten, Wm.
Morris, Dennis.
Morris, Joseph.
McLane, Thos.
McLane, Josh.
Memick, Patience.
Memick, Obadiah.
Memick, John.
Memick, Levi.
Mitchell, Stephen.
Memick, Gentile.
Mason, David.
Memick, Job.
Memick, George.
McNeil, James.
Morris, Joshua.
Maxfield, James.
Neck, John.
Newcomb, Thomas.
Newcomb, John.
Null, Hiram.
Null, Robert.
Null, John.
Nottingham, Abel.
Nottingham, Clark.
Nottingham, Jacob.
Null, Taylor.
Oakley, Levin.
Owens, Wm.
Pamer, John.
Paylig, Wm.
Pride, Luke.
Pride, James.
Perry, Aaron.
Ponder, John.

Ponder, James.
 Parramon, Solomon.
 Parramon, Stephen.
 Parramon, Wm.
 Pettyjohn, Hannah.
 Pride, Wm.
 Philpman, Alice.
 Philpman, Cornelius.
 Prids, John.
 Patterson, Hugh.
 Parker, Joseph.
 Pepper, John.
 Pepper, Levin.
 Prids, Joab.
 Pettyjohn, Thomas.
 Pettyjohn, Aaron.
 Pettyjohn, Benedict.
 Pettyjohn, John.
 Pettyjohn, James.
 Pepper, Joshua.
 Puckum, Richard.
 Puckum, Matthew.
 Parramon, Joab.
 Parramon, Richard.
 Parramon, Mary.
 Russell, Levi.
 Records, Benjamin.
 Rankin, David.
 Rowler, Ezekiel.
 Rowland, John.
 Russell, Joseph.
 Russell, Immanuel.
 Ralston, Richard.
 Russell, Samuel.
 Reed, Alex.
 Robinson, Parker.
 Records, James.
 Rawlins, Winsor.
 Rowland, Samuel.
 Rowland, James.
 Rowland, John.
 Reed, Zacharia.
 Richardson, James.
 Riley, James.
 Riley, Lawrence.
 Riley, Jacob.
 Riley, John.
 Reed, Matthew.
 Reed, Edmund.
 Reed, Nehemiah.
 Robins, Wm.
 Renolds, Thomas.
 Renolds, Sampson.
 Renolds, Purnell.
 Renolds, John.
 Renolds, James R.
 Renolds, Richard.
 Rous, John.
 Redding, Stephen.
 Roach, Thomas.
 Reed, John.
 Reed, James.
 Reed, Joab.
 Scudder, David.
 Stewart, Elizabeth.
 Stewart, John.
 Stewart, Sophia.
 Stephenson, Joseph.
 Skidmore, Henry.
 Starr, Nathaniel.
 Stewart, John.
 Stephenson, Hugh.
 Spencer, John.
 Stephenson, John.
 Stephens, James.
 Smith, Henry.
 Savage, Robertson.
 Statton, Thomas.
 Stevenson, Wm.
 Sewell, Wm.
 Stare, James.
 Steel, Wm.
 Spencer, Nathan.
 Steel, Daniel.
 Steel, Nathaniel.
 Steel, James.
 Sullivan, Wm.
 Sullivan, John.
 Steel, Pringrove.
 Smith, Chatton.
 Smith, Allen.
 Scott, Daniel.
 Scott, Mitchell.
 Steel, Benj.
 Smith, John.
 Scott, John.
 Short, Joab.
 Sharp, John.
 Stafford, John.
 Simpson, Elisha.
 Truitt, John.
 Tilney, Springo.
 Tulle, Wm.
 Tulle, Noble.
 Trindles, Jonathan.
 Thornton, David.
 Townsend, Benj.
 Templin, Isaac.
 Thomas, Levin.
 Talbert, Robert.
 Truitt, Sarah.
 Tam, John.
 Tam, Joseph.
 Teague, Wm.
 Townsend, George.
 Virdin, Wm.
 Virdin, John.
 Virdin, Levi.
 Virdin, Maruex.
 Virdin, Manlove.
 Wist, George.
 Wiltbank, Cornelius.
 Walter, Charles.
 Walton, Wm.
 Wyatt, Wm.
 Walker, John.
 Wist, Luke.
 Walker, Winfred.
 Waist, Thomas.
 Wiltbank, Samuel.
 Wiles, Robert.
 White, Benj.
 Warring, Major.
 Wilson, Thomas.
 Wilson, Reuben.
 Wilson, John.
 Warring, Henry.
 Wharton, Isaiah.
 Warring, Richard.
 Warring, Job.
 Wilson, Isaac.
 Wood, Esther.
 Walls, Samuel.
 Wilson, Thomas.
 Watkins, Thomas.
 Wilson, Nathaniel.
 Warring, Ebenezer.
 Wharton, Stephen.
 Woods, John.
 Warring, Samuel.
 Conwell, Susanna.
 Doon, Jonathan.
 Dicker, John.
 Dood, George.
 Dickinson, Wm.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—At a Monthly meeting of Friends held at Duck Creek (Smyrna) on the 22d of the Sixth Month, 1720, Caleb Offly reported that the Quarterly Meeting gave consent for a place of worship to be settled at Cool Spring, until further orders. It is unknown whether a meeting-house was erected previous to 1742. On February 1, of that year, Christopher Topham conveyed to the Society of Friends Murderkill Monthly Meeting, six acres of land for the use of a meeting-house and burial place. On this a one-story frame building, about eighteen by twenty-four feet, was erected and used for many years as a meeting-house. It has long since disappeared, and none but the oldest residents remember when meetings were held there. In 1839 the main portion of this six acres was purchased by Samuel Paynter. A small plat for the burial of the dead is still enclosed, and cared for by the family of James Fisher. Among the later Friends who worshiped here were members of the Ford, Robbins, Wright and Rowland families.

On March 11, 1818, Aletta Clark granted to Bevens Morris, Sr., Samuel Cade, John T. Connell, Jonathan Hevaloe and Thomas Draper, trustees, a lot of land in Broadkilm Hundred containing three thousand six hundred square feet. A one-story frame building, eighteen by twenty feet, known as the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, was erected the same year. Services were held in this structure until 1843, when it was enlarged so as to accommodate the growing congregation. In 1873 it was found necessary to erect a new building. An adjoining lot of land containing one acre was conveyed by Hevaloe Morris to the trustees, who at that time were J. T. Conwell, Robert Morris, John Morris, Sylvester H. Rust, Hevaloe Morris, Daniel R. Burton and James C. Robbins. The new one-story edifice, 35 by 50 feet, was completed and dedicated January 25, 1874. The church has a present membership of forty. It has been connected with the Lewistown, Milton and Nassau Circuits. A flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church is under the superintendence of John M. Robbins.

White's Methodist Episcopal Chapel was erected on one-fourth of an acre of land, donated in 1838, by Samuel Paynter to David Robbins, Peter C. Lank, Robert Russell, John Lank and James Lank. The chapel received its name from Henry White, a presiding elder. The first building was a one story-structure eighteen by twenty four feet. Previous to this meetings were held in an old school-house. Services were held in the first church until 1872, when the present edifice was erected at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. It is a one-story frame building, thirty by forty-five feet. Services are held once in two weeks. The church has been connected with the same circuits as Zion.

A flourishing Sunday-school of seventy members is under the superintendence of Mrs. Anna Fisher.

The present board of trustees is composed of the following persons: James Lank, Myers Fisher, David

Robbins, James Fisher, Henry White, Peter Lank, Absalom Rust.

Cave Neck Churches.—In 1885 the Methodists of Cave Neck formed a class and met in a school-house for a short time. A lot of land was donated to them by the heirs of Jacob Coffin, and a neat frame church building erected. This was used by the Methodist Protestants for about a year, and then a dispute arose and the church was finally set apart for the services of [the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The membership and attendance is very small.

The Methodist Protestants withdrew from the church and again held services in the school-house. A lot of land was deeded to them by B. F. Brockson, and a new church erected this year. It now has a membership of thirty-four, and is connected with the Milton circuit. The present board of trustees is composed of George Prettyman, Samuel Palmer, G. Dutton, T. H. Arterbridge, John E. Johnson, Charles H. Sharpe, John Carpenter and Nathaniel Hood.

Services were held by the Methodist Protestants of the southern part of the hundred in private houses, a short time previous to 1844. In that year land was donated to the society by Barclay Wilson, and the Beaver Dam Methodist Protestant church erected. It was a one-story frame building, about twenty-eight by thirty-two feet. Services were held in it until 1885, when additional land was donated by Harbeson Hickman, and the present one story frame structure, thirty by forty feet built. The church has now a membership of fifty-four. It has been connected with the Milton circuit since the organization of that circuit, and previous to that had no regular pastor. Silas M. Warrington is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, comprising about forty members. The present board of trustees of this church are: William H. Prettyman, Thomas W. Walls, Peter A. Dodd, James A. Coulter, Silas M. Warrington.

In 1870 a church building was erected by the Methodist Protestants at Ponder's Mills. While the dedicatory services were being performed by the pastor, on December 25, of that year, the building caught fire and was entirely consumed. Services were then held in a school-house until July, 1872, when the present building was dedicated to the worship of God by Rev. Charlton. It is a one-story frame structure, twenty-two by thirty-five feet. Since its erection the church has been connected with the Milton Circuit, and the pulpit has been filled by the ministers in charge of that circuit. The membership of the church at the present time is forty-nine.

SCHOOLS.—Previous to 1829, there were private schools in various parts of the Hundred. When they began is not known, but nearly all closed at the adoption of the common school system of education. Among the teachers of these pay schools are remembered the names of Nehemiah Dorman, Gilbert Poole, Daniel Drain, John Davis, Archibald Fleming and Mitchell Lank.

For common or free school purposes, the Hundred was divided into the following districts:

District No. 7, in Broadkiln Neck, at the mouth of Primehook Creek and the Delaware Bay, thence running up said creek to Smith's Mill, thence up stream to mouth of Ingram's Branch, up the said branch to public road leading from thence through Broadkiln Neck to the Delaware Bay, thence along said public road to the western end of Simpler's Lane, thence with a straight line to a point on Broadkiln Creek, called Heavilon's Landing. There was one school in this District 8, including North Milton in Broadkiln Hundred, beginning on Broadkiln Creek, at a place called Heavilon's Landing, a corner of No. 7, thence to the western-end of Simpler's Land to a public road, thence along the public road, leading near the dwelling-house of George Conwell, a line of No. 7 to Ingram's Branch, thence up and with said branch to where the old country road, as formerly used, crosses the same, thence with a straight line to an old mill-dam, called the fulling mill dam below the mill, formerly owned by Isaac Clows, now by Arthur Nulby, thence down the stream to Joseph Maull's mill-dam to the head of Broadkiln Creek, there to place of beginning, store of Hazzard and Barratt, in Milton.

District 9.—Begins at the mouth of Ingram's branch where it enters Sow Bridge branch, on a line of Cedar Creek and Broadkiln Hundreds, thence up and with said Sow Bridge and Hundred line to the head thereof, where it is crossed by the road leading from New Market to the Riley Road, a corner of No. 6, thence with straight line to the west of the house of Johnson Riley, where Jonathan Massey now lives, and thence to a bridge on Riley Road.

District 10.—In Coolspring Neck, in Broadkiln Hundred. Begins at mouth of Coolspring Creek where it enters Broadkiln Creek, to mouth of Mill Creek, thence to Elisha Holland's mill, thence with stream to old dam for saw-mill, thence with road to Coolspring branch, where the road curves the same passing near Presbyterian Meeting House, thence to mills of Samuel Paynter, Esq., at head of Coolspring Creek. One school in district.

District 11.—Cave Neck in Broadkiln Hundred, up to Broadkiln to mouth of stream called Roundpole branch, near Milton.

District 12.—Including South Milton to ferry where Joseph Maull's bark manufactory is situated. There was once an Academy in said district.

District 13.—Adjoining 12, 8 and 9. Suitable places for holding school were provided in each of these districts. As the number of pupils increased, subdivisions of the districts were made. Comfortable and commodious school-houses supplied with careful and competent teachers are now found throughout the Hundred.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.—On March 1, 1694, John Haynes purchased of Jacob Waring three hundred acres of land in Broadkiln Hundred. On January 20, of the following year he also obtained from

William Wolfe, two hundred acres on the west side of Mill Creek. This land was sold by his attorney Nehemiah Fields to Jonathan Bailey, on February 10, 1697. On it Bailey erected a water-mill, which he conveyed with the land on June 9, of the next year to Abraham Potter, in whose family the land still remains. After the death of Potter, the property vested in his daughter who was the wife of William Stewart. The estate was next inherited by a daughter of Stewart, who married William Stevenson. Their son John was the next owner, and came into possession about 1773. He had additional land condemned for mill purposes and soon afterwards died, when the property vested in his sister who was the wife of John Holland. William Holland a son afterwards came into possession of the mill and in 1811, it vested in Elisha Holland, the present owner of the land. The mills were rebuilt several times. In 1826, Elisha Holland added a saw-mill, which was in operation until about four years ago. The grist-mill was abandoned about twelve years ago.

At an early date there was a ship-yard about three fourths of a mile from Holland's mill, on land now owned by Herbert Reynolds.

The next mill on Beaver Dam branch above Holland's mill is a saw-mill, owned and operated by James Hunter. It stands on the site of a mill, at one time owned by William Perry. The present mill was built about 1832, as in 1831 there was an act of Assembly passed enabling Robert Hunter, to erect a mill-dam across the head waters of Mill Creek, a branch of Broadkilk. After the death of Robert Hunter, the mill was inherited by his son James, the present proprietor.

On February 8, 1758, Benjamin Chipman, executor of James Chipman, sold to John Talbot, the one-half part of a grist-mill and fulling-mill on Pemberton branch together with one-half of the utensils. The mills were situated on the north side of the stream, about a mile west of Milton, on land now owned by the heirs of Noble Ellingsworth, and have long since passed away. In 1851, several excavations were made around the foundation walls by an unknown person, which led to the belief that some hidden treasure had been removed.

Grist and saw-mills and a cotton factory were erected on Pemberton Branch at an early date by John Clowes. In the vicinity he planted poplar and willow trees eight feet apart and made preparations as if to start a powder manufactory. This, however, was never effected. In 1809 the mills were owned by Isaac Clowes and soon afterwards came into the possession of Arthur Milby. They were sold by him to Gideon Waples who operated them until his death when they vested in his son Gideon B. Waples. While in his possession the mills were repaired. After his decease they were sold, September 17, 1864, by his executor, Hon. James Ponder, to J. G. Betts, the present owner. The saw and grist mill are still in operation, but the carding factory was abandoned.

In 1809 Joseph Tam was the owner of a grist and saw-mill and twenty-seven acres of land in Broadkilk Hundred. The mills were on the southwest branch of the Broadkilk Branch and were operated many years by Tam, and finally passed into the hands of Benjamin McIlvain. They next came into the possession of George Davis, by whom they were sold to Nathaniel Ingram. While in his possession the saw-mill was abandoned and the grist-mill was repaired and next purchased by James Coulter, who conveyed to G. P. Johnson, the present owner.

In 1809 Zadock James was the owner of a saw-mill on the same stream. It was last operated about 1838 by Aaron Marshall, whose heirs are the present owners of the site.

On Cool Spring Branch was a grist-mill owned in 1750 by Samuel Paynter. It was retained in the family many years and was known as the "Paynter or Red Mill." Near by was a carding factory built by Samuel Paynter and abandoned about fifty years ago. The Red Mill was finally sold by John Paynter to Elijah Register, by whom it was improved and enlarged. Robert Hammon, the next owner, was in possession when it was destroyed by fire in 1885.

The grist and saw-mills on Prime Hook Creek, owned in 1809, by Nathan Reed, were sold by him to William McIlvain. They next came into the possession of Roderick Reynolds, and at his decease became the property of his son, Silas M. Reynolds. By him they were sold to Hon. James Ponder, the present owner. The mills are still in operation.

Robert Stephenson inherited from his father, James, a grist-mill, on the south side of Prime Hook Creek. This he sold in 1775, to John Ingram, and in 1816, it was in the possession of his son, Anthony Ingram, together with three hundred acres of land. On November 26, 1823, it was purchased at sheriff's sale, by Arthur Milby, by whom it was conveyed, January 26, 1827, to Hester, wife of John Ponder. While in her possession it was abandoned, about 1845.

In 1886, Jeffrey O. Bentley and Moses A. Walsh formed a co-partnership and established a chemical works on the south side of Broadkilk Creek, about two miles east of Milton. The main productions are wood alcohol, granulated charcoal and tar. Employment is given to ten men.

VILLAGES AND POST-OFFICES.—Drawbridge is a small hamlet on Broadkilk Creek, about three miles east of Milton. It contains a store which was conducted many years by Governor Samuel Paynter, his children and grandchildren. In 1857 it was purchased by W. V. Coulter, who ran it until 1859, when Wm. B. Tomlinson became owner. He sold to Burton & Dorman in 1866. In 1878 they dissolved partnership, Dorman retaining the store. It also contains three dwellings, four granaries and a wheelwright and blacksmith shop. There is a landing-place here, and one boat plies regularly between here and Philadelphia, and two between Drawbridge and New York. About 2,500 cords of wood, and 30,000

bushels of grain are shipped annually. The name is derived from a draw-bridge, which crosses the Broadkiln at this place. A post-office was established here about 1830, with Samuel R. Paynter as postmaster. It was changed for a time to Houston, but again moved to Drawbridge. J. B. Dorman, the present incumbent was appointed in January, 1879.

The Hon. John B. Dorman was born in Broadkiln Hundred in the County of Sussex and State of Delaware, on the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-three. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, and in the freedom of rural life he early laid the foundations of that physical vigor and ruddy health which so peculiarly distinguished him, and which experience has shown to conduce so much to success, and to be so essential to the true enjoyment of life.

He acquired the rudiments of his education in the public schools of the neighborhood, but at the age of sixteen was sent to the academy at Milton.

As the years advanced and it became necessary for him to choose a vocation, he followed a natural bent and selected a mercantile life. In order to prepare himself thoroughly for the occupation he had so wisely chosen, he completed his preparatory studies at Crittenden's Commercial College of Philadelphia, but upon the death of his father his entrance into commercial life was delayed and he was called upon to take charge of the ancestral farm.

In 1866 when his presence was no longer required on the farm, he formed a partnership with Captain David Burton in the mercantile business at the Drawbridge. This partnership was dissolved in 1878, and since that time Mr. Dorman has, with eminent success, conducted the business in his own name.

Mr. Dorman was married in 1873 to Miss Hetty J. White, daughter of Mr. Benjamin White, a farmer of Broadkiln Hundred.

The Drawbridge is a small hamlet, situated at a landing on Broadkiln Creek, a few miles below Milton.

It is a point of considerable mercantile and commercial activity; has always been a political centre of importance, and has furnished one Governor to the State. The importance of the hamlet has by no means diminished since Mr. Dorman has been its leading spirit. Not only has he largely extended the trade of the place and given it a wider influence in business circles, but he has also fully maintained its political prestige. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate by the Democratic party, of which he and his ancestors have always been consistent and honored members. In his political life Mr. Dorman has displayed the same sagacity and good sense, and the same honesty of purpose which had already characterized him in his business transactions.

But perhaps Mr. Dorman's most distinguishing trait is the social *bonhomie* and kindness of heart which he carries into all relations of life. With him sympathy with the poor is ever a controlling thought, and it is said of him that no indigent and worthy

debtor ever suffered from him the extremity of the laws.

In the new social, intellectual and industrial life which is coming to his native county Mr. Dorman will prove to be one of the foremost and ablest leaders.

The land on which Harbeson stands was at one time owned by Barclay Wilson, but is now principally in the possession of Harbeson Hickman, from whom it received its name. The establishment of a railroad station here in 1869, was the origin of the village. T. R. Burton was appointed station-agent and post-master in that year. He filled both positions until 1885 when he was succeeded by S. A. Jarvis, the present incumbent. The village contains two stores, a church, school-house, station, blacksmith-shop, and about ten dwellings.

In 1870 a station was located near Cool Spring Branch, and named Cool Spring. W. M. McIlvain was appointed station agent. In the following years a post-office was established here, and he became post-master. He was succeeded in both these positions in 1872, by James M. Martin, the present incumbent. No village is laid out as yet. Large shipments of lumber and charcoal are made from this point.

LODGE—Harbeson Circle, No. 10, B. G. C., was instituted at Harbeson, June 10, 1887. The first and present officers are as follows: G. W., Thos. R. Burton; C. W., Paynter Frame; C. J., Joseph B. Lingo; C. F., Jos. W. Wimbrow; C. K., B. O. Vaughn; H. R., Henry Prettyman; H. T., Silas J. Warrington; W. D., Robt. S. Watson; W. M., Chas. A. Isaac. These with N. T. Roach, Wm. Walker, Walton Thompson, John T. Watson and Thomas A. Joseph composed the charter members. The present membership is thirty-five. Meetings are held every Wednesday night in the lodge-room over T. R. Burton's store.

MILTON.—The tract of land on which Milton now stands is part of a thousand-acre tract patented April 29, 1686, to James Gray under the name "Milford." In 1719 Samuel Rowland was the owner of this land, and on November 3d, of that year, he sold two hundred and fifty acres of it, lying on the south side of Broadkiln Creek, to Joseph Hepburn. By sundry conveyances all that portion of Milton on the south side of Broadkiln Creek vested in George Conwell, and the land embracing North Milton came into the possession of William Perry. Major William Perry (now Perry) was in command of a company in the Revolutionary War, and owned a large tract of land near the head waters of Cool Spring Run. He lived in a large red house on this tract where he died in 1800, leaving no descendants. His brother James lived on a tract north of this and his descendants still reside in this portion of the county. George Conwell resided in Milton and members of his family are now residents of Broadkiln Hundred. Various sized lots were sold by Conwell and Perry to different persons. The village which sprung up was early known as



J. R. Deane

and it is said of him that no indigent and worthy The village which sprung up was early known as

Osborne's Landing, Conwell's Landing, Upper Landing and Head of Broadkiln. On February 3, 1807, an act of assembly was passed changing the name from Head of Broadkiln to Milton. It was so named in honor of the poet, Milton.

The assessment list of 1809 shows the following persons as land owners in Milton at that date: James Hood, lot, store, house and granary; Elizabeth Jones, house and lot; Burton Hall, house and lot; David Hazzard, house and three lots and granary; Mary Fergus, lot, store, house and granary; Edward Evans, house and lot; Peter Coulter, house and lot; Benjamin Benson, two lots; Richard Bloxsom, house and granary; Nehemiah Lofland, two houses and lot; Joseph Maull, house and lot; Bevens Morris, two and a half lots, store, house and three granaries; Samuel Paynter, house and lot; John Bell's heirs, house and lot; Nehemiah Riley, house and lot; Thomas W. Rogers, house and lot; David Starr, house and lot; Abel Vent, house and lot; William Vent, house and lot; Samuel Wright, house, lot, tan-yard and store.

From this it will be seen that at this early date there were already here four stores and seven granaries, indicating that Milton was then a grain shipping point. The quantity of grain shipped increased until the construction of the railroad afforded new facilities for its transportation. The annual shipments amounted to about five hundred thousand bushels.

The growth of the village was slow but steady, and on March 17, 1865, an act was passed incorporating Milton as a town. William V. Coulter, Robert L. Lacey, George W. Atkins, Samuel Martin and Hon. James Ponder were appointed commissioners and authorized to secure a surveyor and lay out the town. No action was taken by the commissioners until March 30, 1867, when they met to perform the duties prescribed by the incorporation act. John C. Hazzard was appointed surveyor. The limits of the town were then thus defined: North Milton—"starting from the bridge eight hundred yards up the Main Street; then six hundred yards each way, east and west, from thence to creek on east side, and to the mill-pond on west side, east and west sides to run parallel with Main Street." South Milton—"starting from the creek at the foot of Main Street; thence twelve hundred yards up said street; thence west to mill-pond on one side, and on the other side to Robert Carey's line, following said line to Round Pole branch and down said branch to creek."

By an amendment passed February 7, 1877, the number of commissioners was increased from five to nine, and by a re-incorporation act, passed March 3, 1881, the name was changed from commissioners to council.

Milton is pleasantly located, near the central part of Broadkiln Hundred, at the head of navigation of Broadkiln Creek. The nearest railway station is Harbeson, distant about five miles. Good facilities for shipment however are afforded by water. Six

vessels ply regularly between Milton and Philadelphia, and five carry consignments of freight to New York. Considerable grain is still shipped from here. About ten thousand cords of wood are transported by boat from here to Haverstraw, New York, where it is used in the manufacture of bricks. The abandonment of ship-building and the lack of industries are serious drawbacks to the advancement of the town.

The town at present contains eleven general stores, three grocery stores, two clothing stores, four millinery stores, two drug stores, one hardware store, one jewelry store, three confectionery stores, four wheelwright shops, five blacksmith shops, two shoe shops and one barber shop.

The following is a list of commissioners and councilmen who have served since the incorporation of the town:

Wm. V. Coulter.....	1867	S. J. Wilson.....	1877
Lewis B. Chandler.....	1867	J. G. Betts.....	1877
Geo. W. Atkins.....	1867	George Prettyman.....	1877
Saml. Martin.....	1867	E. L. Collins.....	1877
Wm. Russel.....	1867	C. L. Morris.....	1877
Isaac White.....	1868	S. J. Martin.....	1877
John C. Hazzard.....	1868	John W. Fox.....	1878
Geo. W. Atkins.....	1868	T. L. Black.....	1878
Saml. Martin.....	1868	E. N. Lofland.....	1878
N. D. Welch.....	1868	John C. Hazzard.....	1879
Saml. Martin.....	1869-73	Andrew J. Davidson.....	1879
G. W. Atkins.....	1869-73	James Ellingsworth.....	1879
H. B. Lingo.....	1869-73	James Ponder.....	1880
Wm. O. Prettyman.....	1869-73	K. P. Warren.....	1880
Saml. Martin.....	1873	W. J. White.....	1880
Geo. W. Atkins.....	1873		
Robt. H. Carey.....	1873	Town Council.	
H. B. Lingo.....	1873		
R. H. Carey.....	1869-73	Noah W. Magee.....	1881
Wm. B. Tomlinson.....	1873	Joseph E. Lank.....	1881
Isaac White.....	1874	N. W. White.....	1881
Wm. B. Wilson.....	1874	Stephen R. Bennett.....	1882
Wm. D. Lank.....	1874	Chas. H. Atkins.....	1882
C. J. Carey.....	1874	Edward P. Jones.....	1882
Jas. A. Hopkins.....	1874	H. Davidson.....	1883
Isaac White.....	1875	Wm. G. Fering.....	1883
E. P. Warren.....	1875	John H. Wiltbank.....	1883
John C. Baynum.....	1875	Samuel J. Martin.....	1884
T. S. Wilson.....	1875	Joseph E. Lank.....	1884
W. E. Reynolds.....	1875	William J. White.....	1884
E. P. Warren.....	1876	Ell L. Collins.....	1885
Isaac White.....	1876	George A. Bryan.....	1885
W. E. Reynolds.....	1876	John M. Hall.....	1885
T. S. Wilson.....	1876	H. Davidson.....	1886
J. L. Black.....	1876	James A. Betts.....	1886
J. L. Black.....	1877	E. W. Warren.....	1886
Wm. D. Lank.....	1877	T. L. Black.....	1887
E. N. Lofland.....	1877	H. B. Lingo.....	1887
		S. J. Martin.....	1887

The following persons have served as aldermen since the creation of that office in 1881:

John A. Hazzard, 1881-86; R. J. Betts, 1886; L. B. Chamberlain, 1887.

The office of assessor has been filled by the following persons:

Nehemiah D. Welsh.....	1867	Wm. R. Wilson.....	1878
Asa F. Conwell.....	1868-70	Wm. J. White.....	1878
C. M. Vaughan.....	1870-73	C. L. Morris.....	1877-80
David T. Atkins.....	1873	W. J. White.....	1880-86
Houston Hall.....	1874	E. W. Warren.....	1886

The following is the list of treasurers:

Hon. James Ponder.....	1867-75	Hon. James Ponder.....	1880
Henry B. Lingo.....	1875-77	John H. Davidson.....	1881
Wm. D. Lank.....	1877	Edward P. Jones.....	1882-85
Thomas L. Black.....	1878	Joseph E. Lank.....	1885
John C. Hazzard.....	1879	K. L. Collins.....	1886

HISTORY OF DELAWARE.

The following persons have served as collectors :

Wm. H. Fisher.....	1867-69	George Prettyman.....	1877-79
Wm. R. Wilson.....	1869	Joseph C. Wilson.....	1878
Isaac White.....	1870-72	N. W. White.....	1880
E. P. Piner.....	1872	David Lynch.....	1881
E. P. Jones.....	1873	Joshua Bailey.....	1882
Benjamin B. Wharton.....	1874	John C. Wilson.....	1883
E. P. Jones.....	1875	David Lynch.....	1884
George Moore.....	1876		

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—ST. JOHN BAPTIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. William Beckett in a letter bearing date September 25, 1729, says, that his churches are in a growing condition, and that “a fourth church, built in a forest, was opened by me about a year ago by the name of St. John Baptist, and there is likely to be a numerous congregation there.” In his last letter, September 26, 1742, he states that his four churches are filled on Sundays, and he was often obliged to preach under the trees. The church building was erected at the fording-place of Long Bridge Branch in the forest of Broadkiln where the road crossed that stream, and which was at that time the main thoroughfare leading to the lower part of the County and into Maryland. It was located on the east side of the pond, between the residence of H. S. Marshall and the school-house. Ex-Gov. James Ponder has in his possession a receipt for twenty shillings, bearing date March 15, 1731, and given to John Ponder, his great-grandfather, “for his subscription to the Church St. John Baptist by me Joseph Harrison.” The church was under the charge of the St. Peter’s Episcopal Church at Lewes, and the building was used as a place of worship until a short time previous to 1800, from which time it was used as a school-house for many years. The families of Ponder, Pettyjohn and Paramore (now Palmer) were all connected with this church, and Ebenezer Pettyjohn at his death, had in his possession the Bible and other articles belonging to the church. George Calhoon, long since deceased, once related that in his early days he attended preaching in the house and in 1800 attended school there, it having been converted to that use a short time previous.

The congregation was later revived, and services were held in the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches of Milford until June 5, 1877, when the present building was consecrated by Bishop Lee. It is situated on Federal Street, on land purchased of Wm. V. Coulter. It is a one-story frame structure thirty by fifty-six feet, and cost \$2500.

No regular rector is stationed here and the pulpit is supplied by rectors from Milford, Georgetown and Lewes.

Thos. Douglass is superintendent of the Sunday-School.

The present officers of the church are: Wardens, Nehemiah D. Welch, Hon. James Ponder; vestry, Thomas Douglass, John Ponder, E. P. Jones.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—When the first Methodist meetings were held in Milton, or how long they were conducted in private residences, is un-

known. In 1801 the society felt the need of a regular house for worship, and for the purpose of securing funds for the accomplishment of their desire the following paper was passed among the citizens of the town and vicinity: “Whereas the People called Methodists have it in contemplation to Erect a Building at the Head of Broadkiln (Milton), in the county of Sussex and State of Delaware, for the public worship of Almighty God, and being conscious that it’s not only the Duty of the members of their own Society but of all who profess the Christian Name to be willing to contribute for, and to promote the Religion of Jesus; And as such Building cannot be Erected without considerable expense, they therefore Solicit the Patronage of their fellow-citizens who wish the Prosperity of Zion By becoming Subscribers and willing by casting in their Mites to forward the work; the said Building is to be Erected on a Rising ground beautifully Situate for that purpose, lying back of a Lot of ground belonging to Eli Hall, the Dimentions of which as well as the materials to compose the same shall be under the Direction of Bevins Morris, Abel Dutton, Archibald Flemming, John Tinley and Thomas Coulter, who are appointed Managers to conduct, carry on and Complete the Said Building; the Lot of ground on which it is to be Erected shall first be conveyed by a good and sufficient Deed of sale from John S. Conwell and Wife to the said Bevins Morris, Abel Dutton, Archibald Flemming, John Tinley and Thomas Coulter and to their successors in office, for ever, Trustees in trust, Agreeable to the Rules and forms laid down in the form of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the Raising and Securing the payment of a sum of Money sufficient to Erect and complete the said Building: We, the subscribers oblige ourselves, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, to pay or cause to be paid to the said Managers, or any of them, the several sums of money to our respective names annexed, to be by them applied in Erecting the Building aforesaid. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands the 7th day of July, 1801.” On this paper three hundred and twenty-eight dollars were subscribed and one hundred and twelve on another, making a total of four hundred and forty dollars.

On January 16, 1802, the land was granted by John S. Conwell and wife to John Hazzard, Bevins Morris, Isaac Coulter, John Tinley, Samuel Ratcliff, Eli Hall, Morgan Williams and Thomas Coulter. Goshen meeting-house was immediately commenced, but was not fully completed until 1820.

In 1838 a brick wall was built around the church and burying-ground. In 1873 the need of a new church was keenly felt. A lot of land on Federal Street was purchased of G. W. S. Nicholson, and preparations made for the erection of a new building. The foundation was laid in the fall, and in the spring was found to be in bad condition. This discouraged some of the members and nothing further was done

until 1877, when the work was revived and the structure completed the following year. On August 4th of that year the lecture-room was dedicated by Bishop Scott, and January 12, 1879, the auditorium was dedicated by Rev. J. Hough. The building is a two-story frame edifice, forty by sixty feet, and cost six thousand five hundred dollars. A parsonage on the corner of Federal and Coulter Streets was erected in 1885.

The site of the former church is used as a cemetery. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-five. The Sabbath-school, comprising one hundred and twenty-five members, is under the superintendence of L. Jas. Coverdale. The present board of trustees is composed of the following persons: William A. Hazzard, Jno. H. Davidson, Thomas L. Blank, John C. Hazzard, Henry P. Burton, Chas. H. Atkins, James A. Carey, Samuel J. Martin, Samuel L. Goslee. This church was connected with Lewistown, Georgetown and Milton Circuits, and in 1863 was made a separate charge. Since that time the pulpit has been filled by the following pastors: 1863-65, Rev. Joseph Dare; 1865-67, Rev. William B. Walton; 1867, Rev. M. W. Redman; 1868, Rev. George W. Burke; 1869-71, Rev. William Merrill; 1871-73, Rev. W. P. Davis; 1873-75, Rev. E. E. White; 1875-77, Rev. John E. Smith; 1877-79, Rev. Robert W. Todd; 1879-81, Rev. George S. Gassner; 1881-83, Rev. A. W. Lightbourne; 1883-85, Rev. Thomas Williams; 1885, Rev. Walter Underwood; 1886, Rev. Joseph Robinson.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1833 a subscription was taken by the Presbyterians for the purpose of erecting a house of worship in Milton. The nearest church of this denomination at that time was the Cool Spring church, about seven miles distant. The effort met with approval, and in the following year a church was erected on land purchased of Thara Messick. The membership was never very large, but the congregation often numbered several hundred. Services were conducted until about 1865, when, the building being dilapidated and the membership too small to erect a new one, the church was dissolved, some going back to the old church and others joining some other denomination. During the season that the church was open services were conducted by Revs. De Witt, Mitchelmore, Fisher, Hayden and Mustard. Among the last families worshipping here were those of Aaron Marshall, Gideon Waples, Samuel Parker and Captain Parker. The building is still standing and is now used for school purposes.

Methodist Protestants.—The first meetings of the Methodist Protestants of Milton were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church. On October 22, 1857, William A. Hazzard conveyed to Thomas A. Moore, Andrew Holland, Bartlette Wilson, John M. Phillips and John D. Rodney, trustees-elect, a lot of land on Union Street, thirty by forty-three feet. On this a church building, covering almost the entire space, was immediately erected. It is a neat one-story frame structure and is still in use. In 1881, under

the pastorate of Rev. D. A. Shermer, a parsonage was erected on Broad Street. The present membership of the church is one hundred and fifteen. J. H. B. Mustard is the superintendent of a flourishing Sunday-school of seventy-five members, connected with this church. The present board of trustees is as follows: J. H. B. Mustard, Andrew Holland, Wallace White, Bateman Lingo, George Warren.

The church was connected with Sussex Circuit until 1868, when the Milton Circuit was formed.

Since that time it has been served by the following pastors: 1868, Rev. Isaac Atkins; 1869-72, Rev. A. T. Melvin; 1872-74, Rev. James H. Ellegood; 1874-76, Rev. Charles M. Thompson; 1876-78, Rev. H. Bruener; 1878-80, Rev. A. A. Harriman; 1880-82, Rev. D. A. Shermer, M.D.; 1882-84, Rev. A. D. Dick; 1884-87, Rev. J. E. Malloy; 1887, Rev. J. A. Wiegand.

SCHOOLS.—*Milton Academy.*—By an act of assembly passed January 27, 1819, the Milton Academy was incorporated, and Hon. Joseph Maull, Arthur Milby, John D. Smith, Hon. David Hazzard, Eli Hall, Wm. Morgan and Cornelius Carey were appointed commissioners to attend to the matters pertaining to the opening of the school. At a meeting of the stockholders held January 7, 1850, it was announced that the amount necessary to erect the building had been subscribed. Each share was worth five dollars and entitled the holder to a vote. Ex-Governor David Hazzard presided at this meeting, and Peter T. Wright was chosen secretary. John Ponder, Hon. David Hazzard and Cornelius Hazzard were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution, which they accordingly did. The preamble was as follows: "We the Subscribers, in order to form a more perfect Union, ensure Tranquillity, promote Learning, and secure the Blessings of Tuition to our Posterity, Do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Milton Academy."

A lot of land on the corner of Appletree (now Chestnut) and Coulter Streets was procured, and a one-story frame building, about twenty by thirty feet, was erected. In this building the subscribers met January 7, 1822, and elected the following persons trustees; Hon. David Hazzard, John Gray, Eli Hall, Cornelius Coulter, Joseph Carey, William Vent and John Ponder. Morgan Rawlins was selected as the first teacher, and school opened January 9, 1822. On April 15th of the same year the examining committee reported that "It consists of about thirty pupils, about one-third studying geography, grammar, etc., the others studying the lower branches." George Middlebrooks, the next teacher, was succeeded in September, 1823, by Shadrach Terry, who continued until September, 1827. While in his charge Mr. Terry advertised in the Wilmington papers as follows: "To those who may resort here for an education notice is given that all branches will be taught." W. Thatcher was the next teacher. For a few years after the adoption of the common school system the academy was abandoned.

In May, 1842, Rev. Nathan Kingsbury took charge of the school. In the following year it was rebuilt and enlarged by an additional story. School was afterwards kept by Messrs. Crosby, Lamb, Bellis, Hicks and Wood. The building was last used for school purposes in 1880, when Frederick Thompson had charge. It is now used as a voting-place. The present trustees are Nehemiah D. Welch, George W. Atkins, Joseph C. Atkins, Robert H. Carey and Hon. James Ponder.

In the original division of the county into school districts, the town of Milton formed a portion of two districts, that part of the town north of Broadkirk Creek being in District No. 8, and the remainder in District No. 12. In the latter, district-school was held in the academy until a school-house was erected in 1833. The building then erected continued in use with occasional repairs until 1876. In that year the district, which had been sub-divided into Districts Nos. 93 and 160, was again consolidated. By a vote of the people taken June 26, 1876, it was decided to buy the Presbyterian Church. This was accordingly done, and the building was arranged for three school-rooms. These are presided over at present by C. B. Morris, Miss Mary R. Black and Miss Mary Magee. There are in attendance seventy-eight males and sixty-six females.

In District No. 8, a school-house was soon built after the passage of the School Law. In 1837 John Tilney had charge of the school, which comprised twenty-five pupils at that time and was open six months. In 1848 there were forty-one males and twenty-seven females in attendance. The district was divided in 1867 and No. 153 created. The two were soon consolidated and so continue. In the following year the old school-house was removed and the present one erected. It is a one-story frame building with two departments, taught respectively by E. Wise Warren and Mrs. S. J. Coverdale. At the present time there are enrolled forty-five males and forty-eight females.

INDUSTRIES.—The principal industry in which the people of Milton were ever engaged was ship-building. Baptist Lay, the pioneer of this business, built his first vessel a short distance from Milton over a century ago. As early as the year 1800 Cornelius Coulter was extensively engaged in ship-building. He was succeeded about 1825 by his brother, Wm. V. Coulter. At this time Jacob White and Samuel Martin, Samuel Stephenson, John Mustard and Geo. W. Atkins were also in the business.

The amount of work gradually increased and about 1861 reached its maximum. From that year until 1880 there were generally three or four ships on the stocks. The principal builders during this time were David H. Atkins, Ponder & Russell, Cornelius C. Davidson, Wm. C. Prettyman, Wm. Lamb, Joseph L. Black & Bro., and R. F. Hastings. There were employed in the ship-yards about one hundred workmen. The industry has almost ceased and during the past year there were only two vessels built.

In 1815 an act of Assembly was passed enabling Hon. Joseph Maull, John S. Conwell and Wm. W. Conwell to erect a mill dam across Broadkirk Creek, near Fergus Bridge. The dam was completed, and soon afterwards a grist-mill was erected by them, which later became the sole property of Maull. He also purchased a saw-mill on the same stream a short distance above. This was known as the "Draper Mill," and in 1812 a one-half interest in it was conveyed to William W. Conwell by Isaac Clowes. A bark-mill was erected on the same stream, opposite the saw-mill, by Maull, and it continued in operation until 1845. After Maull's death, his executor, Shepherd P. Houston, sold the above mills to Samuel R. Paynter, whose heirs still own them.

A tan-yard was in operation in Milton in 1816, under the proprietorship of Nathaniel Lofland. It was last owned and operated by Robert Burton, about 1830.

Another tannery was opened by Hall & Hazzard about the year 1825. At a later period George Hall became sole owner, and continued operating it until his death, which occurred in 1864. Since that time it has not been in operation.

At an early date a saw-mill occupied the present site of Hon. James Ponder's ship-yard. It was built by William Martin and John Conwell, and by them operated for some time. It has long since been discontinued.

In 1863 Hon. James Ponder erected a steam saw and bark-mill in Milton. The bark-mill was used for grinding quercitron bark, and had a capacity of three tons per day. The saw-mill was operated chiefly in preparing ship-timber. The mills were destroyed by fire April 16, 1877, and never rebuilt.

The Milton Brick Manufacturing Company opened a yard a short distance from town in September, 1887. They propose to manufacture 200,000 bricks per month, and be in operation seven months per year. Employment is given to fifteen men.

A large quantity of peaches are grown in this locality, and this has occasioned the erection of evaporators. The principal owners of evaporators in Milton are Reynolds Brothers, W. H. Chandler & Co., Tomlinson & Burton, E. B. Atkins, Charles G. Waples, David Wiltbank and Pullen & Collins.

POST OFFICE.—Asa Haines had charge of the post-office previous to 1829. In that year John Ponder received the appointment, and continued in charge until 1849, when he was succeeded by Nehemiah D. Welch. In 1853 Hon. James Ponder became postmaster, which position he held until 1861, when Thomas Atkins was appointed. William C. Fisher was appointed in 1867, and was succeeded by John C. Polk in 1869. Polk continued until 1885, when John B. Mustard, the present incumbent received, the appointment.

LODGES.—*Endeavor Lodge, No. 17, A. F. A. M.*, was instituted at Milton in June, 1848. The first officers were as follows: W. M., Hon. James Ponder; S. W., Theodore W. Parker; J. W., Elisha Holland; Treas-

urer, Samuel J. Wilson; Secretary, James E. Blizard; S. D., Rouse Young; J. D., Benton H. Johnson; Tyler, John H. B. Mustard. The charter members were Hon. James Ponder, Theodore W. Parker, Rouse F. Young, James Cooper, Benton H. Johnson, Henry W. Johnson and Elisha Holland. The lodge steadily increased in numbers until it has a membership of thirty-three. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, on the second floor of Masonic Hall, a two-story building recently erected by the society on the corner of Chestnut and Mill Streets. The officers of the lodge at the present time are,—W. M., James A. Hopkins; S. W., Samuel J. Martin; J. W., David H. Atkins; Treasurer, Charles U. Atkins; Secretary, Joseph E. Lank.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 15, 1848. The first officers were,—N. G., John H. Wiltbank; V. G., Wm. Jeffries; Secretary, David A. Vent; Assistant Secretary, Wm. S. Vent; Treasurer, Joseph C. Atkins. In addition to the above, Richard Dickinson and Robert M. Hall were charter members. The present membership of the lodge is fifteen. Meetings are held every Saturday night in Odd Fellows' Hall, which was dedicated July 4, 1863. The present officers are,—N. G., Wm. D. Lank; V. G., Josiah H. Davidson; R. S., Alfred H. Manship; Treasurer, Samuel L. Goslee; P. S., John H. Davidson.

Milton Lodge, No. 44, I. O. H., was instituted January 17, 1882, with the following persons as its first officers: P. A., Wm. H. H. Dashields; A., John H. Davidson; Treasurer, John H. B. Mustard; Fin., John B. Welch; P., Henry Ellingsworth; W., F. F. Fulmer; P., David Lynch. There were twenty-one charter members. The lodge has decreased in membership and now numbers twelve. Meetings are held the second Monday night in each month in Wilson's Hall. The present officers are,—P. A., John H. Davidson; A., J. B. Welch; Treasurer, N. W. White; F., Wm. E. Carey; P., Samuel J. Wilson; W., Thomas Johnson; P., Henry Ellingsworth.

THE BROADKILN HUNDRED BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION was organized at Milton, in February, 1871, by electing the following officers: President, William B. Tomlinson; Vice-President, Caleb L. Morris; Secretary, David T. Atkins; Treasurer, John H. Wiltbank. Directors: L. B. Chandler, Dr. James A. Hopkins, George W. Atkins, Alfred H. Manship, Samuel J. Martin, J. K. Dukes, Dr. John F. Carey, J. H. B. Mustard, Eli L. Collins.

Nine series have been issued, of which six have matured. The last series was issued in February, 1881. The value of each share at maturity is \$200.

The present officers are: President, John H. Davidson; Vice-President, Eli L. Collins; Secretary, William J. White; Treasurer, William E. Carey. Directors: Robert J. Betts, N. W. White, E. B. Atkins, David Hazzard, George A. Rust, John H.

Wiltbank, Elias Lofland, Joseph F. Outten, Joseph Stevenson.

The *Milton Library Association* was organized in January, 1875, and incorporated March 7, 1883. The first officers of the association were as follows: President, John C. Hazzard; Vice-president, N. W. Magee; Secretary, John Ponder; Librarian, L. B. Chandler; Assistant Librarian, John B. Welch; Treasurer, Dr. J. A. Hopkins. A suitable case for the books was placed in the store-room of John B. Welch, where it has since remained. A share of stock is worth \$2.50, and entitles the holder to an unrestrained use of the library. The present membership of the association is forty-five. The following are the present officers: President, John C. Hazzard; Vice-President, William D. Lank; Secretary, Miss Clara Vaughn; Treasurer, Charles H. Atkins; Librarian, John B. Welch.

HOTELS.—The first hotel in Milton was on the corner of Federal and Front Streets, and is now used as a store. Benjamin Benson was the owner and proprietor, and, after his death, it was sold by his heirs to John Ponder. It was last used as a hotel in 1858, when James Cooper was the proprietor.

The Ponder House was built in 1857, by Hon. James Ponder. It was opened as a hotel the following year, with Ezra Chambers as proprietor. It is the only brick house in the town. W. C. Lofland, the present proprietor, took charge of the hotel in June, 1886.

Another hotel was opened in the town about 1880 by Peter Hart. It was managed by him several years, and then leased to W. S. Lane, the present proprietor.

CHAPTER LXX.

INDIAN RIVER HUNDRED.

THIS hundred is located south of the central part of Sussex County and borders on two arms of the Atlantic Ocean, called Rehoboth Bay and Indian River Bay, which have a common inlet. The upper part of the latter sheet of water bears the name of Indian River, from which the hundred takes its title. This stream is wide and shallow at low tide, and has been so much filled up that but a small part of its length remains navigable. It forms the southern boundary of the hundred, separating it from Baltimore and Dagsboro' Hundreds. On the west and north are Georgetown and Lewes and Rehoboth Hundreds. Separating it from the latter are Bundick's Branch and Love Creek, which empty their waters in Rehoboth Bay. Extending from the southern part of the latter is a large arm, into the upper part of which fall the waters of Middle and Herring Creeks. These arms or indentures of the bays give the eastern shore a very irregular appearance and form a number of necks and islands. Of the latter, Burton's Island,

near the Indian River Inlet, is the largest. Above it is the Long Neck, whose main characteristic is expressed by its name. It contains some fine lands. Angola Neck, northwest of Rehoboth Bay, has also a large acreage of good lands, whose possession was much desired by the early settlers. The general surface of the hundred is level, much of the soil being of a sandy nature, and, consequently, the lands are not as fertile as those of the contiguous hundreds. Yet, with careful cultivation, they can be made fairly productive. And there are some fine farms, with good improvements, many of the latter being the results of intelligent labor in recent years. A large area remains covered with original forests and, in other sections are the growths of trees, principally pines, on lands once under cultivation, which have been abandoned or turned out as commons. In later years much of this has again been cleared up, the wood being converted into charcoal, which has become a profitable industry. This work and ordinary agriculture constitute the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the hundred, who numbered eighteen hundred and thirteen according to the census of 1880.

One of the first patents for lands in the hundred was for a tract of six hundred and eighty acres, upon Indian River and Rehoboth Bay. It was designated as "Cruder's Neck," and was granted to Captain Nathaniel Carr, October 23, 1667. "Avery's Rest," on King's Creek, out of Rehoboth Bay, was patented to John Avery July 1, 1675. A part of this tract was transferred to John Morgan in 1702.

In 1677 William Burton received a warrant from Governor Andross for the survey of one thousand acres, called the "Long Neck," of which he sold five hundred acres to Thomas Bagwell, October 9, 1679. This tract, at a later day, became the property of Bagwell Burton. William Burton had eleven sons, whom he settled along the Indian River, principally on "Long Neck," where the family owned thousands of acres of land. From them have descended the numerous Burtons of the county, and to each generation belonged a number of John Burtons, there being at one time more than thirty persons bearing that name in the hundred. On the Indian River was built the ancestral home of one line of Burtons, which became widely known as the "White House," and for more than a century it was owned by successive John Burtons. In 1887 it was the property of Mrs. John M. Houston, a daughter of the late John Robert Burton. The main part of the house is of brick, one and a half stories high, and was whitewashed; hence its name. It is believed that the house was built as long since as 1722. This home farm embraced two hundred and sixty acres in 1887, and was one of the best-known landmarks in the hundred.

Some of the Burtons became eminent in the affairs of the State, Dr. Wm. Burton being the Governor at the breaking out of the Civil War. Robert Burton, another well-known member of the family, was born

near St. George's Chapel in 1772. He was a man of unusual sound judgment and purpose to benefit the public. Through his efforts the general act was passed by the Assembly to ditch the low lands of Baltimore Hundred. But this measure was at first so violently opposed by some of the citizens, who claimed that it would produce oppressive taxation, that they threatened to do him bodily harm, if he should appear in their midst. Yet most of them lived to see time justify his wisdom. That system of drainage has made the lands of the hundred the most productive in the county. He died at Lewes in 1849, having rounded a good and noble life.

In 1684 the "Brothers' Patent," containing six hundred acres of land, adjoining those of "Long Neck," were warranted to Thomas and John Jones, but were resurveyed to William Burton, June 16, 1735.

In 1685 the tracts called "Timber Hill," on the south side of Mill Creek, and "Spring Ford," on the south side of the Great Kill, were warranted to William Clark, eleven hundred and fifty acres in all. In 1687 "Maiden's Plantation," "Batchelor's Lott," and "Farmers' Hall," all on the "creeks proceeding out of Rehoboth Bay," were located to parties who sold them within a few years. "Bradford Hall," twelve hundred acres on the south side of Rehoboth Bay, was located in 1688, and warranted to Nathaniel Bradford. Part of this tract was sold to Roger Corbett, of Lewes, who transferred three hundred acres of the same, situate along Love Creek, to Woodman Stockley, Sr., in 1706. John Stockley had purchased five hundred acres of William Clark in 1691. Another part of the Bradford tract was conveyed to Richard Paynter and the land was divided in 1694.

John Barker became the owner of "Lancaster," a tract of one hundred and fifty acres on the north side of Indian River, in 1698, and the same year two hundred acres of "Farmers' Hall" passed to Jacob Kollock.

In 1701 "Kinney's Adventure," seven hundred and twenty acres in the bottom of Angola Neck, was resurveyed to Robert Burton. In 1702 John Gibbs purchased four hundred and seventy-four acres along Love Creek, and in 1705 James Drake became the owner of two hundred acres on what is now Herring Creek, at that time called Fishery or Goldsmith's Creek.

In 1706, Richard Hinman purchased of John Paynter three hundred and forty-four acres on Angola Neck; and the same year Anderson Parker and Matthew Spicer purchased "Good Hope," six hundred acres in all, on the south side of the Marshes Creek.

In 1715 Richard Bundick became the owner of twelve hundred acres of land at the head of Love Creek (hence the name of that part, Bundick's Branch), but soon after sold the most of it to Thomas and John Jones and John Pettijohn. In 1818 the latter disposed of some of his purchase to John Allen and

George Dodd. "Bottle & Cakes"—three hundred and forty acres at the head of Long Neck—was divided, in 1716, between William Hanzer and Thomas Geese. A part of the former's land became the property of John Lingo, November 10, 1761, and from that date the Lingo family became identified with Indian River Hundred. Henry Lingo purchased land in Slaughter Neck as early as 1748. The descendants have become a large and influential family. E. M. Lingo, a leading farmer of Angola, is a member of this family.

The settlement of the Robinson family in the hundred was much earlier. In March, 1693, Wm. Robinson, a tanner, purchased four hundred and fifty acres of land in Angola Neck, called "Robert his fortune," which had been patented as early as 1677. Subsequently this estate was enlarged by other purchases, and remained for many years in the hands of the Robinson family. As the property of Benjamin Robinson, it was subdivided among his sons—William, Benjamin, Parker, John and Peter. The upper or William's farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, and the improvements thereon, became the property of Peter R. Burton, who was the owner in 1887. In 1763 Thomas and Peter Robinson, merchants, bought of Elizabeth Flemming two hundred and thirty-two acres on the north side of Herring Branch, which had been warranted to Christopher Topham in 1718. Soon after Thomas Robinson settled in the vicinity of St. George's Chapel, where he opened a store. During the Revolution he was a Tory and in 1779 his property was confiscated. He then returned to England and later to Canada, but after peace was declared again took up his abode in Indian River Hundred, where he lived until his death. His son, Peter, born in 1776, became a lawyer and jurist of distinction, and his son Thomas was a member of the Legislature. Peter Robinson, the brother of Thomas, the merchant, lived at the head of the Angola tract, where he was well-known as a business man. He was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court in 1793. The site of the farm of Thomas A. Joseph, of Angola, is a historical tract. He is a descendant of the old Josephs family, which was prominent in the early history of the State and large tax-payers in 1785.

On the Indian River, above the White House and below Millsborough, a settlement was made by the Waples family on a farm which was once part of a large tract of land called "Warwick," consisting of three hundred acres, which was bought by Peter Waples of John How, September 3, 1693. He had bought three hundred acres of John Barker November 10, 1692, and on April 24, 1694, bought of William Clark four hundred acres. These lands were adjoining on the Indian River. It is supposed that his home was at the narrow part of the river, now known as "Ferry Landing." On the 2d of September, 1696, he petitioned court for license to keep a ferry across the river from his house, for greater con-

venience for travelers to and from Maryland, which was granted. The road from Lewes, which was the principal settlement at that time, came to St. George's Chapel and down to the river, and in later years was joined near that place by the road from the upper part of the State. Before 1750 a town was laid out on this tract on the river, which was called Warwick, and May 7th of that year lots in the town were sold as the property of Woolsey Burton.¹

The name of "Ferry Billy" Burton is still remembered by older citizens as the ferryman at this place. For a further account of this ferry, reference is made in the article on "Internal Improvements" in the general history. Peter Waples also owned land on the south side of the river in Dagsborough Hundred in Pine Neck. He had three sons, William, Peter and Paul, from whom the family in this State have descended.

The first representative of the Frame family, who settled in the hundred, was named George, who early located a large tract of land on the upper part of Indian River. From him the property passed to his son George, whose son Robert was the next owner by right of primogeniture. Breaking through the custom, the latter divided the land with his brother Paynter, who deceased in 1812. In addition to his being a farmer, the latter carried on a store and distillery in the neighborhood of the old Presbyterian Church, which was built on the Frame tract. Near the fruit distillery was one of the largest and oldest peach orchards of this part of the State. This tract of land is yet mainly owned by Henry C. Frame, while his brother Paynter owns another part of the large estate in the northern section of the hundred.

The latter tract of four hundred acres includes "Black's Savannah," of twenty-five acres, which was originally bare of trees. Here are the head-waters of numerous streams, which attracted much game to the locality, and it was also a favorite resort of Indian hunters. Many relics and a few Indian graves have been found. Next above this land was the "White Horse" tract of Joseph Warrington, the ancestor of that numerous family in Sussex County.

Paynter Frame has given this section local celebrity by growing on his farm some of the finest melons and fruit ever produced in Delaware. He has also propagated new species of fruits and vegetables.

The first American ancestor of the old Delaware family of Frame was George Frame, who emigrated from England at an early period, and patented several thousand acres of land in what is now Dagsboro', and Indian River Hundreds. Several of his children subsequently emigrated to Ohio, where they were among the earliest settlers in Pickaway County, in that State. George Frame, son of the emigrant, married Elizabeth Paynter, aunt of Gov. John Paynter, who bore him two sons, Robert and Paynter Frame.

¹ May 8, 1746, Wm. Burton, father of Woolsey Burton, sold to the latter the place called "Warwick," including the ground-rents, which implies that the town had already been laid out and some lots sold.

Robert died at the early age of thirty-four. His in the care and management of the undivided estate widow, whose maiden-name was Mary Vaughan, first of his father. He never married a Mr. West, and bore him one child.

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Robert died at the early age of thirty-four. His widow, whose maiden-name was Mary Vaughan, first married a Mr. West, and bore him one child, Elizabeth. After his death she married Wm. Burton, and had four children,—Dr. William Burton, late Governor of Delaware; John Hammond, a well-known surveyor; Lydia and Carolina. After the death of Mr. Burton, she became the wife of Mr. Frame, and bore him three children,—Elizabeth Paynter, who married James Anderson, of Georgetown; George, the father of the subject of this notice; and Robert Frame, who later became Attorney-General of Delaware. Mrs. Frame died soon after her husband, and the children were reared by their uncle, Paynter Frame, who had no children of his own.

George Frame, son of Robert, when he arrived at the age of fourteen years, was bound as an apprentice to Baxter & Bird, hardware merchants of Philadelphia, and remained with that firm until he attained his majority. In 1819 he made a journey to Havana, but returned soon after, and settled in his native county of Sussex, devoting himself to the improvement and development of the four hundred acres of land he had inherited from his father's estate. He manifested great energy, industry and executive ability, and added greatly to his landed estate; was a skillful surveyor, and owned about one thousand five hundred acres of fairly productive and well cultivated land at the time of his death. He was active in political affairs; was elected to the Legislature of his State in 1831; served as sheriff of Sussex County in 1834, and was a popular candidate for gubernatorial honors in 1840. He died September 13, 1845, in the forty-ninth year of his age. His wife was Elizabeth Jefferson, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Jefferson) Warrington, and a distant relative of President Thomas Jefferson. She bore him twelve children, of whom eleven grew to years of maturity, namely: Robert, Mary Vaughan (wife of Manlove Wilson) Paynter, Ann J. (wife of R. H. Davis) Henry Clay, Elizabeth West (wife of Nathaniel Williams), George W., (deceased), Thomas Jefferson, Rev. Clement T., (of the Baptist denomination), Jennie W., and Thalia H. M. Frame. Mrs. Frame led an exemplary Christian life, was possessed of remarkable energy and business ability, as well as a high order of intelligence, and it is said of her that she read the Bible through thirty times in course. She died January 5, 1879, in her seventy-seventh year.

The subject of this sketch was born in the house where he now resides, in Indian River Hundred, on October 21, 1826. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood until he was fourteen years of age, and then enjoyed academic instruction in Georgetown, Seaford and Millsboro' until past the age of twenty. The last year of his attendance at school he paid his own tuition in gold, derived from the sale of rabbits which he had caught. After completing his educational career he remained with his mother, on the family homestead, at her request, and assisted her

in the care and management of the undivided estate of his father. He never married, but has proved an enthusiastic farmer, paying special attention to the grafting and improvement of fruit. He owns over five thousand peach trees, also pear and apple trees in abundance, as well as numerous varieties of small fruits. He owns several tracts of land, and raises large quantities of wheat and corn—his fences being lined with the choicest varieties of grapes grafted onto the wild vines. He is widely known in connection with the growth of water-melons, having also originated several excellent varieties, such as the "Iron-Clad," and the "Prize," and frequently preserves this luscious fruit during the winter. He has also recently developed a peach of great merit which he has named "Frame's Favorite."

In 1876 he was one of the nine commissioners appointed to represent Delaware at the Centennial Exhibition, and served effectively as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and as chairman of the Committee on Horticulture. He was also appointed by Governor Hall a delegate to represent Sussex County in the National Agricultural Convention, which met in New York City, in December, 1879. At that session the American Agricultural Association was formed, of which organization he is a member.

He has frequently been selected to fill positions of trust and responsibility, and acted as the executor of the estate of his uncle, Peter Warrington. He is part owner of a vessel trading between Milton, Del., and Philadelphia and New York. Like his father, he has always taken a deep interest in politics, and in 1854 was the nominee of the Democratic party for the State Legislature, but was defeated. He was elected, however, in 1856, and served with credit and acceptability; and was again chosen to represent his party in 1866 and in 1874. He has, with but few exceptions, been a delegate to every convention of his party in the country for the last thirty years. He has also been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and much of the time has acted as trustee and steward. He was a delegate to the Peninsula Convention of all denominations in 1860, and has long been identified with the Sussex County Bible Society, and has served as its vice-president. He was made an Odd Fellow in 1850, a Mason in 1852, became Master of the lodge in 1854, and a member of the Royal Arch in 1858. He was a delegate to the General Grand Convocation of Royal Arch Masons in Baltimore in 1872, and is Past Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State of Delaware. He was a prominent candidate for Governor in 1870, and again in 1872. He is of an agreeable and social temperament, popular and respected, and one of the foremost farmers of his county.

In the hundreds of Indian River, Lewes and Rehoboth and Dagsborough are a numerous class of colored people commonly called yellow men, and by



~~Robert died at the early age of thirty-four.~~ His in the care and management of the undivided estate

many believed to be descendants of the Indians, which formerly inhabited this country. Others regard them as mulattoes and still others claim that they are of Moorish descent. From the fact that so many of them bear the name of Sockum, that term has also been applied to the entire class of people. Of their genealogy, Judge George P. Fisher said :

"About one hundred and fifty years ago a cargo of slaves from Congo River was landed at Lewes, and sold to purchasers at that place. Among them was a tall, fine-looking young man about five and twenty years. This man was called Requa, and was remarkable for his manly proportions and regular features, being more Caucasian than African. Requa was purchased by a young Irish widow, having red hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. She afterwards married him. At that time the Nanticoke Indians were still quite numerous at and near Indian River. The offspring of Requa and his Irish wife were not recognized in the white society, and they would not associate with the negroes, and they did associate and intermarry with the Indians.

"This statement was made on oath of Lydia Clark, at Georgetown, in 1856, in the trial of the case of the State against Levin Sockum for selling, contrary to law, powder and shot to one Isaiah Harman, alleged to be a free mulatto. The question upon which the case turned was whether Harman really was a free mulatto, and the genealogy of that race of people was traced by Lydia Clark, then about eighty-seven years of age, who was of the same race of people.

"The court was so well convinced of the truth of Lydia's testimony that Sockum was convicted of the charge preferred against him.

"This race of people are noted as peaceable, law-abiding citizens, good farmers, and are known as Moors, but without any foundation. The name Requa or Regua is now handed down as Ridgeway."

The exclusiveness spoken of continues to the present time. This class of people maintains its separate social life (so far as it is possible to do so) seldom intermarrying with the negroes or mulattoes, and support separate churches. The number in the county is diminishing, owing to removals and natural causes but enough remain to make it a distinctive element.

In 1785 a list of taxables in the hundred embraced the following names :

Allen, Moses.
Atkins, Stephen.
Allen, Wm.
Abdell, Littleton.
Aydelott, James.
Atkins, Spencer.
Abdell, Wm.
Atkins, Isaac.
Atkins, Elijah.
Abdell, Jacob.
Burton, Benjamin.
Burton, Joseph.
Burton, John.
Bagwell, Wm.
Bairton, Henry.
Barker, Wm.

Bartlett, Thomas.
Burton, Wm. (joiner).
Braeton, Thomas.
Burton, Benjamin.
Burton, John.
Burton, Wm.
Burton, Robert.
Bagwell, Ann.
Barker, Perry.
Butcher, Wm.
Barbridge, Thomas.
Burton, Robert.
Burton, Luke.
Bruckfield, Eli.
Burton, Benjamin.
Burton, Stratton.

Burton, Aaron.
Bagwell, John.
Barker, Leatherby.
Blizzard, Wm.
Benton, Benjamin.
Bradey, John.
Butcher, Robert.
Carey, Wm.
Carey, Eli.
Collins, John.
Collins, Thomas.
Coulter, Robert.
Coulter, Samuel.
Carey, Samuel.
Craig, John.
Conwell, John.
Collins, John.
Carey, Thomas.
Craig, Hambleton.
Conwell, James.
Clark, Wm.
Dean, John.
Day, Wm.
Davidson, James.
Davidson, John.
Dean, Jesse.
Dickson, Elisha.
Davidson, William.
Doughton, Wm.
Dean, Caleb.
Driggs, Drake.
Davidson, Claypole.
Day, August.
Emmitt, Brittenham.
Emmitt, Jacob.
Frame, Smith.
Foster, Thomas.
Frame, George.
Field, John.
Fromet, Wm.
Friend, Job.
Grise, Thomas.
Green, David.
Grise, Wm.
Gosling, John.
Hathaway, Wolsey.
Hopkins, John.
Hanzor, John.
Hanzor, Thomas.
Hills, John.
Hanzor, Aminadab.
Hathaway, James.
Hopkins, William.
Hanzor, William.
Hanzor, David.
Hanzor, Jonathan.
Hammons, John.
Hanzor, Samuel.
Houston, Joseph.
Houston, Micajah.
Hopkins, John.
Harris, Caleb.
Hancock, William.
Hall, Joseph.
Hancock, Micajah.
Hopkins, William.
Hodge, Gammage.
Jackson, William.
Jones, Mary.
Jackson, Stephen.
Joseph, Jeremiah.
Jackson, Samuel.
Jones, Whittington.
Johnson, Milby.
Joseph, Nathan.
Johnson, William.
Johnson, Samuel.
Jackson, Annanias.

Johnson, Edward.
Joseph, Joseph.
Kollock, William.
Knock, Joseph.
Lacey, Robert.
Lacey, Spencer.
Lacey, John.
Lacey, Parker.
Lacey, John.
Lingo, Samuel.
Lingo, Henry.
Lewis, Wrixham.
Lingo, Daniel.
Murray, James.
Milby, Levin.
Milby, Nathaniel.
Marriner, Thomas.
Marriner, Moses.
McIlvain, Thomas.
McGee, Isaiah.
Marcy, Jonathan.
McIlvain, Alexander.
McGee, John.
Marriner, William.
Marriner, Robert.
McDowell, Isaac.
McIlvain, Sheppard.
McIlvain, Leonard.
McIlvain, Benjamin.
McIlvain, James.
Morris, Joshua.
McGee, Samuel.
Morgan, William.
Marriner, Richard.
McIlvain, David.
Morris, John.
Marriner, William.
Morris, William.
Marriner, Constant.
Newton, Curtis.
Norwood, Nathan.
Owens, Harrington.
Oakley, William.
Potter, John.
Prettyman, Thomas.
Prettyman, Robert.
Prettyman, William.
Prettyman, Burton.
Parker, Anderson.
Pool, John.
Pool, Major.
Pool, William.
Parrymon, Thomas.
Prettyman, Elijah.
Robinson, Peter.
Robinson, Joseph.
Robinson, Thomas.
Reed, Allen.
Rider, George.
Reed, Alexander.
Reed, John.
Ruth, William.
Rouck, Thomas.
Renolds, William.
Renolds, Henry.
Rigwan, John.
Roals, Solomon.
Rust, Peter.
Roach, Levi.
Richards, David.
Rigwan, William.
Roberts, John.
Roach, William.
Robinson, Thomas.
Stevenson, Jonathan.
Sherman, Thomas.
Sherman, George.
Sherman, John.

Stockley, Cornelius.
 Stephenson, Robert.
 Stockley, Solomon.
 Stockley, Jacob.
 Salmon, Benjamin.
 Simple, William.
 Simple, Thomas.
 Stockley, Woodman.
 Stockley, Paynter.
 Stuart, William.
 Simple, Paul.
 Sharp, James.
 Simple, Andrew.
 Stockley, John.
 Simple, Milby.
 Shankland, Miles.
 Salmon, Reedy.
 Simple, Aaron.
 Streets, David.
 Stockley, Prettyman.
 Stephens, William.
 Stockley, William.
 Stockley, Levin.
 Stockley, John.
 Salmon, John.
 Simple, William.
 Smith, John.
 Toomey, John.
 Thomas, Robert.
 Townsend, Jesse.
 Townsend, Benjamin.
 Thorp, John.
 Vaughan, Nathaniel.

Vint, John.
 Walters, George.
 Walls, William.
 Walls, Levi.
 Walls, Levin.
 Walls, Joshua.
 Warrington, Luke.
 Woolf, William.
 Warrington, Levi.
 Williams, John.
 Wilkins, James.
 Waples, Burton.
 Wirt, Lewis.
 Wirt, Ezekiel.
 Wirt, Elias.
 Warrington, Joseph.
 Warrington, Robert.
 West, Benjamin.
 Wright, William.
 Wright, George.
 West, Joseph.
 Wirt, Joseph.
 Warrington, Thomas.
 Williams, John.
 Warrington, Elijah.
 Warrington, Jacob.
 Welsh, William.
 Warrington, John.
 Waples, Benjamin.
 Walls, Jonathan.
 Warrington, William.
 Wyatt, John.

Hazard, John.
 Hazard, David.
 Harria, Wm.
 Harria, Mary.
 Hopkins, John.
 Hudson, John.
 Hill, Nehemiah.
 Hopkins, Josiah.
 Harrison, Mary.
 Hill, Arcada.
 Hill, Levi.
 Hazard, Arthur.
 Hazard, Joseph.
 Hurdle, Jacob.
 Hudson, James.
 Harrison, Wm.
 Johnson, Richard.
 Johnson, Asa.
 Johnson, Anderson.
 Johnson, Brinkley.
 Josepha, Eliza.
 Josepha, Hezekiah.
 Josepha, Samuel.
 Josepha, Ephraim.
 Josepha, Jeremiah.
 Josepha, Jonathan.
 Josepha, Wm.
 Josepha, Eli.
 Josepha, Nathan.
 Josepha, Ebenezer.
 Josepha, Thomas.
 Johnson, James.
 Johnson, Samuel.
 Johnson, Burton.
 Johnson, Farnel.
 Johnson, Wm.
 Johnson, Return.
 Jackson, Shepard.
 Kolloch, Elizabeth.
 Lingo, John.
 Lingo, Henry.
 Lingo, Henry, Sr.
 Lingo, Henry, of Henry.
 Lacey, Spencer.
 Lockwood, Samuel.
 Lacey, Fletcher D.
 Lingo, Jesse.
 Lawson, James.
 Lingo, Jesse.
 Lamb, Luke.
 Lawless, James.
 Lawson, Selby.
 Lewis, Wrixam.
 Lingo, Samuel.
 Lockwood, John.
 McGee, John.
 Morris, Nathaniel.
 McIlvaine, John.
 McIlvaine, Thomas.
 McGee, Wm.
 McIlvaine, Wrixam.
 McGee, Moses.
 McIlvaine, David.
 McGee, Thomas.
 Marsh, John.
 Milby, Arthur.
 Marriner, Robert.
 Marriner, Philip.
 Martin, Wm.
 Marvel, Burton.
 Norwood, Eli.
 Prettyman, James.
 Parsons, Wm.

Prettyman, Elizabeth.
 Parsons, Hopkins.
 Poola, Perry.
 Prettyman, Wm.
 Prettyman, Robert.
 Palmer, John.
 Prettyman, Peter.
 Prettyman, Peggy.
 Palmer, John, of John.
 Parker, Peter.
 Palmer, Wm. B.
 Palmer, Tatam.
 Palmer, Wm.
 Palmer, Wolsey.
 Parsons, Eli.
 Prettyman, Burton.
 Prettyman, Robinson D.
 Prettyman, Benjamin.
 Pool, Sarah.
 Prettyman, David.
 Robinson, Wm.
 Robinson, James.
 Robinson, Benjamin.
 Rust, Atsalom.
 Roach, Wm.
 Robinson, Thomas.
 Richards, Benjamin.
 Rigwire, John.
 Robinson, Thomas.
 Reynolds, Henry.
 Richards, Comfort.
 Robinson, George.
 Robinson, Burton.
 Steels, Benjamin.
 Sharp, John.
 Street, Hayslett.
 Street, Jeremiah.
 Stockley, Moses.
 Stephenson, Wm.
 Simpler, Thomas.
 Simpler, James.
 Simpler, Peter.
 Stockley, Robert.
 Streets, Wingate.
 Stockley, John.
 Stockley, Benjamin.
 Starr, Mary.
 Thoroughgood, John.
 Tooney, Wm. B.
 Tooney, Wm. F.
 Thoroughgood, Peter.
 Tingle, Henry.
 Vicker, Edward.
 Vaughn, Charles.
 Waples, John.
 Waples, Robert.
 Wise, George.
 Waples, Robinson.
 Waples, Joseph.
 Warrington, Alexander.
 Wingate, John.
 Warrington, John.
 White, Harry.
 Wilson, John.
 Walton, Peter.
 Walls, Nehemiah.
 Warrington, James.
 Warrington, Mary.
 Warrington, Robert.
 Waples, Isaac.
 Walls, James.
 Waples, Wm. D.

In 1822 there were three hundred and ninety-eight taxables in the Hundred owning real estate and personal property as follows :

Burton, Samuel.
 Burton, Thos.
 Burton, Wm.
 Burton, Jos. (at Warwick).
 Burton, John.
 Burton, Wm.
 Burton, Wm. (joiner).
 Burton's, Cornelius (heirs).
 Burton, Aden.
 Burton, Benjamin.
 Burton, Wm., of Luke.
 Burton, Coard.
 Burton, Joshua.
 Burton, Josiah.
 Baylin, John, Jr.
 Barker's, Eli (heirs).
 Barker, Job.
 Barker, Joseph.
 Bartlett, James.
 Blizzard, Paynter.
 Butcher, Wm.
 Baylis, James F.
 Burton, Wolsey.
 Burton, Cyrus.
 Burton, James, of Luke.
 Burton, John H.
 Burton, John, of Joshua.
 Burton, Belfast (negro).
 Blizzard, Wm.
 Blizzard, Stephen.
 Blizzard, James.
 Brereton, Cudgo (negro).
 Butcher, Derickson.
 Burton, Robert.
 Burton, John, of Luke.
 Blizzard, Thomas.
 Barker, Bagwell.
 Clark, Comfort.
 Casey, Joseph.
 Coffin, Newbold.

Coffin, Samuel.
 Casey, Wolsey.
 Clark, Nathaniel.
 Clark, Morris.
 Clark, Whittington.
 Cliff, Isaiah.
 Casey, Thomas.
 Casey, Eli.
 Collins, Horatio.
 Coleman, Wm.
 Coffin, Jordan.
 Carnish, John.
 Clark, John.
 Derrickson, Dagworthy.
 Dutton, Samuel.
 Davidson, John.
 Davidson, James.
 Dean, John W.
 Ennis, James.
 Ennis, Wm.
 Fisher, Curtis.
 Fisher, James.
 Frame, George.
 Frame, Robert.
 Frame, Robert, of Robert.
 Green, John.
 Goslin, Job.
 Grice, Thomas.
 Harmon, Wm.
 Harmon, Nathan.
 Hanson, Jesse.
 Hanson, Jacob.
 Hanson, Nehemiah.
 Harmon, Joshua.
 Hanson, Wm.
 Hall, Ann.
 Herman, Thomas.
 Harris, Robert.
 Hunter, Robert.
 Hazard, James.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS of the hundred are confined to a few small trading points and the operation of mills by the feeble water-powers of the sluggish

streams, flowing into the Rehoboth and Indian River Bays. On the Middle Creek, at the head of Angola Neck, the Robinson family had one of the first mills, different members owning it until 1843, since which time Peter R. Burton has been the proprietor. The saw-mill was abandoned many years ago, but the grist-mill is still operated in a limited way. Higher up the same stream and on Herring Creek, prior to 1825, the Robinson family also had mills, suited to the demands of those times, which have passed out of existence so long since that scarcely a trace of them can be seen. In 1797 Woodman Stockley was authorized to erect a mill-dam across Rood's Creek, probably where was afterwards the Ennis mill. That site was vacated by order of the court, on account of the overflow caused by the dam. In 1806 an act was also passed to enable Joshua Jones to remove his mill and erect a dam on Swan Creek, one hundred and seventeen perches down said creek, and two acres on the west side of the creek were condemned for a mill-site. On this stream Samuel Lockwood operated a mill as early as 1816, which did quite a heavy business for those times. The channel of the stream permitted boats to be loaded below the mill so that flour was shipped from here direct to Philadelphia. Higher up the stream, Robert and Cornelius Waples had a mill, which has also gone down.

On the Deep Branch of the Indian River the Pool Mill did good service for the settlers after 1800, and as the power is constant the mills have since been continuously operated, being later known as the property of Burton Morris. Several miles below, the Frame family had a saw-mill, near which the Presbyterian meeting-house was afterwards built, and which circumstance of locality gave rise to the name "Saw-mill Church." Later, Col. Wm. Waples improved a power, lower down the stream, the breast of the dam being used as a causeway for the road across the river. This became locally known as the Doe Bridge, one of these animals having been killed near this spot. The grist-mill put up became widely known as the property of Col. Waples and later of Robert Morris; but since 1864 it has been known as the property of Benjamin B. Jones. The latter was, also, in 1887, the owner of the mills at Millsboro'. That power was improved at an early day by Elisha Derrickson, and was first made to operate but a small mill; this gave place to a large mill, having two water-wheels on the outside of the building. There was a kiln for drying corn, and much grain was ground, which was loaded upon vessels coming up to the mills. The property was destroyed by fire in 1839, while owned by Col. William D. Waples and while being operated by Henry C. Waples, whose residence near the mill was burned at the same time. The present mill was built in 1840, and soon after became the property of Gardiner H. Wright. In 1852 it was remodeled and has been enlarged within more recent years as the property of Benjamin B. Jones. It has a strong and constant power. The usefulness of a large saw-mill on the

Dagsborough side of the stream has been superseded by many portable steam saw-mills, located in the forests of the hundred, among the principal ones being those of J. A. Lingo, near Warwick, and R. Lingo, on the Long Neck.

MILLSBORO' is located in both Indian River and Dagsborough Hundreds, but had its beginning as a business point in the former. The furnace store connected with the furnace and grist-mills at this place was opened near the mills, on the Indian River side, about 1820, and as the furnace alone had about seventy employes, it had a large trade until its removal to the Dagsborough side (which was then known as Washington), about 1840. The store was supplemented by an inn, kept by Philip Short and later by Burton Waples and Thomas Hayworth, and as this place was also the headquarters of Colonel Waples' stage line across the Peninsula, there was much business activity. The inn was closed to the public many years ago, but stores have been pretty continuously kept at the old stand until the present time. In 1887 Derrick B. Morris was in the trade and there were, besides the mills and the store, half a dozen residences in the Indian River part of the village, the general business being confined to the Dagsborough side, where is also the railway station.

At Angola the Robinsons had a store prior to the Revolution, the building in which they traded being on the side of the present barn of Peter R. Burton, who was a merchant of more recent times. In a still more recent period James Maull opened another store, and for the past ten years D. D. Burton has been in trade, also being the postmaster of the office established about thirty years ago. A small hamlet has grown up at this place.

At Warwick Landing was formerly a store, which has long since been discontinued, but at the head of Long Neck a business stand was established many years ago by Levin Sockum, where afterwards traded Henry Groome and, since 1873, John A. Lingo. Lower down the Neck a store, kept by Captain Baylis, has been discontinued.

At Johnson's Cross-Roads (St. John's Church) Peter Parker had a small store as early as 1830. Here later merchants were John T. Burton and James W. Lynch. East from this place, in a locality known as Holleyville, Burton C. Prettyman opened a store, about 1842, which is still continued. The post-office is of more recent origin. It receives its mail from Harbeson station, and also supplies the Angola office.

Nearer the central part of the hundred is the new hamlet of Fairmount, which consists of the Unity Church, store, shops and a few houses, nearly all the buildings being new and presenting an attractive appearance. The business interests at this point are solely the creation of Daniel C. Townsend, who there engaged in trade in 1879. Since that time he has succeeded in making it a good business centre. A Grange Hall, in this neighborhood, is a two-story frame

building, in which public meetings are also held. The membership of the Grange was small in 1887.

In the vicinity of St. George's Chapel there were, besides the mills, already mentioned, about eighty years ago, two taverns and a small store, the latter kept by the Robinson family as early as the Revolution. Nearer Lewes was a race-course and a bullet path; the latter was a sort of bowling alley, only they used large bullets and rolled on a firmly-beaten path. Half a century ago that was a popular pastime in rural sections. All the foregoing have long since disappeared, leaving the chapel as the sole interest in that community.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) is the representation of the earliest organized religious effort in the hundred. As early as May 8, 1706, Roger Corbett "made over to the public, for a religious place of worship or church, one acre of land situate on the south side of Love's Branch, to have and to hold the same for ye use aforesaid, with warrants from him, his heirs and assigns forever, by deed of gift." It is said that about this time a small log church was built on this tract of land, but the account appears to be purely traditionary. In a report of the missionary, the Rev. William Beckett, October 11, 1728, is an authentic statement of the chapel as follows: "In Indian River Hundred, nine miles from Lewes, was raised in December, 1719, an oak frame, twenty by twenty-five feet, and twelve feet high. The walls and roof were covered with red oak boards, and so remained until 1725, when fifteen feet were added to the length of the building, but this part was not finished. In the old part was the pulpit, gallery and floor. In 1728 it was proposed to cover the whole building with cypress shingles and otherwise improve the appearance of the chapel. About two hundred people steadily attended the services of the chapel."

In subsequent years this building was further repaired, and was used until about 1792, when it was destroyed by fire, the flames being communicated from a burning building near by. In 1794 the present edifice was erected of bricks burned near the church. It was built two stories high, having double rows of windows and galleries all around the church. The pulpit was tulip-shaped and was supplied with a sounding-board. In this condition it was a well-kept place of worship for nearly a hundred years; but the walls becoming badly cracked, it was deemed unsafe, and, in 1882, it was determined to rebuild the church. The height of the building was cut down, the galleries being removed, and the architecture was changed to Gothic style. These repairs were completed in April, 1883, at an outlay of seven hundred and fifty dollars. At this time William C. Burton was the junior warden and much of the work was done under his direction. In 1887 the building presented a plain but not unattractive appearance.

St. George's Chapel was for many years a part of the parish of Lewes, and had, consequently, the same rectors as St. Peter's Church, these being, after 1820,

the Revs. Daniel Higbee, Charles C. Pleasants, George Hall, the latter being ordained a priest at St. Mark's, Millsboro', October 8, 1848.

The Rev. William Wright became the rector of St. George's Church and the Chapel of the Holy Comforter, December 1, 1855, and continued until September, 1860, when the Rev. J. Rambo was appointed to take charge of these churches, serving in the capacity of missionary until June, 1863. Since that time the rectors, in connection with other churches, have been the following: 1867, the Rev. John A. Parsons; 1868-73, the Rev. John L. McKim. From July, 1873, until the fall of 1887 the minister of the Episcopal Churches in the hundred was the Rev. George W. Johnson. The membership is not large, many of those formerly belonging having removed. In December, 1887, the communicants at the church and its chapel did not exceed thirty. The vestry of the former was composed of D. D. Burton and William C. Burton, wardens; Alfred Joseph, M. B. Marvel, Thomas W. Turner, Thomas W. Burton and John E. Burton, vestrymen.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY COMFORTER was consecrated May 25, 1847, and was erected for the convenience of members of St. George's residing in the lower part of the hundred. It is a frame building, twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet, with a chancel added, and was placed in good repair in 1880. In its ecclesiastical relation it has always been a part of St. George's Parish, the two places of worship having a common place of burial at the old church.

The cemetery at the old St. George's Chapel (now Church) has been kept in a good condition. A fine brick wall was built around it in 1857, and a neat iron fence separates it from the public highway. The location is a good one, being on a sandy knoll. There are some fine monuments in the yard, and among the headstones noted were memorials to members of the following families: Kalloch, Lingo, Robinson, Derrickson, Phillips, Baylis, Dodd, Stockley, Wilson, Prettyman, Cary, Long, Collins, Hill, Turner.

THE INDIAN RIVER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This body has passed out of existence, leaving no record of its early history. The organization of a congregation near the "Head of Indian River" antedated 1750, and it may have been as early as 1730 or soon after the organization of the congregation at Cool Spring, with which some of the Presbyterians residing in the hundred would naturally have been first connected. Soon after 1750 a dissension arose in the Indian River congregation, between the "Old and New Light" members, which prevented their agreeing upon the Rev. Matthew Wilson, of the Lewes Church, as a suitable pastor, and on the 12th of October, 1754, the "peace was preserved" by electing the Rev. John Harris as the first separate pastor of whom any account has been preserved. The congregation retained him in that office until 1759, when it confessed its inability to pay his salary any longer, and the pulpit became vacant. After it was supplied

a short time by the Rev. Moses Little, a union was again effected in 1767, with the churches at Lewes and Cool Spring, and the Rev. Matthew Wilson then became the pastor, serving the three congregations until his death. In 1788 these congregations were incorporated under the provisions of the act of 1787, with the name of "The United Presbyterian Congregations of Lewes, Cool Spring and Indian River." All their temporalities were thus united, and for a number of years "they called and paid their pastors in the name of the trustees of this Directory,"

In 1800 the ruling elders of the congregation were Robert Houston, Benjamin Prettyman, David Richards and Jacob Burton. In 1811, Edward Hall and William Rodney were elected, and in 1836 the session was composed of Dr. S. K. Wilson, C. Waples, P. Marvel, Aaron Marvel and Peter Waples. At this time the communicants numbered sixty-eight, and the Rev. Cornelius H. Mustard was the pastor. In 1811 the membership was still stronger, there being seventy-four communicants. After the latter period the congregation appears to have declined very rapidly, and was soon so weak that no regular minister could be maintained, the Rev. Henry Fries being the last to serve in that relation. The Civil War still further disrupted the church, which has not had an active existence since that time.

The place of worship of the congregation was in a meeting-house erected on the Frame farm, one and a half miles about Millsboro', an acre of land in a fine grove having been set aside for this purpose. The first building was replaced by a better frame structure in 1794, which was well finished, the interior being of heart pine, in panel work, while the entire outside was covered with cypress shingles. In 1838 it was repaired for the last time, and after 1866 was practically abandoned. In 1887 the frame of the building was still standing, but most of the lumber entering into the construction of the building had been carried away, and the cemetery was no longer used.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has had an active, aggressive membership in the hundred for more than eighty years, and in 1887 it was stronger numerically than all the other denominations combined. An account of its work in this division embraces the history of five white and three colored churches. Of these, "Zoar" and "Unity" both appear to have been built in 1810; but the organization of the classes occupying them, as parts of old Lewes Circuit, was undoubtedly a number of years earlier.

ZOAR was incorporated November 5, 1810, with fifteen families represented, among them being those of William Ennis, Asa Johnson, Jeremiah Joseph, Thomas Grice, Peter Mayer, John Sharp, Spencer Lacy and Isaac Atkins. A frame, shingle-covered meeting-house was built, on the main road, several miles north of Millsboro'. This house was a regular place of worship many years, but it now stands neglected. Its further regular use was made unnecessary by the changes in population and the building

of Bethesda Church, in Dagsborough Hundred, to accommodate most of the members formerly attendants at Zoar. On the church lot is a small burial lot, and the building is yet occasionally used for funerals and other gatherings.

THE UNITY CHURCH was built on sixty square perches of land deeded Sept. 22, 1810, to Trustees Selick Hazzard, David Hazzard, Perry Pool, James Lingo and Thomas McIlvaine, by Arthur Milby. The original house was rebuilt in 1842, and this, in turn, gave place to a new church, in the fall of 1887. It is a frame house, thirty by forty feet, with eighteen feet posts, and was erected by a building committee composed of Daniel C. Townsend, John H. Prettyman, Robert Burton, Joshua Burton and Rev. Robert Rowe. It was finished plainly and cost one thousand dollars. The church has a central location at the hamlet of Fairmount.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH is in the northwestern part of the hundred, at Johnson's Cross-Roads, and has a pleasant site in a well-kept cemetery which is inclosed by a substantial brick wall.

The church is a frame building, which was erected during the ministry of the Rev. John Hough, on the Georgetown Circuit, of which it still forms a part. Prior to its occupancy meetings were held at the houses of James Johnson, John Walls and the school-house. John Walls was still living in this locality in the fall of 1887 at the age of eighty-eight years, and was one of the earliest Methodists in this part of the county.

The church was plain but not unattractive, and had these trustees—Albert J. Johnson, John Walls, Josiah Simpler, Paynter Frame, G. S. Walls, K. D. Wilson, Joseph W. Wimbrown, Peter P. Dodd and Peter W. Rust.

CONNELLY'S CHAPEL is at the head of Angola Neck, and was built in 1837, largely through the efforts of the Rev. Connelly, who was a carpenter by trade, and who did much of the work himself. In recognition of his services the first chapel was named for him, and when the present house was built, in 1876, the title was retained. It is a plain frame, with sittings for about one hundred and fifty people, and the surroundings are neatly kept by the community. In 1887 the trustees were William Hopkins, John A. Marsh, Peter Walls, Joseph Walls, Wm. S. Robinson and Peter R. Burton. The appointment is a part of the Nassau Circuit, while the Unity Church and the *Central Church* belong to Millsboro' Circuit. The latter was built in the upper part of Long Neck after 1867, several years elapsing before it was completed. In 1887 it was enlarged and repaired, making it an attractive country place of worship.

The colored people of the hundred maintain churches which bear the names of "Friendship," "Harmony" and Johnson's Meeting-House. The latter was built in 1879. The former has been in use more than fifty years. The churches are plain wooden structures, having good seating capacity.

CHAPTER LXXI.

NORTHWEST FORK.

THE hundred of Northwest Fork is situated in the northwestern corner of Sussex County. It was originally a part of Maryland, and at that time included all the territory west of the Northwest Fork of the Nanticoke River. This fork is now known as the Marshy Hope Creek, and upon running the dividing line between the States a small portion of the stream was thrown into Delaware. From this stream the hundred takes the name, by which it has been known since 1682. It was the largest in the county before March 11, 1869, when the Legislature erected Seaford Hundred out of it by the following boundaries: "Beginning in the middle of the old State Road at Walker's mill-dam, and running thence westwardly by the centre of said road between the old Frank Brown farm and the farm of the late Daniel Cannon, over and by Cannon's Crossing, to its intersection with the road leading from Federalsburg to Bridgeville, and thence by the centre of said Federalsburg and Bridgeville road past Horsey's Cross-Roads to the eastern boundary of Maryland." This line makes the bounds of the hundred on the north by Kent County, on the east by Nanticoke Hundred, on the south by Seaford Hundred and on the west by the State of Maryland. It is about eight miles square and embraces about sixty-five square miles of territory.

The Nanticoke River and Marshy Hope Creek, and the ramifications of their branches, form the chief means of irrigation. They are so shallow, however, that they afford but comparatively little mill facilities.

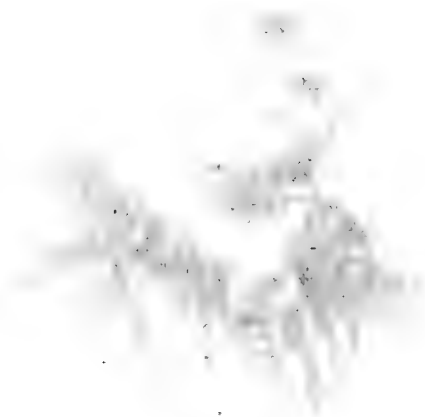
The soil is a stiff clay and sandy loam, and of a nature entirely different from its near neighbor, Nanticoke, and taken as a whole, is the largest and best body of farming land in the county. Large crops of wheat and corn are grown. Small fruits grow in abundance and large quantities are shipped to Northern markets. In the latter part of the last century large quantities of tobacco were grown and in the northern part sugar-cane was raised and sent North to sugar-mills. For over sixty years the cultivation of both of these products has ceased. Northwest Fork was formerly a large slave-holding hundred, as early as 1796, the assessment roll of that date showing two hundred and ninety-seven slaves, and twenty years later the number had increased to five hundred and ten. At the time of the emancipation amendment to the Constitution, there were very few slaves in the hundred, and they were mostly engaged in domestic occupations.

The Delaware Railroad, which reached Bridgeville in 1858, passes through the eastern end of the hundred. Its advent was the signal for renewed energy among the people, and the country has developed rapidly since that time. Being without navigable streams, the farmers before that time had no convenient methods of shipping their products.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—The circumstances of the early settlement of this hundred are similar to Nanticoke, with the exception that the Penns exercised no control over it, nor did they make any grants of land therein. All the land patented down to 1776 was upon Maryland patents. The Nutters, Layfields, Polks and Adamses made their first settlement in this State at this point, the Nutters coming here direct from England. Large numbers of settlers came in about 1776, when the line was settled.

John Nutter, the first of the family to take up land, received a warrant for the tract "Tausey Wandoke," June 2, 1682. This was the first land granted in the hundred, and tradition says that the name comes from an Indian maiden, who was a daughter of a chief of the Nanticoke Indians. John Nutter evidently did not occupy the grant, for April 25, 1684, it was again granted to his son, Christopher Nutter, upon his application to Lord Baltimore, and was surveyed to contain one hundred and thirty-one acres of land. Just how long it remained in the Nutter family is uncertain. In the re-survey made on the warrant of the proprietors, June 17, 1776, it is found to be the property of Daniel Polk, and is described as being near the head of Clearbrook Branch. On this tract Daniel Polk built his mansion-house, which is still standing—a large, two-storied brick building—and now owned by John D. Dilworth. It came into the possession of William N. Polk, the father of Trueman Polk, of Missouri, who was born here and afterward was Governor and United States Senator of his adopted State. John Layfield was the next of the old settlers of whom there is any record. He took up the tract "Salem," containing eight hundred acres of land, situated north of what is now known as Horsey's Cross-Roads. For non-payment of quit-rent it was re-surveyed and re-warranted to John Polk, August 1, 1752, with other tracts mentioned hereafter. Layfield is a name not known now in the neighborhood.

The Adamses were also settlers about this time, the first of whom, Roger Adams, was granted a tract called "Backcloss," January 1, 1696. He and his son in 1740 also took up on Maryland warrants "Addition to Luckhorn," containing forty-one acres; "Addition to Backcloss," containing seventy-seven acres; "Batchelor's Quarters," containing twenty-three acres, was warranted in 1731; "Luckhorn, containing fifty acres in 1719; "Clifton's Delight," containing twenty-nine acres in 1740—making a total of two hundred and seventy acres. On February 4, 1777, Roger Adams, the son, sold these tracts to Constantine Cannon. Roger Adams, the second, took up another one hundred acres which was re-surveyed February 20, 1776, adjoining the above land and the land of Tilghman and John Brown, and called Turkey Swamp, located near the head of Bridge Branch; also "the Triangle," July 15, 1776, containing fifty acres "near the Great Swamp between William Harper's and Henry Campton's lands."



May 6 1890

methods of shipping their products.

WILMINGTON, DECEMBER 1, 1876.



Mary C. Jacobs

Adjoining this, on February 20, 1776, he also took up "Rogers' Puzzle." This tract began at a corner from Curtis Otwell's land, and starting between Adams' fence and the road that leads to Marshy Hope Bridge. Nutter Adams, a son of the elder Roger, took a tract called "Bright's," in 1776. The Adamses also took up other large tracts adjoining these lands, among which was a tract, granted February 18, 1824, called "Calf Pasture," described as being on the east side of a branch of the Northwest Fork of the Nanticoke. On December 10, 1740, Richard Adams received a grant for one hundred acres, called "Adams' Delight," and adjoining this tract Joshua Morgan received a warrant on July 1, 1723, for "Hogs' Quarter," which was re-warranted to William Adams December 12, 1753. The lands are all situated in the northwest corner, and are now owned by J. T. Noble, Roger Adams, M. L. Blanchard, Henry A. Blanchard, Joseph Davis, Marim Davis, Frank Davis, George Spence and Francis Spence, W. Adams and Charles M. Adams.

"Woodgate's Fortune," a tract of land situated on the main road that leads from Bridge Branch to Clear Brook Branch, and adjoining a tract called "Batchelor's Ramble," was granted March 18, 1710, to Francis Woodgate for three hundred and thirty-three acres. This land is located a short distance below Bridgeville, and a part of it is now called "Freeland," and is in the possession of Mrs. M. C. Jacobs. Mrs. M. C. Jacobs, well known in the lower part of the State as a successful woman in agriculture, or more properly horticulture, and also as a frequent contributor to publications devoted to those industries, has exhibited in her career what pluck and industry may accomplish, even when the most unfavorable conditions interpose. What may be difficult for a man to accomplish is simply almost impossible for a woman, and her achievement should therefore be awarded a larger meed of praise. Mrs. Jacobs was the daughter of John Goslin and Hester Cannon, his wife, and was born in 1828 at Cannon's Ferry, amid the sands and pines of Lower Sussex. That is about the time and place of Patty Cannon's remarkable deeds and death, which caused excitement to run high through the whole southern half of the Peninsula. During her early childhood she walked six miles a day for the privilege of attending one of the commonest of common schools, but when twelve years of age her father purchased a large farm four miles west of Bridgeville, where school and church privileges were a little better, though still very far from what they should be. In 1843 she went one term to a good grammar school at Georgetown. She was married at the age of eighteen to Alanson Dickerson, who resided near where is now the village of Ellendale. At twenty-three she was left a widow with two small children, the eldest of whom is now the wife of F. H. Dyer, of Detroit, Mich., and the second, Willard S. Dickerson. Three years after she became a widow our subject married Nathaniel R. Jacobs, who lived near Bridgeville.

Two children were the offspring of this union,—Gertrude, now the wife of W. C. Rust, and Miss Lily R. Jacobs. After seventeen years of happy married life Mrs. Jacobs was again a widow. Her husband having been a remarkably kind-hearted man, had indorsed considerable property for friends, and after his death it was discovered that he was almost insolvent, and his property was sold for the benefit of his creditors, with the exception of one-third of the lands reserved for the widow, who also, under the then laws of the State, was allowed provisions to the value of thirty dollars. Mrs. Jacobs went heavily into debt, and at the administrators' sale bought back a fraction of what had formerly been hers, and was then, according to equity, if not to law. She now began to show that ability for which she has since been famous. In ten years, single-handed and working against odds, she not only paid off all indebtedness, but improved fields, fences and out-buildings, made and furnished anew a pretty cottage out of the old farm house, and gave good support to her children, and an education to the younger ones. She became a successful peach grower, was the first shipper of dressed poultry to the city market, and owned the first and finest herd of Alderneys in the neighborhood. She sold more grain to the acre and to the number of hands hired than did her neighbors; grew in her garden thirteen varieties of strawberries, (long before they were considered a marketable crop in this region), and raised ten varieties of grapes, for table use only. Nor was this all, for with an eye to the beautiful, costly roses and rare flowers were made to grace that house of simplicity, which was albeit one of hospitality. In 1881, at the age of fifty-three, she married Hon. T. K. Jacobs, of Lima, Ohio, but he died after they had been joined but four years, and she then returned to her old home where she lives now at the age of sixty, still industrious, still extending hospitality, still dispensing charity. Her farm has upon it some of the finest blooded stock and poultry to be found in this region, and her gardening is unsurpassed. Her only companion is her young daughter. Both contribute to the press, especially upon those topics with which their lives have made them particularly familiar. They are known, not only as industrious practical agriculturists, but as well read, well informed people, both poets of no mean degree, and generally respected alike for their works and character. What a woman can do in this life of toil, and against many obstacles has certainly few better illustrations, than in the achievements of Mrs. Jacobs.

Doublin was granted to John Rider in 1720, and originally contained five hundred and forty-three acres. The name of Rider was afterwards corrupted to Prider, and in 1776, this land was resurveyed to James Prider.

Daniel Polk, a son of Robert Polk, had resurveyed to him seven hundred and fifty acres of land he had come into possession of from time to time, and eight

hundred and ninety-four acres of vacant land. This embraced "Tausey Wandoke," already mentioned; "Polk's Out-Lot" granted May 10, 1743, to Robert Polk for one hundred and eighteen acres; "Double Purchase" granted October 16, 1750, to Robert Polk for three hundred and thirty-four acres; "Good Will," granted January 11, 1727, to William Smith for one hundred acres; "Polk's Fancy," granted March 24, 1747 to Robert Polk for one hundred and twenty-one acres; "Ross's Hazzard," granted October 21, 1730, to James Ross for fifty acres; "Banchalas Chances," granted to John Higgins, October 28, 1823, for one hundred acres; and "Neglect," granted to Robert Polk, October 10, 1752, for one hundred and sixty-two and three-quarter acres. This entire tract was named "Polk's Regulation" and is described as commencing near the Clear Brook Branch on the path that leads from Daniel to William Polk's house, and extending to a point on the south side of Bridge Branch and to Curtis Brown's tract, "Brown's Regulation," also near Isaac Williams land. Daniel Polk also had surveyed to him, June 17, 1776, a tract called "Daniel's Regulation" near the head of Muddy Branch. John Polk had a tract called "Doublin Advantage" surveyed to him December 20, 1741, and containing one hundred and eighty-four acres. On August 1, 1752, he had warrants granted him for "John's Venture," two hundred acres; "Polk's Chance," fifty acres; "Salem," eight hundred acres; and four hundred acres of vacant land. This land is described as situated on the east side of the Northwest Fork of the Nanticoke, and adjoining Robert Polk's land, and extending across the hundred from the Nanticoke to the Maryland line. Robert and John Polk were brothers. The Polks that settled in this locality and in Maryland are the original ancestors of that family in America. They are now scattered all over the United States; President James K. Polk being a descendant of this family.

Among those who now run portions of the Polk lands are H. P. Cannon, Dr. — Dodd, Benton Jacobs, Benjamin S. Melson, Joshua Brown's heirs, J. F. Campbell's heirs, — Friedel, Phillip Cannon, Layton and Brother, William Gray, W. J. Ridgaway, George V. Massey, John D. Burton, the heirs of Dr. Joseph R. Sudler, O. Hill, J. B. N. Layton and Wm. E. Corbin.

James Ross, who received the warrant for "Ross's Hazzard" of "Polk's Regulation," was the first of that family in this part of Delaware. William Ross, his brother, on March 24, 1730, was granted a warrant for "Ross's Fancy," which was located between Iron Mine and Muddy Branches. James Ross, in 1743, was granted a warrant for two hundred acres called "Ross's Venture," which is described as being at the mouth of the first arm that makes out of Bridge Branch. This James Ross was the ancestor of Governor William Ross, of Delaware. These lands are held in part by Edward Wright, M. A. G. Coates

and D. S. Myre. The Layton family came from Virginia about 1730, and settled mainly two miles north from Bridgeville, and about a mile west of the headwaters of Nanticoke port. The original tract is now owned by S. J. Raughley. Robert, Thomas and Lowder Layton who settled in this neighborhood were brothers.

Lowder Layton and Tabitha his wife, lived in the vicinity of Bridgeville where their son Lowder was born August 21, 1770. He married Sarah Sipple, and lived in Northwest Fork Hundred, during early manhood and later at Milford where he died in 1849. He retained part of the homestead which passed to his children. James Layton was granted a warrant of resurvey July 5, 1776, of a tract of fifty acres called "Young Man's Venture," originally patented by Maryland, November 26, 1751, to his father. When resurveyed it contained forty-eight acres, to which was added two hundred and thirty-six acres of vacant land, and the whole renamed "Layton's Just Division." It was adjoining "Turkey Point," "Merritts Discovery," Rogers Adams' surveys of "Puzzell," and "Triangle," and "Saffords Venture." Robert Layton had a warrant of resurvey granted on "Layton's Partnership" in 1776, and Thomas Layton, "Neighbors Agreement" in 1777. Robert Layton also purchased of David Williams, February 24, 1776, a tract called "Young's Addition," originally granted to Nathan Young, September 29, 1756, for seventy-five acres. It is located on Bridge Branch, about one-half mile above the Bridge. Among those who now own parts of the Layton lands are W. J. Coates, M. A. G. Coates, G. Bissell and G. Trout.

The Richards family took up a number of early grants, the most important of which is that of "Popular Levil" surveyed to John Richards on the 15th of April 1760, for nine hundred and sixty acres of land. The patent recites that it began "near an old school-house on the road from John to James Richards." James Richards had resurveyed to him in the western part of the hundred, one hundred and ten acres called "First Purchase." It was adjoining lands granted to Isaac Brown and Clement Poik, situated on the east side of land that had been previously granted him. This was also adjoining "John's Venture." The land is now (1888) owned by J. T. Noble. Henry Richards had resurveyed "Bachelor's Ramble" containing one hundred and sixty-five acres, February 20, 1776, adjoining lands granted to John Richards and Nutter Adams. This is the same land that is now owned by William A. Corbin, Amos K. Corbin and J. T. Noble. Other owners of the Richards' tracts are J. K. Wright, ex-speaker of the State Senate C. F. Rust and Dr. Hugh Martin. In the extreme northwest of the hundred a tract was surveyed to Henry Fisher, March 8, 1776, called "Timothy's Venture." It had been originally surveyed to James Johnson in 1757, who died intestate. It is now located on the road

from Marshy Hope Bridge to Hunting Creek, Md., and part of it is now owned by J. R. Whaley.

Peter Rust, the pioneer of the Rust family in this section, was granted on the 18th of March, 1776, a resurvey, for a tract called "Hard Fortune," containing one hundred and forty-eight acres. It was originally called "Luck by Chance" and was warranted April 1, 1757, to George Smith. It is located on the road from Northwest Fork Bridge to the Chapel in Md. James Fessett on a warrant of resurvey dated March 12, 1776, took up two hundred and fifty acres of land on the Marshy Hope Creek adjoining "Hog Quarter."

The following persons were on the assessment roll of North West Fork Hundred for the year 1785. North West Fork, at that time, embraced Seaford Hundred:

Anderson, Wm.	Cauley, William.	Gammon, Perry.	Marine, Thomas.
Adams, Roger.	Calhoun, Stephen.	Hubbert, Thomas.	Manship, Chas.
Adams, James.	Calhoun, Thomas.	Huggins, Hezekiah.	Mills, John.
Adams, Wm.	Cannon, Howard.	Higman, James.	Mears, Henry.
Adams, Elijah.	Cannon, Robert.	Higman, Levin.	Minor, Richard.
Adams, Moses.	Cannon, Levi.	Hitch, Mary.	McDaniel, James.
Adams, John.	Cooper, James.	Hooper, Henry.	Nutter, David.
Adams, Abalom.	Collins, William.	Hitch, Spencer.	Nutter, Thomas.
Alexander, Ebenezer.	Cannon, Charles.	Hines, Jehu.	Nutter, John.
Adams, Thomas.	Costa, Thomas.	Hagan, Valentine.	Nichols, Sarah.
Anze, Thomas.	Cawinder, David.	Harpan, Wm.	Nutter, Chas.
Anze, John.	Calhoun, Elijah.	Handy, Samuel.	Norman, Jehu.
Arnett, Jonathan.	Cannon, Edward.	Handy, John.	Neill, Wm.
Wilson, Samuel.	Camplin, Edward.	Hand, George.	Nutter, Chas.
Anthony, Nathan.	Curry, Thomas.	Hubbert, John.	Neill, Jehu.
Brown, Charles.	Cannon, Whittington.	Hitch, Wm.	Nichols, John.
Berns, Stanley.	Cannon, Jacob.	Hopper, John.	Neallumus, John.
Bozman, Rison.	Corbin, Stephen.	Hosper, Henry.	Nichols, James.
Brown, James.	Chipman, Draper.	Hickman, Wm.	Nutter, Caleb.
Brown, Isaac.	Camplin, James.	Himmet, Perry.	Owens, Sarah.
Brown, Levin.	Camplin, Edward.	Hickman, Robert.	Obean, Joshua.
Bradley, Wm.	Cannon, Elizabeth.	Jump, Sophie.	Polk, John.
Bradley, Joseph.	Cannon, Elisha.	Jessup, John.	Ottwell, Griffin.
Brown, Charles.	Cannon, Blackson.	Jones, John.	Outerbridge, James.
Brown, Curtis.	Blackson, Willis.	Jessup, Wm.	Polk, Clement.
Brown, John.	Duncan, Mathew.	Jessup, Carter.	Polk, Truitt.
Buckham, Charles.	Dawson, Joseph.	Jackson, Julia.	Pullett, Jonathan.
Halla, Clement.	Downs, Henry.	Jester, Samuel.	Polk, Wm.
Butler, William.	Downs, Hezekiah.	Jacobs, John.	Polk, Daniel.
Brown, White.	Downs, Charles.	Jackson, Jeremiah.	Polk, Zephania.
Brown, Ezekiel.	Downes, Robert.	Jacobs, Constantine.	Percuss, Jehu.
Brown, Anderson.	Diehl, Abner.	Jones, Isaac.	Perry, Samuel.
Brown, Humphries.	Dawson, Thomas.	Jewitt, Robert.	Polk, Lydia.
Cannon, Willis.	Dillaha, John.	King, Henry.	Price, Wm.
Clifton, Levin.	Douglas, Sarah.	Kinder, Jacob.	Prider, James.
Collins, John.	Eccleston, Hugh.	Kimmy, Robert.	Parria, Zadock.
Cannon, Newton.	Erickson, John.	Kitty, James.	Rust, Peter.
Clarkson, Bazely.	Eaton, Edward.	Karris, James.	Records, Charles.
Clifton, Jonathan.	Flowers, Julia.	Lowry, James.	Ross, Anthony.
Cannon, Mary.	Flowers, Thomas.	Littleton, Chas.	Richards, Henry.
Cannon, William.	Flowers, Charles.	Laws, Thomas.	Ross, Wm.
Cannon, Truitt.	Flowers, John.	Layton, Thomas.	Ross, Matthew.
Cannon, Richard.	Flowers, Henry.	Layton, Robert.	Richards, Wm.
Cannon, Solomon.	Fortner, Joshua.	Layton, Wm.	Richards, John.
Cannon, Joseph.	Fitzgeralds, George.	Layton, Lowden.	Richards, Daniel.
Cannon, Abalom.	Gray, Thomas.	Loudinham, Stafford.	Ross, Robert.
Cannon, Stephen.	Griffith, James.	Layton, Tilghman.	Records, Joseph.
Coulbourne Michael.	Goshin, Waitman.	Layton, Hughet.	Records, Charles.
Collison, George.	Griffith, Baris.	Laws, Robert.	Ross, Levin.
Clarkson, William.	Griffith Samuel.	Layton, Elijah.	Rust, John.
Clarkson, Robert.	Gorlee, Samuel.	Layton, Nehemiah.	Rogers, Christopher.
Cannon, Levin.	Griffith, Jesse.	Littleton, Levi.	Reed, Jacob.
Cannon, Jesse.	Goslin, Joseph.	Luatt, Joseph.	Reed, Ezekiel.
Clarkson, Benedict.	Glines, Philemon.	Layton, James.	Rife, Thomas.
Cannon, John.	Green, Zachariah.	Layton, David.	Robinson, John.
Cannon, Hudson.	Griffith, Zeth.	Layton, Charles.	Ross, Reuben.
Clifton, Frederick.	Graham, John.	Loudinham, Thomas.	Smith, Charles.
		Loudinham, John.	Shiala, Joshua.
		Loudinham, Edward.	Stephens, John.
		Layton, Spencer.	Stafford, Henry.
		Landenham, Zadock.	Safford, Levi.
		Martine, Wm.	Safford, Thomas.
		Martin, John.	Smith, Henry.
		Martin, Gille.	Smith, Curtis.
		Miner, Elisha.	Smith, Matthew.
		Moore, John.	Smith, Wm.
		Maloney, Wm.	Smith, Ezekiel.
		Morris, Nathaniel.	Smith, Hezekiah.
		Morris, John.	Spencer, James.
		Morris, Zachariah.	Spencer, John.
		Morris, Daniel.	Spencer, Nathan.
		Morris, Martin.	Steward, Wm.
		Morgan, Jonathan.	Safford, Abraham.
		Murphey, Joseph.	Steele, Henry.
		Milligan, Thomas.	Smith, Obadiah.
		Minor, Edward.	Smith, George.
		Morris, Curtis.	Smith, Allen.
		Morgan, George.	Swygett, Henry.

Smith, Jesse.
 Spencer, Alexander.
 Spence, Henry.
 Spence, James.
 Safford, Zadock.
 Smith, Joseph.
 Tull, Richard.
 Tull, James.
 Tyford, Solomon.
 Tyford, Bert.
 Tull, Joshua.
 Tull, Jehu.
 Tull, Levin.
 Tull, John.
 Turpin, Joseph.
 Tull, Jesse.
 Turpin, John.
 Turpin, Mary.
 Tinent, John.
 Taylor, Bat.
 Tiforde, Rounds.
 Tull, Elijah.
 Tull, Noble.
 Vinton, Major.
 Wilson, Wm.
 Francis Waight.
 Wallace, George.
 Wallace, John.
 Williams, Joshua.
 Williams, Morgan.
 Winner, Morgan.
 Warrick, Jeremiah.

Winzor, Wm.
 Winzor, Rufford.
 Warren, Henry.
 White, Thomas.
 Warren, John.
 Waters, Annie.
 Watts, Jehu.
 Watts, Elijah.
 Williams, Edward.
 Whiteley, James.
 Wright, Edward.
 Williams, Joshua.
 Wallace, Benjamin.
 Waits, Elijah.
 Brown, James.
 White, Francis.
 Wheatley, Jehu.
 Williams, Isaac.
 Williams, Whittington.
 Downs, Abraham.
 Newman, Peter.
 Newman, John.
 Cannon, Charles.
 Null, Arthur.
 Null, Joseph.
 Doughten, James.
 Argo, Wm.
 Roach, Robert.
 Waits, George.
 Higman, Thomas.
 Higman, Nicholas.
 Higman, Joshua.

John Rust..... 350
 Thomas Ricorde..... 400
 Gibson Ross..... 800
 Leake Robinson..... 330
 Huett Ross..... 1000
 Ralph Robinson..... 800
 Caleb Ross..... 500
 Joseph Ricorde..... 231

Jesse Smith..... 286
 George W. Smith..... 200
 Anderson Stafford..... 213
 Thomas Sorden's heirs..... 643
 Wm. Todd..... 200
 Francis Turpin..... 562
 John Tennant..... 1200
 Augustus Tull..... 249

BRIDGES.—The bridge crossing the stream in Bridgeville, from which the town and branch takes its name, is one of the oldest in the county. The earliest mention of the bridge is found in an old record of 1730, but there is reason to believe that it was there as early as 1700, for in 1730 it was referred to as "ye old bridge over the branch and near John Nutter's place." The stream at that time was probably much wider than at present. The first bridge remained until 1802, when, on account of its unsafe condition, the Legislature passed an act authorizing a new bridge to be built. A few years ago the present structure was erected. The Marshy Hope Bridge is also one of the original bridges in the hundred. It was built at an early period by the authorities of Maryland. On June 14, 1793, the General Assembly of Delaware passed an act "for supporting in good repair the bridge over the northwest fork of the Nanticoke River, commonly called the Marshy Hope Bridge." Under this act the old bridge was torn down and a new one erected. In 1887 the Levy Court of Sussex County ordered this bridge to be repaired. From this bridge Marshy Hope village, now Adamsville, took its name.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.—Unlike its northern neighbor, Mispillion, Northwest Fork had no churches outside of Bridgeville, before 1843, the piously-inclined portion of the community being compelled to drive either to Bridgeville, St. Johnstown, or to the eastern shore Maryland churches. In 1843 Trinity Church was erected on a lot located on the road running from Horsey's Cross Roads to Marshy Hope Bridge, at the point where the road from Bridgeville intersects. The first structure was twenty-five by forty feet and built of frame. In 1885 it was destroyed by fire, and the present neat and attractive building on the same site was erected. It is thirty by forty-five feet, one story high and faces the road. The church has been supplied with ministers mainly from the Bridgeville circuit down to 1883, when it was placed on the Greenwood circuit. The board of trustees are: I. K. Wright, Samuel H. Melson, Samuel W. Kinder, Lewis Kinder, C. P. Swain, Benjamin S. Melson and J. T. Noble.

SCHOOLS.—Before the passage of the public free school law of the State, there were two schools maintained by subscription in this hundred. One of these, located one-half mile north of Bridge Branch, was the first in Western Sussex, having been in operation as early as 1765. In a deed of that date it is mentioned as one of the outbounds of a tract of land. This building was of stone, and stood as late as 1800. The oldest inhabitants say that it stood on the same site where District No. 72 School-house now stands. The other school was located in what is District 73j.

Persons in Northwest Fork Hundred in 1816 who had over two hundred acres of land assessed to them,—

Wm. Allen..... 304
 Roger Adams..... 300
 James Adams, Sr..... 330
 Francis Brown..... 400
 Joseph Bradley's heirs..... 200
 John Blocksum..... 361
 Anderson Brown's heirs..... 300
 John Cannon..... 380
 Jacob Cannon..... 420
 Whittington Cannon..... 370
 Isaac and Jacob Cannon..... 4573
 Wingate Cannon..... 230
 John Collins..... 425
 Abraham Cannon's heirs..... 308
 Thomas Coulbourn, Sr..... 575
 Robert Collins..... 330
 Levi Cannon, Sr..... 200
 Wm. Carlisle..... 264
 Clement Cannon, of Constantine..... 350
 John Code..... 300
 John Carey..... 925
 Dr. James Derrickson..... 382
 Charles Boon..... 250
 Thomas W. Dawson..... 318
 John Evans, Sr..... 258
 Mary Frampton..... 350
 Waitman Goslin..... 495
 Zach. Hatfield..... 279
 Gary Hitch..... 264
 Thomas Hooper..... 208
 Amelia Jeffries..... 280
 Stansbury Cannon..... 400
 Jonathan Jacobs..... 370
 Curtis Jacobs..... 4054
 Vaughan Jump..... 251
 Isaac Kinder..... 270
 Henry Little..... 500
 Thomas Lowe's heirs..... 450
 Purnel Layton..... 200
 James Lowry..... 300
 Wm. Loudenham..... 216
 Rosannah Loudenham..... 204
 Richard Lawrence..... 250
 Clement Morris..... 372
 Elizabeth Morris, of Curtis..... 350
 Hezekiah Morris..... 280
 Wm. Maloney..... 300
 Fletcher Merline..... 200
 Isaac Merrick..... 280
 John Morris, of John..... 234
 Wm. H. Morris..... 273
 Joseph Neale..... 365
 John Neale, of Joseph..... 500
 John Neal, of John..... 350
 James Tull..... 300
 Ephraim Tull (mill seat)..... 200
 Joseph Vickers..... 543
 John Wilson..... 400
 George T. Williams..... 432
 Charlotte White..... 300
 Peter Walters..... 377
 Whittington Williams..... 310
 Sallie and Turpin Wright (mill seat)..... 435
 James Wilson..... 300
 Noble Williams..... 327
 Skinner Neal..... 200
 Wm. Neal..... 250
 Wm. Neal..... 750
 Perry Obier..... 250
 Wm. N. Polk..... 747
 Daniel Polk heirs..... 550
 Jeremiah Rust..... 312
 Wm. Rust..... 208
 Wm. Richards..... 736
 Edward Ross..... 310
 Loxly Ricord's heirs..... 375
 John Richards..... 1051
 Levin Ricorde..... 467
 David Richards..... 1295
 Nathaniel Ross..... 1000

In both of the old schools the education was limited, and when the "simple rule of three" was reached, the scholar generally knew as much as the master. The schools were open three months in the year.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.—In 1867 the school-house of district ninety-one was erected in the town at a cost of one thousand dollars. This continued in use until 1887, when the present building was erected. It is a graded school with two teachers.

The commissioners in 1829 divided the hundred into four districts, numbering 72, 73, 74 and 75, and in 1830 and 1831, school buildings were erected in Districts 74 and 75, respectively. Since that time school Districts 73½, 97, 90, 139 and 143 have been erected out of the four original districts. All these schools are open ten months in the year.

BRIDGEVILLE.—Bridgeville is the oldest town in Western Sussex, it being the first town in what was formerly known as "New Su-sex." On October 22, 1747, James Haile obtained a warrant for ninety-three acres of land, called "Haile's Chance." West of this tract and adjacent, was one granted to Charles Nutter, November 3, 1729.

The present town is located upon these two tracts. The history of the town dates back to the erection of the bridge over the branch, in 1730. The name of Bridgebranch was given to a few hamlets scattered along the State-road, on what is now Main Street. This name was retained until January 30, 1810, when the General Assembly passed "an act to establish the name of a village in Northwestfork Hundred, heretofore called Bridgebranch, as Bridgeville." In 1812 the tavern of John Wilson, now the Parvis House, was selected as a voting place for the citizens of the hundred. The old tavern was built by Thomas Wilson, the father of John Wilson, mentioned above, and has been owned by John Wilson, Jr., William Morris, John Cannon, Daniel Wilson, Manlove Adams, Thomas White, George Willin, Purnel Short, James Prettyman, Samuel Laws, William Cannon and James Parvis.

Across the bridge, Charles Polk, in 1812, kept the "Knife and Fork" tavern for several years. The building was located at the intersection of the road to St. Johnstown and the first as the bridge is crossed.

From 1812 to 1816 the growth of the town was rapid, being far in advance of either Seaford or Laurel, and was the business place for all of western Sussex. Three stores were in operation, the principal being kept by Josiah Cannon. This was probably the first store opened in the village, and is still standing opposite the store now occupied by Mitchell Layton. Josiah Cannon kept this store until 1830, when he was succeeded by Henry and William Cannon (afterwards Governor). In 1857 a new store was built opposite, which, after Governor Cannon's death, was conducted by his sons, H. P. & P. L. Cannon. The old building is still used as a warehouse.

Huett Ross had a store where Governor Cannon's

flower-garden is now situated, and Ross & Smith conducted business on Market Street, opposite R. W. Cannon's present store.

Adjoining the bridge, William Hudson had an extensive tan-yard, formerly owned by Daniel Laws. It was afterwards run by George Grier, Isaac Lockwood and Robert A. Houston, who closed it in 1840.

In addition to the stores and tan-yard in the town in 1816, Robert Ross lived on the property now owned by E. M. Layton. Rev. Jeremiah Jefferis resided where Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cahall now owns, which is said to be the oldest house in town. Joshua Bradley, who married Dr. John Carey's widow, lived where Robert Hughes owned; and Dr. John Carey where William Layton owns. John H. Van Berg owns the house where Zacariah Hatfield lived. John Sorden's heirs owned a house and lot. Stephen Redden was a tailor and owned a house and lot. John Wilson was the early town carpenter; William Smith, Elijah Victor and John Wilson were also residents.

The town during the period from 1816 until about 1865 remained in a comatose condition. The railroad which was constructed through the town in 1858 gave the place a little boom, which has continued to the present time. On March 29, 1871, the town was incorporated. Its limits were defined and a large number of houses were built in the next few years. At present there are six general stores, one hardware store, two drug stores and two confectionery stores, and about six hundred inhabitants.

The town records are incomplete or lost. The following persons have filled the offices named since the incorporation:

<i>Aldermen.</i>	
George M. Davis.	John B. Walker.
William Swain.	John Dale.
Peter Carn.	Caleb R. Stuart.
John Jacobs.	Joseph P. Stuart.
E. L. Wilson.	Peter Gray.
C. R. Stuart.	John Keller.
S. P. Short.	Isaac Watson.
<i>Town Treasurers.</i>	
James W. Ward.	P. L. Cannon.
H. P. Cannon.	John W. Killen.
G. M. Davis.	G. W. Stradley.
Richard W. Cannon.	Peter Carn.
<i>Assessors.</i>	
R. W. Cannon.	R. W. Cannon.
C. A. Rawlins.	Garrett S. Layton.
H. P. Cannon.	Samuel P. Short.
S. P. Willey.	Loxley Willey.
B. G. Moore.	James A. House.
<i>Commissioners.</i>	
Thomas W. Willen.	Horace Sudler.
John W. Rettew.	A. Ball.
L. W. White.	William Hollowell.
Levi Lausie.	H. W. Viven.
George M. Davis.	E. J. Rawlins.
	S. B. Hazzard.
	G. W. Willey.
	H. P. Cannon.

BRIDGEVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church is the third in age in Sussex County, and was built in 1805. March 11th of that year Thomas Sorden sold three-quarters of an acre of land for ten dollars to Thomas Laws, William Mason, John Carey, Charles Brown, Elijah Adams, Stephen Reddin and William Allen, the first trustees. The old building

was of frame twenty by thirty-one feet, and the church membership was twenty-two.

This building remained until December 10, 1871, when the present fine structure was dedicated by Rev. Enoch Stubbs. It is thirty by fifty feet, and is surmounted by a cupola. The membership is rapidly increasing, and at present amounts to over one hundred.

In 1846 the Bridgeville Circuit was formed, and included Zion, Seaford, Wheateleys, Cokesberry and Bethel churches. The first minister of this circuit was Rev. William Spry, who was succeeded by James McCarter, Robert E. Kent and Robert H. Pattison, father of Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania. In 1847, Bethel, Trinity, Cannon's Ferry, Middleford, Seaford and Onion comprised the circuit. Henry F. Hearn, Isaac R. Merritt, Jeremiah Pastorfield, Thomas B. Miller, Samuel Pancoast, S. C. Palmetry, ——— Dobson, ——— Short and J. H. Prettyman supplied these churches. In 1854 Seaford, Concord, Trinity, Onion, Bethel, Cannon's Ferry, Johnstown and Middleford were in the circuit. The ministers after this were S. Powers, J. F. Chaplain, W. H. Formosa, I. H. McLaughlin, William Tuckett, J. A. Massey, T. F. Plummer, A. Fried, S. J. Conner, J. T. Van Burkalow, James Carroll, R. C. Jones, L. M. Lindale, A. P. Prettyman, W. S. Robinson and Edward Davis.

In 1883 Bridgeville was made a station, and the church has been supplied by L. J. Mutchmore, I. D. Johnson and J. H. Howard. The present trustees are P. W. Short, Mitchell Layton, Thomas Layton, Gilly Moore, H. P. Cannon and Thomas Willey.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BRIDGEVILLE.—This church is prettily located on Market Street in a grove of trees, and is forty by sixty feet. It was organized December 20, 1865, and dedicated March, 1866, by Rev. Alexander Gulic, of Ohio. The building cost one thousand dollars. The ground embraces a half acre, and was donated by A. G. R. Haile, one of the descendants of the original patentees.

Previous to the erection of the church, services were held in the store-house near the bridge. The trustees are Simeon Pennewill, John Dale, James Hessey and D. S. Meyer. Among those who have ministers are Alexander Gulic, Messrs. White, Todd, E. P. Elcock, Schoefield, Edwards, William Barnes, J. H. Rizer, B. D. Sinclair and Charles Bailey. There is no minister at present.

THE AFRICAN U. M. P. CHURCH was erected in 1877, and is located north of the Branch. It is a neat, substantial structure, costing \$800. Rev. George Townsend and Elijah Green have been among the ministers that have supplied the church.

SCHOOLS.—The school north of the town, in District 72, furnished primary education for the children of the vicinity up to 1861, when District No. 90 was erected by the Legislature out of Districts 143 and 72. April 5, 1883, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the public schools of Bridgeville, and naming

R. W. Cannon, W. C. Rust, P. L. Cannon, S. B. Hazzard and Dr. D. D. Palmer, as a board of education to serve until April, 1884. Alexander Ball became subsequently a member in place of Dr. Palmer. The board was authorized to borrow \$2000 to erect a school-house. R. W. Cannon, A. Ball and Mitchell Layton were selected as a building committee. The edifice was completed and opened in December, 1883. It is two stories high, and cost \$2500. April, 1884, R. W. Cannon and P. L. Cannon were elected to serve one year as members of the board; M. Layton and S. B. Hazzard, two years; and W. C. Rust and William Gray, three years. The following members have been elected since that time: 1885—T. W. Willin and B. P. Cannon; 1886—John T. Jacobs and Mitchell Layton; 1887—R. W. Cannon and B. G. Moore.

INDUSTRIES.—Wellington Pattin, merchant and manufacturer of Bridgeville, is of that class of men who came from the North to Delaware after the war, and by their enterprise and thrift have done so much to develop the country. He is also of that type of men which our free institutions make possible,—an essentially self-made man. Born near Fort Plain, Montgomery County, N. Y., April 14, 1843, he was the youngest child of Erastus and Nancy (Philips) Pattin. At the early age of ten he started out upon the sea of life to earn his own living, working upon a farm until his nineteenth year, during which time he had not been able to secure over three months' schooling. The first two years he worked for no pay whatever; but after that time by industry and thrift he managed to accumulate over three hundred dollars, and with this he decided to secure an education. He entered school; but after nine months, the Civil War having opened, his patriotic impulses would not allow him to remain, and he enlisted in the service of his country in Company F, Second New York Heavy Artillery, being at the time of his enlistment but twenty years of age. He served until after the end of the war, returning in October, 1865, after participating in fifteen engagements. The company went out with one hundred and fifty men on the 15th of May, and after the battle of Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25th, all the company could stack was fifteen arms. Mr. Pattin was wounded at Tolopotomy Creek May 31, 1864. The war being over, Mr. Pattin returned home October, 1865, and having by strict economy succeeded in accumulating one thousand dollars, he decided to engage in business for himself. He came to Delaware at the age of twenty-three, and purchased a farm five miles from Bridgeville, which he still owns. Having a natural taste for a business life, shortly after 1868 he engaged in the manufacture of square berry baskets, being the first to take up that industry upon the peninsula. This business he conducted for two years. In 1873 he purchased a portable saw-mill, and established it upon his farm, and still operates it. This mill has been conducted with profit to Mr. Pattin, notwithstanding the fact that it was blown up in 1879 and destroyed by fire in 1878.



William H. Hall

... .. and the P. W. Cannon W. C. Rhat. P. L. Cannon. S. B. Har-



and 1880. It has a capacity of sawing five thousand feet of oak timber per day, and gives employment to fifteen hands. In 1881 Mr. Pattin opened his present large general merchandizing warehouse in Bridgeville, associating with him in 1886 Burton G. Moore. Determining to enlarge his business, he in 1884 purchased the grist and saw-mills of Alexander Ball, and removed to his present beautiful mansion, located to the east of the railroad, the grounds embracing seventeen acres tastefully laid out.

Mr. Pattin immediately took an interest in the improvement of the town, and his removal there was the commencement of an era of prosperity. His enterprise and energy made itself felt, and being at the head of the progressive element, he was elected president of the Board of Town Commissioners in 1885, serving two years. During his term of office the town underwent a great many improvements, and to his efforts in the main are these due. His business he continued to extend, and in 1885 he started a basket factory, which gives employment during the season to fifty hands, and has a capacity of four thousand baskets. The grist-mill has a capacity of grinding fifty bushels of wheat and fifty of corn per day. In addition, he is in the charcoal business, and has a large coal-yard.

In all Mr. Pattin's branches of industry he employs in busy season about ninety men, and has a capital stock invested of forty thousand dollars. In accumulating this he has been beset by what would have seemed to most men insurmountable difficulties. Coming to a strange country at the end of the war, he was met on all sides by difficulties and prejudices, and these he has succeeded in surmounting until he has now the largest business in his section of the country, and which is secured upon a firm foundation.

February 7, 1867, he was married to Ellen Frances Hancock, the daughter of Timothy Edwin Hancock and Harriet P. (Gilmore) Hancock of North Attleborough, Massachusetts. The Hancock family descended from one Anthony Hancock, one of the founders of the town of Wrentham, Mass., the adjoining town to North Attleborough. Mrs. Pattin was one of those patriotic and noble women, who went South at the conclusion of the war, to educate the freedmen, remaining but a short time. On her way home, stopping near Bridgeville, she was married to Mr. Pattin. As a result of this union there have been eight children: Edwin Erastus, Henry M., Horace Greeley, Wellington F., Florence E., Charles Hancock, Walter and Nancy.

D. S. Myer and Son have a large nursery on the North of the Branch. The firm give employment to ten hands and ship as high as one hundred thousand trees, principally peach and apple, a year to all parts of the United States. The business was first started twenty-three years ago by D. S. Myer and Lukens Pierce. Mr. Pierce retired in 1867, and Mr. Myer continued the business until 1887, when his son was admitted, and the present firm formed.

H. P. and P. L. Cannon conduct a canning factory employing fifty hands in the busy season and putting up six thousand cans of tomatoes a day.

John W. Keller's evaporator was built in 1882. During the season employment is given to sixty hands a day.

BRIDGEVILLE CEMETERY.—This embraces a neatly laid out plot of five acres on the north of the town. The Company was incorporated February 16, 1875.

The corporators were Daniel F. Ball, David S. Myer, Simeon Pennewill, John Ray, Isaac B. Cotterell, Mark A. G. Coates, Dr. William T. Sudler, R. W. Cannon and H. P. Cannon. A board of managers and officers were elected with President, Daniel F. Ball; Secretary, H. P. Cannon; Treasurer, R. W. Cannon; Managers, J. B. Cotterell, P. L. Cannon, R. W. Cannon, I. K. Wright, J. Ray, D. S. Myer and Jacob Kinder. Mr. Ball has been succeeded by Isaac B. Cotterell as president.

BRIDGEVILLE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.—This organization is a thing of the past. It was incorporated March 9, 1875, with John L. Richards, M. L. Blanchard, Henry Q. Nicholson, Henry P. Cannon, W. J. Coates, S. P. Raughley, David Lord, H. Clarkson and Dr. William T. Sudler as corporators. Albert Curry was elected president; H. Q. Nicholson, secretary; and W. J. Coates, treasurer. Three fairs were held on grounds north of the branch in the town. The venture proved unprofitable and was abandoned in 1877.

SOCIETIES.—The Bridgeville Conclave, I. O. H., was incorporated April 1, 1885. The first officers were P. A., W. C. Rust; Archon, R. C. Jones; Provost, W. B. Hallowell; Secretary, S. P. Short; Financier, C. H. Rawlins; Treasurer, Dr. D. D. Palmer; Prelate, A. P. Prettyman; Inspector, J. W. Hessey. The present officers are: P. A., J. A. Carn; Archon, J. A. Housel; Provost, G. B. Graef; Prelate, Rev. J. H. Howard; Secretary, Wilbert Layton; Financier, J. B. Carn; Treasurer, R. W. Cannon; Inspector, J. E. Harris; Warden, Jacob Pattin; Sentinel, R. P. Swain. There is a membership of fifty-four.

A branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized December 4, 1884. The officers are: President, Mrs. W. T. Sudler; Treasurer, Mrs. R. W. Cannon; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James Raughley; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Wellington Pattin. There is a membership of eighteen.

The Grange, at Bridgeville, was organized April, 1874.

GREENWOOD.—The town of Greenwood is an outgrowth of St. Johnstown, as the Delaware Railroad Company named the station which it established at this point in 1858. Simeon Pennewill, who owned all the land upon which Greenwood is situated, engaged William Atkinson to lay out a town plot. The main street, running east and west, was called Market Street; the one north of it, Minor Street, and three cross streets, Beaver, Church and Maple. Mr. Pennewill named the new town Greenwood, because of the

great number of holly trees and other evergreens in the neighborhood. He also built the first store, in 1859, on the corner, where J. R. Ricards & Sons now are—and it was opened by Thomas Coates. C. W. Jones opened another store the same year, on the west side of the street, opposite Mr. Pennewill, building on the same ground where Owens & Radcliff now are. The hotel building was erected in 1865 by Ezekiel Jones, and is now kept by J. H. Gorby. Within the past few years the town has grown very rapidly and has become one of the leading business places in upper Sussex. At present there are four general stores, a drug store, confectionery store, harness shop, two millinery stores and two blacksmith and wheelwright shops. The population, according to a census taken in 1887, was two hundred and fifty persons.

Greenwood M. P. Church was erected in 1880, upon ground donated by Simeon Pennewill. The dedication took place August 8th of that year, and Revs. J. M. McFadden, J. E. Nicholson and Thomas Moore participated in the exercises. The society was organized in 1878 and held meetings until the erection of the church building in the old school-house. The building is thirty by forty feet, and was erected at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. At present there is a membership of thirty-five, and a Sunday-school attached, with W. J. Andrew superintendent. The first trustees were N. J. Barwick, Robert H. Willey and W. J. Andrew. The present trustees are N. J. Barwick, W. J. Andrew, J. C. Barwick, E. P. Willey, John W. Morris, Joel Larmor and William H. Richardson. Rev. J. E. Nicholson was the first minister, serving until 1882. Rev. C. S. Arnett followed until 1884; Rev. G. L. Backus until 1886, and then the present pastor, Rev. C. M. Thomson.

Greenwood M. E. Church is an offshoot of the St. Johnstown Church, and was dedicated June 28, 1880, when the sermon was preached by Rev. R. W. Todd, presiding elder of the district. The building is thirty-six by twenty-four feet, and was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars. The trustees at that time were James H. Willey, S. P. Raughley, Abel Spence, N. M. Stayton and J. M. Hollis. The membership at present has reached forty-five, with a Sunday-school of thirty scholars, with J. M. Hollis as superintendent. The trustees are N. M. Stayton, Abel Spence, S. P. Raughley, J. M. Hollis, Samuel Kinnamon, Charles W. Ammerman and Charles C. Ricards. Up to the year 1886 the Bridgeville Circuit supplied the church with ministers, but in that year Greenwood Circuit was formed, with Rev. J. E. Carroll as pastor, and Chaplain's, Trinity, St. Johnstown and Greenwood as the charges.

Industries—Two large tracts of land were surveyed for Joseph Shankland, Sept. 17, 1764, upon which he soon after erected a forge. On May 7, 1771, he sold the property to Joseph Earle, attorney of Kent County, Maryland, and Dr. John Boyd and William Buchanan, merchants, both of Baltimore. In the war-

rants for this property, it is described as being in the forests of Cedar Creek Hundred, in the great neck twenty miles distant from Lewistown, and on waters that flow into the Nanticoke. The deed alludes to one tract of eight hundred and eleven acres called "Shankland's Discovery," on which "is lately erected a double forge and other improvements." The other tract was called "Iron Valley" of two hundred acres, it "being that part of whole survey which is intended to be kept for ye use of the forge aforesaid to supply ye same with iron oar." The property evidently did not remain in possession of this firm long, as in November 1774 suit was brought against Samuel Shankland, as owner of five-sixths of the Unity Forge lands by Daniel Kelley, who owned the lands adjoining. The property remained idle for several years, and for some reason a part at least reverted to the Penns, and after an intermediate tenancy escheated to the State. On October 25, 1793, a part of it, twenty-six acres called "Company's Privilege" was warranted to Charles Polk and Rhodes Shankland, the warrant recited "whereon is erected a forge called Unity Forge." On April 1, 1794, Rhodes Shankland assigned his right to William Shankland, who was operating the forge in 1796, and soon after assigned to John Elliott. Polk and Elliott on the 16th of July, 1811, assigned the forge and property to John Bradley, who ran it for several years. It does not appear on the assessment rolls after 1816.

The tract "Shankland's Discovery" lay on the west side of the branch, and passed with other lands to John Elliott, who died in 1807, and left this property to his four sons, Shadrack, Meshack, Abednego and John. Shadrack, March 19, 1814, sold a part of the tract below Bradley's Forge to Jonas Walker, who January 2, 1815, bought of William Maloney, other lands adjoining his own, formerly owned by Walter Douglas, and which were once the property of the Deep Creek Furnace Company.

Iron Valley, the other tract of the Unity Forge lands, and from which most of the ore was obtained, laid along Gum Branch in Nanticoke Hundred. A portion, amounting to three hundred and fifty-six acres, passed November 18, 1823, to Samuel Richards and Edward Smith. Large quantities of ore were taken from these lands in later years and shipped to New Jersey. Thomas S. Judge also became a purchaser of ore lands in the vicinity, and shipped direct from here. There is no sign of the old forge property now.

Priscilla Ange, November 4, 1761, bought a tract of land on the south side of what was known as Sow Bridge Branch, being a part of a larger tract granted to Jacob Stafford adjoining Griffith Jones. John Ange lived near there and had a mill. October 6, 1775, Richard Tull, John Ange, Jr., and Thomas Ange entered into partnership to build a saw, grist mill and dam where John Ange, Sr., lived. Tull was to build the mills and Ange the dam, which was to have a cart-way on top of it. Thomas sold his share to John March 11, 1780. John sold his interest to John Insley

March 18, 1794, and on July 20, 1821, the land was sold by Elizabeth Insley, executrix of John Insley, to James L. Wallace. The deed recited that it was of the tract "Courtesy," the site of the old mill which went down while owned by John Insley, Sr.

Elliott's mill is situated one mile from Bridgeville, and was built by Abednego Elliott. The grist mill was built in 1800 and the saw mill in 1818. The latter was rebuilt in 1839, when it came into the possession of John Hendrick, by whose heirs it was sold to E. H. Orton. The mill was afterwards in the possession of Governor William Cannon. The saw mill was abandoned twelve years ago. The grist mill is still running with a capacity of sixty bushels a day.

J. E. Short & Co., (G. Short), conduct a canning factory with a capacity of three hundred thousand cans a year, giving employment to fifty hands. J. C. Barwick and Frank Cole conduct a saw mill which cuts five thousand feet of lumber a day.

CHAPTER LXXII.

BROAD CREEK HUNDRED.

THE Hundred of Broad Creek is located in the southern-central part of Sussex County, and takes its name from a branch of the Nanticoke, Broad Creek, that divides it from Little Creek Hundred. It originally extended to the southern dividing line from Maryland. The legislature by an act passed April 4, 1873, erected Gumboro Hundred out of it, and a small part of Dagsboro Hundred. The boundaries as at present constituted, are on the north by Nanticoke Hundred, on the west by Dagsboro and Gumboro Hundreds, on the south by Little Creek Hundred and on the east by the Northwest Fork of the Nanticoke River, which divides it from Seaford Hundred, embracing within these bounds about fifty square miles of territory, the greater portion of which is good farming land, the best land being in the central and eastern sections, the western portion being very sandy. The land is particularly adapted to the cultivation of corn, and large crops of this staple are grown yearly. The cultivation of strawberries and blackberries is more extensively engaged in here than in any other section of the state, some of the strawberry patches covering a large number of acres. Early in the eighteenth century large quantities of tobacco were grown in the southeastern section, on the banks of the Nanticoke and Broad Creeks. After the year 1780, no mention of its cultivation can be found. Sorghum was also formerly grown; peaches were early cultivated here but mostly for home consumption and the manufacture of peach brandy. It has only been of late years that this fruit has been cultivated to any extent for shipment. The farmers of the hundred are of a thrifty, intelligent class, and have brought the land to a high state of

cultivation and accumulated considerable wealth. The Nanticoke and Broad Creeks, and their numerous branches, form the chief means of irrigation, in addition to furnishing most excellent mill power. The branches extend into every section of the hundred. The Nanticoke is navigable its entire length along the west side, there being a varying depth from eleven to thirty feet. Broad Creek is navigable for small vessels to Laurel, and those of larger draught to Bethel. The rivers furnish excellent means for the shipment of farm products and manufactured articles to Baltimore and the south. Numerous vessels sail from Laurel and Seaford to Baltimore. The Delaware railroad which reached here in 1859, and runs down the western side, brings northern points within a few hours distance.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—The Penns never exercised their authority in this hundred prior to the settlement of the division line, and there does not appear of record any mention of any land granted by them prior to 1776. There were very few settlements made in the hundred prior to 1730, and those mainly on the streams in the southwestern section. Large portions of the land remained vacant for years, and it was not until the year 1838 that the last piece of vacant land in the hundred was granted. The early settlers came from Maryland and Virginia, and in the year 1776 large numbers emigrated from the upper part of the State and from Pennsylvania. The first tract of which there is record is one to William Green for two thousand five hundred acres, granted in the year 1680, and located west of the road from Laurel to Seaford and running to within a few hundred yards of Bethel.

The Nanticoke Indians were numerous in this vicinity, and in order to aid immigration and furnish the Indians a permanent home, the General Assembly of Maryland, in the year 1717, passed an act directing George Gale, Samuel Worthington and Charles Ballard to lay out tracts for a reservation for the Nanticokes. The commissioners selected as a site this tract and one of five hundred acres on the south side, upon which the town of Laurel now stands. The land passed on the 4th day of December, 1717, the consideration paid Green being fifty thousand pounds of tobacco. The Indians occupied the land for many years and built a harbor on the farm now owned by Levin Hitch. They cultivated the land to some extent. The Indians were moved further west, and by act of May 24, 1768, William Allen, Levin Gale and Henry Steele were authorized by the State of Maryland to sell the land. John Mitchell purchased two thousand two hundred and thirty-six acres, and Joseph Foreman the remainder, said to contain five hundred and eighteen acres. A portion of the land came into the possession of Dr. James Derrickson, and among the owners of the original tract are Eggleston Moore's heirs, S. J. Wheatley, Levin Hitch, Mrs. David Moore, W. S. Hitch, Mrs. M. A. Collins, William S. Moore, John T. Moore and Henry Clay Lewis. On the farm occupied by Henry Clay Lewis is the house built by

Caleb Ross, Esq., the father of Governor William Ross.

"Snow Hill," a tract of one hundred acres, was granted, November 6, 1728, to John O'Neal, and is described as being on the east side of the Nanticoke River, and about two miles from Broad Creek. This land is located near the Conoway farm. John Caldwell was one of the earliest settlers in this hundred, and took up two large tracts of land—one of one thousand acres, April 1, 1739, and another of four hundred acres, called "Puzzle," August 8, 1732. These tracts are situated on the south side of the easternmost branch of Broad Creek, in what was then called Wimbesocom Neck, which is the neck which the Bull and Melon mill-ponds nearly surround. A portion of the one thousand acre tract passed to John Cannon, June 10, 1734, and on the same day Philip King came into the possession of the tract "Puzzle." This John Cannon was the first of the large family of that name that came to the hundred, if not the first that came into the State. The owners of parts of these old tracts are R. M. Rodney, J. Gibson Cannon, T. L. Cannon.

In the same neighborhood John Walters received a grant, December 15, 1738, for one hundred acres, and November 4, 1738, Joseph Paiximore received a grant of the tract "Venture." William L. Burton owns portions of these tracts.

William Philips, July 3, 1741, was granted one hundred and fifty acres, at the head of Wimbesocom Branch, called "Third Choice." This land was re-warranted to John Philips, April 8, 1752, and the greater portion of it is owned at present by Nancy Philips. On the east of the above-mentioned tract of "Puzzle," Thomas Sherman was granted "Collins' Good Will," on December 20, 1741, and containing one hundred acres. This is the same land that is now owned by Jacob W. Cannon and George W. McGee. The Wingates were among the early settlers near here, and at different times took up large tracts, but they have long since disappeared from among the land-owners. The tract granted to Robert King, May 14, 1749, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, was re-warranted to Philip Wingate, October 19th, of the same year, and is situated at the head of what was known as the Windsor Branch, near an old county road, and is the same land that is owned now by the Hopkins Brothers and Edmund Hitchens.

The Matthews were early here. The tract "Teague's Promise," containing seven hundred and eighty-five acres, originally granted to Jacob Downs, December 15, 1760, and then known as "Jacob's Inheritance," was adjoining lands of Timmons, Stockley and others. A prior tract had been granted to Matthews, March 10, 1743, and was "standing in a neck called Wimbesocom Neck, in a lot, plat, piece of land about one-quarter of a mile from where John Wingate then lived." Teague Matthews also received on a Maryland patent four hundred and sixty-five acres, which were resurveyed to Philip Matthews April 10,

1785, and the greater portion of this Matthews land is owned by Stansbury J. Matthews, George Callin, George W. McGee and Henry Clay Matthews; the latter also owns a part of the land granted to the Bettes, who were early settlers in this locality.

George Gwars took up, on the 18th of March, 1746, three hundred and eighty-four acres of land on the Gray's Branch, the same land that is now owned by Jacob Whaley, George Messick and George Matthews.

Northwest of these grants and on the Assacatom Branch and on the Georgetown Road, Samuel Hopkins, one of the progenitors of that numerous family, took up a tract of seven hundred acres on February 25, 1747. This is the same land that is now owned by J. H. Messick, Mrs. Robert Lamden, William Spicer, Nelly Spicer, Burton West and George Cannon. The Messicks, from whom J. H. Messick, of this hundred, and Miles Messick, of Nanticoke Hundred, are descended, were early settlers. The first of the family to settle here was Isaac Messick, who took up six hundred acres of land December 17, 1723. He had two sons, John and Covington Messick. This Messick land is now owned by G. Philip Hitch, Washington Ricketts, Dr. Robert Ellegood and others in that vicinity.

"Wolf Pitt Ridge" was surveyed to Peter Gaudy March 21st, 1758, and was adjoining "Peter's Choice."

Collins' Industry, including what was styled the mill property, was warranted to Joseph Collins August 20, 1760. It is described as being on the north-west side of a branch issuing out of Broad Creek, called the Great Branch, and about twenty perches from the mill-dam and containing twelve hundred and sixteen acres. It was adjoining another tract, granted prior to Jacob Addition and called "Branch Side." Of this land, in the year of 1795, Manass Bull purchased four hundred and eighty-five acres, Josiah Truitt, two hundred acres; and Joseph Johnson one hundred acres. This is a portion of the same land where J. H. Boyce and W. Whaley located, on the north side of the road leading from Laurel to Lowe's Cross-Roads.

The Ellegoods, from which Dr. R. G. Ellegood, of Concord, is descended, were also among the early settlers, and were prominent personages. William Ellegood obtained a patent for 1104 acres March 3, 1762. The land was named "Isabella's Choice," and is described as being on the east side of the Nanticoke River, and above a creek. Of this land William sold to his son, Robert, two hundred acres March 30, 1776, and two hundred acres March 30, 1776, to his son John. Dr. R. G. Ellegood, of Concord, holds a portion of this land, as also does Tilghman Spicer, S. J. Wheatley, Wm O'Neil, Elijah Hitch and Mrs. J. T. Wright. Among those who came in 1776 were Peter Dolbee, who, May 20, 1776, took out a warrant for a tract called "Addition to Right's Choice," and is described as being on the north side of the third branch of Broad Creek, and extending from Mathew

Hayes' to the run of said branch, and adjoining his home place.

Henry Clay Lewis and William H. Moore own a large part of this tract. Jonathan Dalbee took up several tracts on the 8th of March, among which were "Second Thought," "Rathbone" and "Fortune." This was adjoining lands formerly taken up by Chas. Minas.

Joseph Melson came in 1776 and took up the tract "Melson's Safety," "Conclusion," the same date, and "Gibraltar." He also acquired large quantities of land both by purchase and warrant, estimated at five thousand acres. Among those who now own the Melson lands are Elias Carmean, Burton West, J. C. Rodney, John Rodney of "D," J. Gibson Cannon, John Hudson, William H. Rodney, George W. Magee, Thomas Scott, Joshua Philips, Elisha Cannon, George Cannon, William Carey, Hamilton Philips and Henry C. Matthews.

Levin Bacon patented in 1797 a tract of four hundred and fifty-four acres, and in 1801 sold it to Levin Hitch, from whom two hundred and sixty-one acres has descended to the present owner, Levin S. Hitch. The other owners are W. W. Dashiell, James H. Wright and Thomas S. Lamden.

The following is the assessment list of Broad Creek Hundred for the year 1785, the hundred at that time embracing Gumboro' Hundred :

Adams, Nathan.	Conoway, Levin.
Anderson, Levin.	Calloway, Ebenezer.
Anderson, Wm.	Clifton, Allen.
Bratton, James.	Cannon, Ebenezer.
Baker, Thomas.	Conoway, Wm.
Baker, James.	Cannon, Elijah, Jr.
Beachamp, Dawson.	Dolby, Jonathan.
Beachamp, Edmond.	Dolby, Hannah.
Beachamp, John.	Dolby's, Peter, heirs.
Boyce, Wm.	Downs, Isaac.
Bounds, Jesse.	Downs, Jacob.
Benson, Saul.	Downs, John.
Blades, Edmond.	Downs, Barnet.
Betts, Samuel, Sr.	Dorman, Matthew.
Betts, Samuel, Jr.	Downey, Somerset.
Baker, Clement.	Dorman, Robert.
Barnett, Thomas.	Edgar, James.
Brown, John (tailor).	Ellegood, Sarah.
Bayley, Clement, Ed.	Ellegood, Wm., Sr.
Boyer, Jonathan.	Ellegood, John, M.D.
Bawn, George.	Ellegood, Wm., Jr.
Betta, John.	Ellegood, Thomas.
Bawn, Davis.	Elliott, Jacob.
Baker, Daniel.	Elliott, Elisha.
Bryan, Wm.	Franklin, Walter.
Betts, Abraham.	Foreman, Joseph.
Boyce, Prettyman.	Freedly, Elijah.
Boyce, Robert.	Fields, Arthur.
Benson, Jesse.	Grace, John.
Budd, James.	Gardy, John.
Bayley, Wm.	Gunby, James.
Buck, James.	Germaine, Wm.
Creighton, John.	Gibbons, Joshua.
Cannon, Joseph, M.D.	Gunby, Betty.
Callaway, Edward.	Godward, John.
Cochane, Thomas.	Gordy, Thomas.
Collins, John.	Gordy, Eli.
Copes, Thomas.	Houston, Robert.
Cannon, Wingate.	Huffington, Luke.
Cannon, Elijah.	Hobbs, Wm.
Calloway, Isaac.	Hart, George.

Hardy, Wm.
Hopkins, Thomas.
Hopkins, Roger.
Hitchens, Edmond.
Hood, James.
Hitchens, Smith.
Hitchens, Garret, Jr.
Hill, Jonathan.
Heam, Ebenezer.
Hudson, Charles.
Hitchens, Mark.
Hitchens, Elihu.
Hobbs, Josiah.
Houston, Leonard.
Houston, Littleton.
Hearn, Nehemiah.
Hitch, James.
Harris, Zachariah.
Hitchens, John.
Johnson, Edmond.
James, Reuben.
James, James R.
Johnson, John.
Johnson, Wm.
Hitchens, Edmond, Jr.
Jones, John.
Ingram, Thomas.
Jones, Jacob.
Jones, Nehemiah.
James, Joshua.
Johnson, Sneed.
King, Suthy.
Kirkpatrick, Wm.
Kersey, Benjamin.
Kelley, Daniel.
King, Caldwell.
King, George.
Lord, John.
Laws, James, M.D.
Littleton, Wm.
Littleton, Thomas.
Lavunt, Philemon.
Lord, Adam.
Layton, Charles.
Lord, Thomas.
Mitchell, Maj. John.
Moore, Thomas.
Moore, John.
Moore, Ephraim.
Moore, Matthias.
Monee, Wm.
Melson, Wm.
Melson, Joseph.
Middleton, James.
Matthews, Teague.
Mitchell, Alexander.
Messick, John.
Messick, Covington.
Mitchell, John (miller).
Melson, Jesse.
Melson, John.
McGee, Samuel.
McWhorter, Wm.
Moore, Dennis.
Moore, Elizabeth.
Morgan, Henry.
Morgan, Elijah.
Melson, Wm.
Moore, Jesse.
Messop, Wm.

Moore, Littleton.
Neills, James.
Wright, Joshua.
O'Neal, James.
Outen, Jesse.
O'Neal, Thomas.
O'Neal, Wm.
Owens, Wm.
Parramon, Thomas.
Polk, John, M.D.
Polk, Polly.
Parramon, Matthew, Sr.
Parramon, Matthew, Jr.
Pusey, Wm.
Parker, John.
Parramon, Patrick.
Riggins, Joshua.
Riggins, James, est.
Rogers, Cornelius.
Riggin, Isaac.
Reaves, Robert.
Smith, Samuel.
Short, Jonathan.
Scroggin, Samuel.
Shear, John.
Short, Shadrach.
Saunders, Charity.
Saunders, Nathan.
Saunders, Jesse.
Stockley, Jacob.
Sharp, Thomas.
Smith, James.
Smith, Henry.
Smith, Thomas.
Short, John.
Smith, Jonathan.
Stevens, Isaac.
Smith, Alexander.
Short, Isaac.
Tharp, Wm.
Tritt, James.
Tritt, Thomas.
Timmons, Aaron.
Timmons, Matthias.
Timmons, Aaron, Jr.
Timmons, Ezekiel.
Timmons, John, Sr.
Timmons, John, Jr.
Tritt, German.
Timmons, George.
Timmons, Abraham.
Timmons, Eli.
Tritt, James.
Vaughan, Levi.
Vaughan, Joseph.
Vinson, Benjamin.
Vinson, Solomon.
Winsor, Joseph.
Willing, Joseph.
Wright, Stephen.
Wright, Jeremiah.
Wright, Jesse.
Wainwright, Isaac.
Wingate, Smith.
Wallace, Thomas.
Wingate, Philip.
Wills, Thomas.
Workman, John.
Wyatt, Thomas.
Wingate, Cannon.

CHURCHES.—*Broad Creek Baptist Church*—This church was organized May 31, 1781, by the Revs. Philip Hughes and Elijah Baker and was the third of the denomination in the State. At the start there were forty seven members, who were Edward Blades, Mary Blades, Joshua Gibbins, Anna Gibbins, John

Gibbins, Sarah Gibbins, Samuel Gibbins, Joshua Gibbins, Jr., William Dusky, Leah Dusky, Edmund Hitchen, Tabitha Hitchen, John Benson, Leven Bagon, Adare Bacon, William Mattocks, Alexander Mattocks, Sarah Mattocks, William Loyd, Sarah Loyd, Edward Noles, Thomas Noles, Emanuel Walker, Philip Waller, Thomas Grace, Sarah Grace, Thomas Oglesby, Sarah Oglesby, Rachel Calley, Jane Smith, Elizabeth Baker, Moses Gordy, Eunice Gordy, Rebecca Corwin, Sophia Shahanvane, Comfort Boyce, Sarah Philips, James Perdue, Ann Perdue, William Oliffin, Elizabeth Oliphant, Rhoda Pointer, Delilah Perdue, George Davis, Mary Davis and two negroes Neal and Rachael. In ten years the church decreased from forty-seven to twenty-three by reason of the removal of several families to Georgia and North Carolina, and the detachment of a large number to form Gravelly Branch in 1785. Rev. John Gibbins succeeded Messrs. Hughes and Baker, taking charge of the church in 1784. He was born in the neighborhood in 1739, and died November 6, 1786. He was succeeded by Rev. John Benson, who previous to his ordination and during a vacancy in the pulpit had read sermons to the people. He was born in Sussex County, July 22, 1758, and was ordained a minister June 14, 1790, and took charge of this church and the one at Gravelly Branch. Rev. Joseph Flood filled the pulpit from August 11, 1792. Flood was a native of the Welsh Tract. No church building was erected until about 1800, the meetings prior to that time having been held in private houses. The lot for the church was purchased of John Benston. In 1856 the building was remodeled and completed. It never had been plastered up to that time. The church is connected with the Old School Baptist Church. Among the ministers who have officiated there are Rev. Warren Slayton, Rev. George Slayton, Rev. Thomas Waters, Rev. John A. Rodgers, Rev. Jesse Green, Rev. Ephraim Rittenhouse, — Timons, Thomas Waters and Hosea Boyce.

Mt. Zion M. E. Church is a continuation of what was first known as Elzy Moore's meeting-house, and afterwards, in 1825, Wesley, and the present name in 1852, when the present church was formed. The old church stood on the road towards Bethel, and near S. J. Wheatley's present house. The original church was organized in 1809. May 19th of that year Matthias Moore and Charles Moore conveyed eighty-one square perches of land, part of a tract called "Manlove's Grove," to Elzy Moore, Henry Smith, Charles Beaucamp, Gilly Moore, Rubin Martino, Charles Moore and Cornelius Morris. About 1852 the old building was torn down, a part of the congregation going to form Bethel, at town of Bethel, and the greater number to form Mt. Zion. The old building was of frame and twenty-five by thirty-five feet. The meetings were held for a short time in the Washington School-house, and in 1853 the present building was erected on the road from Seaford to Laurel, at a

cost of eight hundred dollars. In 1872 the church was repaired at a cost of one thousand dollars. The trustees of the church at present are T. L. Spicer, John H. Spicer, J. A. Marvel, Luther T. Moore, William O'Neal and H. W. Philips. There are eighty-eight members. The church up to 1868 was in various circuits, and the ministers will be found in those circuits. In the year 1868 the Lewisville, (now Bethel) Circuit was formed, with Bethel, Mt. Zion and Wallace (an old appointment that was shortly afterwards dropped). Asbury and St. Thomas' were in for a short time and at present Bladesville, Mt. Zion and Bethel. The ministers since the creation of the circuit, have been Rev. E. H. Millen, Rev. Samuel Webb, Rev. A. A. Fisher, Rev. G. W. Wilcox, Rev. Robert Roe, Rev. W. M. Green, Rev. W. P. Bowen, Rev. A. T. Melvin and the present pastor, W. B. Gregg.

Sailor's Bethel M. E. Church.—In the year 1855 those members of the old Wesley who lived in the vicinity of Lewisville decided to erect a church. Captain William Wheatley, Elijah Coulbourn, Jeremiah Eskridge, William H. Hearn and Alexander W. Hopkins were elected trustees. A neat building was erected at a cost of eleven hundred dollars which was used until the year 1884, when the present structure, one of the handsomest in Sussex County, was erected at a cost of four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars. A. T. Melvin was the preacher in charge at the time of the erection of the church and it was due to his efforts in a great measure that the building was erected. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Quigg. The church is in a flourishing condition and has one hundred and twenty members. The present trustees are William T. Moore, John B. Quillen, George K. Philips, George F. Philips, George S. Lloyd, H. W. Bell, John P. Owens, John H. Connelly and William T. Hopkins.

St. John's M. P. Church.—The town of Bethel is also provided with a fine church in the St. John's Methodist Protestant. It was built in 1858 at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars. The land was given by Jonathan Moore, who was one of the prime movers in the erection and formation. The trustees at present are S. J. Wheatley and Jonathan Moore. There is a membership of twenty. Among the ministers who have occupied the pulpit are Rev. G. P. Winner, Rev. J. L. Mills, Rev. John Benston, Rev. J. E. Nicholson, Rev. John Straughan, Rev. J. T. Valient, Rev. J. T. Eversole, Rev. Dr. J. T. Ewell, Rev. J. B. Jones, Rev. H. C. Cushen and the present pastor, G. L. Backus.

Trinity M. P. Church.—This church is situated in the western end of the hundred, near Rodney's store, and was erected in the year 1873. The church was formed in 1866 and meetings were held in the school-house. In the year 1873, George W. McGee gave land upon which to build a church. The building was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars. The Building Committee were William H. Rodney, George W. McGee and William Mitchell. William H. Rodney,

George W. McGee, William Mitchell, William S. Warrington and Hamilton B. Truitt were elected a board of trustees. The trustees in 1887 are William H. Rodney, George W. McGee, William J. West, H. D. Powell, George A. Betts and Josiah C. Johnson. At the formation of the church there were forty members; the number has been increased to seventy-five the present year. The church has been supplied with ministers from a circuit composed of Shiloh, Trinity, St. Paul's and Providence Churches. The list of ministers is as follows: 1866, Rev. Thomas H. Burgess; 1868, Rev. Jeremiah Clay; 1869, Rev. I. T. Adkins; 1871, Rev. William D. Litsinger; 1874, Rev. J. H. Ellegood; 1877, Rev. William A. Crouse; 1880, Rev. L. J. Lelich (during this gentleman's time a fine parsonage was erected); 1882, J. M. Ellderdee; and 1884 to '87, J. E. Nicholson.

Shiloh M. P. Church.—This church was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars in the year 1879 upon land donated by W. W. Dashiell, of Laurel, and is situated on the Laurel Road, near the farm of the late Robert Lambden. Levin S. Hitch and Reuben James were the trustees at the time of the erection of the church. At present there are sixty members. The ministers are given in the article upon Trinity.

SCHOOLS.—There were very few schools of any kind in the hundred prior to the year 1829, when the county was laid out into districts. In Elzy Moore's meeting-house a free school was conducted for several years, and two or three subscription schools were run in the hundred, one being near Concord and the other the predecessor of what is now known as the Washington School-house. These schools were rarely open more than three months in the year. The districts laid out in 1829 were Nos. 43, 44, 45, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60. Schools were erected in all these districts in the years 1831 and 1832. At present there are eleven. They are open from five to eleven months a year; the average in most districts, however, is not over six and one-half months. The schools are improving and every year finds them open for a longer period. In the year 1886 there were four hundred and eighty-eight scholars in attendance.

CONCORD.—The town of Concord was laid out in 1796 on a tract of land called "Partnership," on which Pine Grove Furnace was erected. The company established a settlement here thirty years before the town was laid out and made it for a time a busy hive of industry.

In 1763, soon after the establishment of Deep Creek Furnace about three miles above the present town of Concord, a company was organized for the purpose of making iron at the place now Concord, on Deep Creek. A tract of land (three hundred and ninety acres), called "Partnership," was taken up and a furnace erected called "Pine Grove Furnace." The company was composed of Abraham Mitchell, hatter; Thomas and William Lightfoot, merchants of Philadelphia, and Walter and Samuel Franklin, merchants of New York. On the 9th of November, 1768, Wal-

ter and Samuel Franklin bought two-fifths interest in the property of the others. This deed recites that the "company had purchased several tracts of land and procured sundry warrants for others and located some parcels thereon in ye counties of Worcester, Dorsett and Summersett, in Maryland, now likely to belong under ye government of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, in ye county of Sussex, all which tracts of land and warrants have been procured for ye use and promotion of Pine Grove Furnace, now erected on Deep Creek." It is also recited that on the tract was "ye furnace, saw-mill, grist-mill, domo houses and buildings." A tract of two acres, called "Adam's Folly," embracing the mill pond, was near the tract, "New Ireland;" five hundred acres lay west of the Furnace Tract or "Partnership." "Cook's Chance," two hundred acres, was in Broadkill Forest and eight hundred and fifty acres in Care's Neck, on Gravelly Branch, in Nanticoke Hundred, on which, in later years, Collins' Forge was built; also the interest "of all ye iron ore and mines" in a tract called "Mile's End," of three hundred acres, and one hundred acres, part of a tract called "Pilson's Lot," both on Barren Creek, in what is now Wicomico County, Maryland, with privilege to dig and carry away all ores obtained thereon. The company also had rights in several warrants from the Penns not then located, one dated August 29, 1764, which called for two thousand acres near Deep Creek; one for five thousand acres between Deep Creek, Broad Creek, Nanticoke River and Stony Branch; and five other warrants granted by the proprietors of Maryland for different quantities of land. But little is known concerning the operation of the company, except that business was vigorously conducted until the blockading of the Chesapeake Bay during the Revolution, when work was suspended, as were all the furnaces and forges in the vicinity. The company built a road from the furnace to the landing at the point in later years known as Outten's Landing, to which place the iron was drawn and loaded in vessels and shipped to Scotland and England.

The landing was directly opposite "Old Meadow," the landing-place of the Deep Creek Furnace Company, this being the highest point to which vessels could come up the Nanticoke. It was still later called "Calloway's Harbor." On the 8th of March, 1773, Walter Franklin purchased the remaining fifth interest of the furnace, and became the sole proprietor "with all houses, edifices, mills, mill-seats and furnaces." The employees of the furnace joined the army, the same as those of other furnaces, and the business was abandoned. Walter Franklin died in 1778, and his executor, Samuel Franklin, November 12, 1791, sold the rights of the heirs to the property to Ebenezer Gracey, of Darby, Connecticut, and Theophilus Brower, of New York, both merchants. On the 8th of August, 1793, "all those certain iron works called Pine Grove Furnace," with the lands belonging thereto, were sold to Seth Griffith and William Elgate

Hitch. The mills were still in operation, a distillery was added, in 1796 the town of Concord was laid out around the little settlement, the name of "Pine Grove Furnace" was entirely abandoned, and the thriving village took its place. The interest of William E. Hitch passed to Thomas Laws in September, 1796, who in the same year, with Seth Griffith, laid out the town. The road crossed over the dam, and when it passed through the town was named Washington Street; the mill and distillery was on the west side of the road. A street on the east side, parallel with Washington, was named Green, on which was one house, and between Washington and Green Streets was a large mansion-house. Parallel with Washington Street west was Liberty Alley, between which was a block extending to Market Street, on which were two houses, and one house still west to Shippen Street, which was the last street west and joined William Anderson and Elzy Spicer's lands, which were sold to them by Griffith and Hitch, August 15, 1796, and upon them their respective houses stood. The old landing-place, about two miles below and known in later years as Outten Landing, also Cherry Tree Landing, was sold by Griffith and Laws to John Outten, January 11, 1797. The streets running at right angles with Washington were First, Second and Third. There were in all one hundred and fifty-nine lots laid out, mostly sixty by one hundred and ninety-eight feet. On the 17th of June, 1803, Griffith and Laws sold to Robert Boyce fifty-two lots in the town. Thomas Laws sold the tan-yard and store and lots to John Houston, son of Robert, who continued the tan-yard and store at the place now owned and occupied by Dr. Robert G. Ellegood. John Houston also built schooners, one of one hundred and fifty tons burthen, at or near the Pine Grove Furnace. They were lighted down to Cherry Tree or Outten's Landing. In this house Judge John W. Houston and Dr. David Houston were born. John Houston continued in business until his death, in 1828. Seth Griffith married a daughter of Robert Houston, and a sister of John. Joshua Ellegood married Ann Griffith, daughter of Seth Griffith. Dr. Robert G. Ellegood is their son.

Thomas Laws removed to Philadelphia and was engaged in the leather business in that city, and Houston shipped his hides to him.

Seth Griffith had a tavern on the corner of Main and Washington Streets, where he lived and died in 1814. The tavern had been in operation before 1800. The first store was opened soon after 1800 by Seth Griffith and John Bell, and was on the corner of Washington and Main Streets, and the store-house is still standing in the rear of the present store-house of G. A. Phillips & Brother. M. Stewart and John Jefferson had an interest in the mill and store later. On Water and Market Streets was a store (still standing) which was later kept by Boyce & Phillips and L. H. Smith. A store was kept in 1831 by Alfred Cottingham on Washington and Main Streets; it was burned down

in 1844. Lewis Spicer's store was on the south side of Main Street as early as 1830. It was later owned by Joseph Neal, George W. Collins and Samuel Jefferson in 1844, and last by Phillips & Morgan. It is now a dwelling.

THE MILL AND DISTILLERY (the latter of which was suspended about 1820), and the mill passing to Alexander White and Edward Dougherty before 1816. One-half interest was owned by Robert Boyce, and an interest was owned by Michael Stewart. In 1832 it passed to Joseph Chipman, who continued it until his death, in 1840. It was then sold to George W. Green, who kept a store and run the mill. Green sold to George Vincent, who continued it until September, 1872, when it was sold to Isaac and James W. Cannon, the present owners; the store of Jesse Green was run from 1810 until his death in 1834. John Houston, Esq., also had a store before 1810 and many years later in the house already mentioned as occupied by him.

In 1809 the following persons were lot-owners in Concord: John Fletcher, one house and lot; heirs of James George, one house and two lots; Jesse Green, Seth Griffith, Robert Boyce, Levin Stuart, Michael Stuart and John Jefferson.

The Jesse Green mentioned was born January 12, 1766. He descended from Thomas Green and was a lineal descendant of George Calvert, the first Lord Baron of Baltimore. Thomas Green came to this country with Lord Baltimore and married his daughter, Lady Winifred. Jesse Green came to this country from Alexander, July, 1790, and married a Mrs. Buchanan, who soon after died, leaving one son, William, who died many years ago. He later married Elizabeth, the granddaughter of Col. John Gunby, of the Revolution, and who lived at Snow Hill. His son James lived between Millsboro' and Concord. Green settled first at Seaford. After the death of his first wife he returned to Alexandria, and was engaged in merchandising. He remained but a short time, however, and returned and settled at Concord, and engaged in merchandising and shipping. He amassed considerable wealth, owning over three thousand two hundred acres of land in the vicinity. He was adjutant-general of the State militia for a number of years and served thirty-one years in the General Assembly, the longest term ever known. He was Speaker. He died in 1834, and is buried in Concord. The old mansion house is still standing.

A post-office has been established here for years. Among those who have been postmasters are George Grimes, Joseph Neal, Isaac Adams, George W. Collins, Isaac P. Jefferson, John S. Smith, Jacob W. Morgan, James H. Radcliff, James Butler, J. M. Outten and James T. Smith.

Concord Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was formed in the year 1804. August 24th of that year Robert Boyce conveyed to John Jefferson, Elijah Morgan, Arabel Philips, Adam Short, Covington Messick, John Lord, John Culbrey, Charles Brown and

Thomas Truitt two lots, seventy-eight by seventy-nine feet, "in village of Concord, on Deep Creek," which was nearly fronting the school-house. It embraced three-eighths of an acre. The church was then standing and in use. The old church was unfinished for many years, and in the year 1841 was torn down and rebuilt with the entrance changed from the east side to the north. In 1870 this church was torn down and October 9, 1870, the present building was dedicated. Services were held by the Revs. J. B. Merritt, R. Todd and J. O. Sypherd. The church has been supplied with pastors from Dover, Milford, Seaford, Bridgeville and Cannon's. The ministers will be found in articles upon those circuits.

There are two schools in the town. The one on the north side, in District 58, was erected in 1804 and is still standing. The one on the south side was erected in 1864. There are now three general stores, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, and grist and stave-mill and a population of three hundred persons.

Physicians.—Dr. Thomas Adams, member of the Convention of 1831, came to Concord about 1825, and died here in 1846. Dr. Waitman Jones succeeded him, and prior to his practicing medicine Dr. Jones taught in schools all over the country. Dr. James Fisher was here in 1848, and died in 1860.

Robert Griffith Ellegood was born March 15, 1828. He is a descendant of William Ellegood, a native of Wales, who emigrated from Wales to the eastern shore of Virginia in 1750, but removed, shortly afterwards, near Concord and took up a number of tracts of land and died in 1790. Four sons, Thomas, John, William and Robert, and one daughter, Mrs. Sally Hitch, survive him.

Robert Ellegood was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married Mary B. Adkinson, of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Four children were born of this union, viz.: William, Joshua A., Thomas and Sarah. The father of Dr. Robert G. was Joshua A., born on the old homestead in 1789. He died in 1845, and was a man of influence, having held the office of justice of the peace for fourteen years. He married Miss Ann Griffith, daughter of Col. Seth and Nancy (Houston) Griffith.

Dr. Ellegood attended the district schools until fourteen years of age, after which he spent three years at the Laurel Academy. The death of his father prevented his completing his educational plans until he had reached his twenty-first year, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. James H. Fisher. He graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1852 and opened an office in the home of his birth where his ability has won for him a position of prominence in the medical profession of the State and country. His medical brethren have elected him president of the County and State Medical Association and he is a member of the American Medical Associations. In public affairs he has held an honored position in the councils of the Democratic party. He has represented his hundred in the

Legislature and has held the position of Auditor of Accounts for three terms, conducting the business with signal ability. In State and County Conventions he has been a prominent figure. He is now a member of the State Board of Health. The Doctor is also extensively engaged in farming. He was married July 28, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Nutter and Margaret Cannon. The doctor has two sons in practice, Robert, at home in Concord, and Joshua A., who has acquired a large practice in Laurel.

BETHEL.—The town of Bethel up to January 7, 1880, was known as Lewisville, when it was made a post-office and William T. Moore appointed postmaster. Kendall Lewis, a sailor, was probably the founder of the town. In the early part of the present century he built a wharf at this point, which was known for years as Lewis' Wharf and afterwards as Lewisville. It was a great shipping point to Baltimore for all the section for miles about, as many as fifteen vessels plying between here and Baltimore. William Whiteley had a small store for a short time. Byard Moore opened a store about 1841 and was succeeded by Thomas Knowles, who is now succeeded by J. B. Quillen & Company. The little town is a thriving place and the most important of its size on the Peninsula. There are four general stores. The building of boats has been carried on to some extent since 1866, when John Windsor built several boats. Jonathan Cathell built boats after him. The present enterprise, George K. Philips & Company (George K. Philips, John M. C. Moore and William T. Moore) is the most important south of Wilmington. They have the only marine railway south of Wilmington. It was put in in 1869 and will hold vessels of three hundred and twenty-five tons burthen. They have built ten boats. Their work, however, is mostly repairing. The firm have also a planing and saw-mill annexed, with a capacity for sawing five thousand feet and dressing five thousand feet a day. The saw-mill was put in in 1885. They employ twenty hands and have a capital of eight thousand dollars. The town has a fine school building, erected in 1886, with an attendance of fifty scholars.

The Indian Hill Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized October 8, 1883, and incorporated at the Legislature of 1887. The first officers were: Prophet, William T. Moore; Sachem, James H. Wright; Senior Sagamore, James B. Conoway; Chief of Records, John M. C. Moore; Keeper of Wampum, J. B. Quillen. The officers for the term ending April 4, 1888, are: Prophet, Isaac T. Hearn; Sachem, F. S. Burford; Senior Sagamore, S. J. Wheatley; Junior Sagamore, H. W. Phillips; Chief of Records, James B. Conoway; and Keeper of Wampum, John B. Quillen. There is a membership of twenty.

Sycamore Store was established in 1837 by Philip Short, and has since been kept by Henry Hudson, Robert Frame, Dr. William S. Hitch, Noah Jones, Smith Hitchens, Jr., Thomas Dukes, George W. Bryan, who was made a postmaster in June, 1887.

Mills.—The excellent mill facilities afforded by the streams in the hundred were early taken advantage of, and mills sprung up on most all the streams almost as soon as the settlements were made; indeed, a great many of the early settlements were made in the vicinity of Bull's Mills, as it has been known for several years back. These are probably the oldest of any mills in the hundred. These mills are situated near the head of Broad Creek, and Gray's Branch. Joseph Collins built the mills prior to 1760, and they continued in his possession until about 1780. The mill-seat had originally been granted to John Philips, and afterwards to Ezekiel Timmons. August 12, 1786, John Collins, the son of Joseph, conveyed in all four hundred and twenty acres, including the mill-lot, grist and two saw-mills, these including what was afterwards known as the Melson Mills, to his son, Joseph S. Collins; the latter owner was the father of Betty Scroggin, the wife of Samuel Scroggin, who sold the mill to Manaen Bull, September 22, 1794. Nathaniel Mitchell had an interest in the property for a short time, but it was of short duration. John Hopkins owned the mills after Bull, and then James Hopkins owned a two-thirds interest, and Spicer White one-third interest, and then the next owners were Isaac Hopkins and Henry R. Pepper. The present owners are William M. Boyce, James Rawlins and William Whaley. The saw-mill went down about five years ago. The capacity of the grist-mill is about fifty bushels a day.

The *Melson Mills* are situated above the Bull Mill, and were built about the same time by Collins. They came into possession of James and William Melson, after Joseph and John Melson; they have always been saw-mills, with the exception that John Melson built a grist-mill, which was only operated during his lifetime. Joseph Melson held one-half interest and four hundred and fifty acres of land, and John Melson the other half and five hundred and fifty acres. James Conoway and Ebe Walters were owners for a time. About twenty-five years ago the "Little Mill" was owned by John Rodney, of David, and then Robert Rodney. The "Big Mill" came to William J. Warrington and Robert Lamden. The small mill stopped in 1882. George W. Megee is now running the large mill.

Chipman's Mills is situated about two miles from Laurel, near the Episcopal Church, and was built by John Chipman about the beginning of the present century. They include a saw-mill, grist-mill and carding-machine. John Chipman transferred his interest to his son, Joseph Chipman, in 1832. The mills are now owned by John H. and William Chipman, great-grandchildren of John Chipman. The carding-machine was built by Joseph Chipman, who also ran a grist-mill. The present grist-mill was built by the present proprietors in 1884, and has a capacity of fifty bushels per day, the carding-machine seventy-five pounds, and the saw-mill eight hundred feet.

Warren's or Hitch's Mill was situated on Broad

Creek, about one mile below the forge. It came into the possession of Caleb Ross, father of Governor Ross, who purchased of Nelly Warren, and in 1804 it was sold to William Hitch. The mill has been out of use since 1880. Among the other old mills in the hundred that are now out of use are Short's Mill, which went down in 1860, and is situated a short distance from Concord; John Grace's mill, that went down seventy years ago; the Elliot Mill which was owned by Meshack Elliot, and which included a saw and grist-mill and carding-machine, and was situated on the same stream as Chipman's mill, went down over forty years ago; the Nathan Saunders saw-mill, situated down the stream below the Hudson and Matthews mill, was in existence in 1800; and Vinson's mill, which in 1816 was owned by Mary Vinson, and which was built as early as 1790, is entirely gone. It included a saw and grist-mill.

White Oak Steam Saw-Mill.—This mill is located one mile from Sycamore, and seven from Laurel, and was started by B. H. Elliott. It was afterwards owned by John Thomson and Thomas Burton. In 1880 G. F. Elliott and B. H. Elliott came into possession as Elliott & Son, and have been running it since that time about six months in the year, sawing eight thousand feet of lumber a day.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

NANTICOKE HUNDRED.

THE Hundred of Nanticoke is situated in the northwestern part of Sussex County, and is bounded on the north by Kent County, Cedar Creek and Georgetown Hundreds; on the east by Cedar Creek, Georgetown and Dagsborough Hundreds; on the south by Broad Creek Hundred, and on the west by the Nanticoke River, which divides it from Northwest Fork and Seaford Hundreds. Its greatest length is fifteen miles, and width, eight miles, embracing an area of about ninety-seven square miles, and a population, in 1880, of two thousand two hundred and forty-eight.

The hundred takes its name from the Nanticoke River, the source of which is here. In old grants of land, bearing date of 1760, the land on the Deep Creek is referred to as being in Deep Creek Hundred, and land on Maryland grants, Nanticoke Hundred. The hundred being the dividing line of the disputed territory of the Penns and Lord Baltimore, grants were made indiscriminately by both of these proprietors, and in many instances were for the same land. When the line was finally confirmed, the Maryland name was given to the land embraced in both the old hundreds.

The soil is a sandy loam, and in the northern part there is a good clay sub-soil. The Nanticoke and its branches, the principal of which are St. John's, Gum,

Gravelly, Deep Creek and Tuska, traverse every section of the hundred, and furnish excellent irrigation. A peculiarity of these streams is that their north and west banks are hard clay or a stiff soil of clay and sand, while the south and east banks are very loose and sandy. The small fruits are cultivated and raised in abundance. The corn yield is very large. Large quantities of iron ore exist, but there being fifty per cent. of foreign matter, its mining is unprofitable. The settlement is sparse, and, as a result, there was a number of large farms, a great deal of which have not been cultivated to any extent. The division of these lands into smaller tracts has already shown good results. All the land west of Deep Creek was for many years a vast forest of pine and oak. Much valuable timber has been taken out and shipped, a great amount of land has been cleared and is under cultivation, but large quantities of pine still remain.

The cultivation of peaches and apples is not engaged in to the same extent as other near localities. In 1796 there were several large apple-orchards. John Sharp, with three hundred trees; Peter Jackson, one hundred, and William Jones, Elisha Evans, and Isaac Fisher were among the growers. From these apples large quantities of apple brandy were manufactured, several of the growers named having distilleries, and shipping North. Tobacco and sugarcane were produced quite extensively, but their cultivation has been discontinued since the early part of the present century.

Nanticoke was one of the principal slave-holding localities from an early date. The assessment roll of 1796 shows two hundred and ninety-seven males of age, and that of 1816, over four hundred. At the time of the breaking out of the late war the number was small, most of whom were engaged in domestic occupations. The hundred is without railway and water communication. The line of the proposed Sussex Midland Railroad passes through it.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—It is with considerable difficulty that the early settlers and their locations in this hundred can be ascertained. Being disputed territory, grants were made both by Lord Baltimore and Penn; and its boundaries being uncertain, grants about the beginning of the eighteenth century were made as being in Cedar Creek and Broadkilm Hundred, which evidently, by bounds extended westward, embraced this territory. Prior to 1705 there were very few settlers, if any, in the hundred. The first grant of land of which there is any record is one on a warrant from Lord Baltimore, July 15, 1695, to George Layfield. It was for five hundred and forty acres of land "on the main branch of the Nanticoke, in a neck called Great Neck, formerly Smith's Neck, and adjoining Francis Newbold's Unity Forge Tract. The land was called 'Truthful Plain,'" and March 19, 1777, Charles Polk purchased it of Isaac Layfield. He also purchased one hundred and seventy acres of it from Sarah Newbold, January 26, 1793. This land is near what was known as Polk's Bridge, which

crossed Gum Branch near the farm now owned by Sewall C. Biggs. A few years ago a large portion of this tract came in possession of Mrs. S. M. Layton. On this Layton land is the old brick mansion built by Charles Polk, who bought of Layfield, and who was the father of Governor Charles Polk, and himself a lieutenant in Col. David Hall's regiment of the Revolutionary Army. Following this warrant were two from William Penn, one dated May 30, 1705, to John Lofley, for two hundred acres of land "lying on ye head of ye beaver dam, which proceedeth out of Nanticoke," and another of September 10 of the same year to John Bennett, for 200 acres, described as being "in forest, and lying between ye heads of Sowbridge Swamps and ye Swamps of ye Bever dam of Nanticoke." This land was formerly owned by James Carlisle. Both Bennett and Lofley were from the eastern part of the State; and many who settled in this hundred were early settlers in the older and better known parts of the State. But those who settled under Penn warrants only occupied small tracts near the lines of Broadkilm and Cedar Creek Hundred. The western part, or nearly three-quarters of the area of the present territory embraced, was settled by old families from Maryland and Virginia on Lord Baltimore's patents. The Polks, Laytons, Adamses, Nutters, Ricords, Richards and Jacobs, whose names appear so often in grants of land in this and Northwest Fork Hundreds, and who are still numerous in the State, are of this class. Of the Polks, who were the largest holders, an account will be found in the chapter on Northwest Fork Hundred. The Polks, Laytons and Adamses had settled in Virginia as early as 1660, and about 1725 they immigrated here, and an old family tradition says that the reason of their migration was that a number of Indians in that section of the country had been in Virginia and furnished glowing accounts of the fertility of the soil and told wonderful stories of the great timber and its rapid growth. The settlers purchased some of their lands from these Indians, and then secured patents from Lord Baltimore. When the line between the States was definitely settled, in 1775, it became necessary for all these old settlers to have warrants of resurvey granted by the Penns, and when doing this they took up large tracts of vacant land, which, at the time, embraced one-half of the hundred. The settlement of the line also brought a large number of new settlers from the North, the bay shore and from England, and families which are now well-known and numerous first appeared about this time.

On November 10, 1722, Charles Nutter, the pioneer of that family, obtained a warrant from Lord Baltimore for two hundred and forty-three acres of land called "Noble Quarter," situated on the Bee Branch that issues out of the northwest side of the northeast fork of the Nanticoke. This land was resurveyed to Tilghman Layton in 1796, and renamed Tilghman's Regulation. This land is still in the possession of the Layton family.

"John's Venture" was surveyed March 31, 1727, for John Caldwell, who came from Somerset County, Maryland. There were five hundred and eighty-six acres in the tract, and it is described as being "on the south side of Tusky Branch, that issueth out of the north-east fork of the Nanticoke River." Eighty-six acres of this tract came into the possession of John Richards in 1827. This tract is the same that was lately owned by N. Ratcliff and Mrs. J. A. Hall. "Double Purchase," adjoining "John's Venture," was surveyed for Philip Richards, October 15, 1731, on the north of the "Tusky Branch," and "Conclusion" also to him, and adjoins "Double Purchase," May 9, 1744.

Joseph Shankland, in 1734, was granted two hundred acres on the east side of Green Branch, one of the branches that lead out of Deep Creek, and is known by custom as Indian Cabin Branch, and was adjoining the lands of John Davis, Jacob Stockley and Daniel Prentice, and extended to a branch called Little Neck Branch. These lands came into the possession of Charles Polk, and were sold by him to Samuel Richards and Edward Smith, November 18, 1823, who procured them with a view of taking out the bog ore Adjoining "Double Purchase," May 9, 1744. David Polk had the tract Limbrick, containing three hundred acres, surveyed to him March, 1750. This land is on the side of the Walker Mill Pond, and is now in large part owned by A. B., S. C. and W. D. Fisher.

February 27, 1767, Jonathan Vaughan & Co., the iron masters (a full account of whom is given), took out their patents for the following tracts: Indian Cabbin Branch, one hundred and twenty six acres; Stony Branch, one hundred and thirty-seven acres; Iron Works, five hundred and sixty acres. John Caldwell must have had an interest in these lands at one time prior, for the patent recites "that John Caldwell did, on the 2d of April, 1728, assign to Levin Yates, Major Robert King, of Somerset County, Maryland, Archibald Smith and Alexander Draper, of Sussex County, interests in all these tracts. The company brought large numbers of laborers with them, who settled about here, the land still being in their hands, at the time of the division of lands, January 28, 1802, when the company lands passed to the following persons: "Ezekiels' Chance," ninety-seven acres, to Jordel Lane; "Ingram's Lot," fifty acres, to Jacob Ingram; "Smith's Lot," one hundred acres, to David Smith; "Chance," one hundred and fifty acres, to Thomas Jones; "Brown's Inheritance," fifty acres, to Charles Banister; Banister's Addition, forty-six acres, also to Banister; Forked Neck, three hundred acres, to I. Jenkins; "Iron Works," five hundred and sixty acres, to John Caldwell; "Indian Cabin Branch," one hundred and twenty-six acres, and "Willen's Adventure," fifty acres, to Charles Willen. These lands were originally taken out on Maryland warrants that had become escheated, and are the same as those now owned by William Fleetwood, Edward Heard, Elijah Oliphant, S. A. Lamden, Mrs. John M.

Rawlins, of Georgetown, Mrs. Sally Jones, Thomas A. Allen, J. C. Short and B. H. Tindall.

A tract described as in the extreme southwest corner of Cedar Creek, called "Gum Neck," was warranted March 19, 1747, to John Collins. This land is on the Gum Branch of the Nanticoke, and contains one hundred and fifty-three acres, parts of which are owned by Isaac C. Webb's heirs and Samuel Clendaniel.

Robert Moody, on a patent bearing date September 4, 1754, took up the tract of "Lynn," located near Knowles' Cross-Roads. This land passed into the hands of Philip Marvel, who, with several other members of his family, had come from Indian River and Lewes and Rehoboth Hundreds about 1760. This tract is now owned by Josiah P. Marvel. Several small tracts adjoining this were taken up by the Marvels between the years 1760 and 1790.

The family represented by Josiah P. Marvel is of English extraction, and has been identified with the settlement and development of Lower Delaware for over two hundred years, owning large tracts of land in Sussex County, and being among its leading, most intelligent and enterprising citizens.

Josiah P. Marvel, to whom this sketch is chiefly devoted, is the grandson of Philip Marvel, and son of Josiah Marvel and Sory, daughter of Charles Tindal. He was born on the ancient family tract where he now resides, in Nanticoke Hundred, on August 24, 1825. His early experiences were those of the customary farmer's son, his time being divided each season in laboring upon the farm and in attendance upon the local schools of the neighborhood. Upon attaining his majority he went to New Orleans, where he passed four years of his life. He then returned home on a visit to his mother, and finding her in poor health, deferred to her wishes and was induced to remain in Delaware, locating upon his present farm in Nanticoke Hundred in 1850, and being continuously engaged there since in farming and fruit-growing. He now owns about one thousand acres of land, and has erected a handsome residence upon the old place, and surrounded himself with those evidences of comfort, convenience and thrift which betoken the progressive, successful and enterprising agriculturist. He married, on August 1, 1850, Harriet Ann, daughter of David and Naomi Pepper, of Sussex County, and has had thirteen children, of whom ten are now living, to whom he has furnished the opportunity of obtaining liberal educations, either by sending them to colleges or academies of high order. His own limited opportunities for receiving an education in early life have been supplemented by an extensive course of reading and study, so that he is now recognized as one of the best informed men in the county. He has always manifested a deep interest in the public schools, and served as school commissioner in his district for about thirty-five years, most of the time, by careful supervision, giving to his school the highest place for general ex-



cellence among those in the county. His friendly counsel and aid have been of great benefit to many who were seeking a higher education, and who are now standing high in their professions, and give the credit of their success to him.

With religious affairs Mr. Marvel has ever been in earnest and active sympathy, and although not a member of any church, he has contributed liberally to the construction of several houses of worship, and gives yearly to the support of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches. His integrity and uprightness as a man have never been called into question, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of many people throughout the State. He has always been interested in politics, and worked earnestly and efficiently for the success of the Democratic party, with which he has long been identified. He has been a delegate to nearly every Democratic County and State Convention for forty years, and often served as a member of the County and State Central Committees. He was elected treasurer of Sussex County, and later, in 1870, sheriff of the county by the largest majority of any man on the ticket. He filled both of those responsible offices with fidelity and ability, and to the satisfaction of all the citizens of the county.

Mr. Marvel is possessed of a genial and happy temperament, which makes him universally liked, and with a certain plainness and quietness of manner and speech combines an amount of energy, industry and executive ability which few would suspect. He deserves the highest credit for the manner in which he has overcome the disadvantages of his early life, and succeeded in rearing and educating as he has so large a family of promising children.

Daniel Boyce was granted, October 16, 1760, a tract called "Boyce's Luck," afterwards resurveyed as Long Ridge. It was adjoining a tract called "Fancy," and contained three hundred and eighty-three acres. This land is now partly owned by J. B. Swain. On the 16th of July, 1760, Nehemiah Stayton received a grant for three hundred and eighty-nine acres of land in the northern part of the hundred. This land remained in the Stayton family until a few years ago, when it was sold to Isabella Hayes, John M. Collison, Frank Hayes and George Cordry.

In 1776 Hazzard's Addition, "Goodwill," part of "Stayton's Folly" and "Clifton's Lot," were all resurveyed to Nehemiah Stayton, and were described as a short distance below Stayton's Causeway, afterwards Teatown and now Staytonville. T. C. Stayton, Amos Stayton, J. W. Clifton and Moses Harrington own portions of these tracts. Thomas Evans had a warrant for four hundred and fifty acres granted him August 16, 1765, on the road that then led from "his saw-mill to Andrew Collins'" saw-mill. His brother Elisha five years before had obtained the mill-site on a grant of a tract called Buckingham, containing fifty-nine acres. These lands are owned, in whole or in part, by J. B. Swain, J. C. Short and S. M. Morgan.

Ezekiel Conoway received a grant of ninety acres February 20, 1776, on John's Branch, and adjoining the plantation where he then lived. This land is now in the possession of William Sulzer. "Hunting Ground" was granted March 4, 1776, to William Carlisle for one hundred and fifty acres, and was between the line of Alexander Laws and John Polk's land, and joining Josiah Hunt's land in Cedar Creek. This land remained in the Carlisle family until a few years ago, when it was sold to John Stevens.

Richard Jefferson, December 20, 1741, received a grant of two hundred and fifty-three acres, called Poplar Ridge, and located on the Tuska Branch. This land is now the home place of Miles Messick, and is called "Pleasant Plain."

Miles Messick, farmer, of Nanticoke Hundred, was born in Broad Creek Hundred, September 14, 1815. He is the eldest son of Samuel Messick, who was also a farmer, being possessed of an estate of nine hundred acres, and was one of the leading men of his day, and was born October 28, 1791, and died April 16, 1841. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Philip and Luranah (Wingate) Matthews, who died March 1, 1871, aged seventy-seven years. They had ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity—Miles, John, James, Luranah (who married Robert P. Barr, both now deceased), Samuel T., Sarah Elizabeth (wife of Rev. William W. Morgan), Julia A. (widow of John C. Cannon), and Eliza Jane (who died in August, 1852, having previously married Rev. J. Pastorfield, of the M. E. Church).

Samuel Messick was the son of Covington Messick, also a farmer, who occupied the old homestead, which has been in the possession of the family for over one hundred years. Covington was born in 1755, and died December 17, 1828. He married Hannah Tindal, and by that marriage had nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, their names being Minos T., Lovey (third wife of Adam Short), Covington, Jr., Miles, Samuel, Leah (whose first husband was Jacob Bounds; second, John Matthews), Nancy (who married Thomas Knowles, and moved to the West), Betsey (who was burned to death in early womanhood), and Holland (who married Matthias Penton, and removed near Winchester, Illinois).

Isaac Messick was the father of Covington, and the first of the family to reside in Delaware, moving there from Wicomico County, Maryland. He died in April, 1779. By his first wife he had two children, Luke and George; by his second wife, Ann Windson, he had eleven—John, Nehemiah, Joseph, Covington, Isaac, Sarah, Alse, Ann, Constant, Priscilla and Bethany. The subject of this sketch attended the district schools of the neighborhood in the winter, and worked on his father's farm in the summer, until he was twenty-one, and to complete his education he attended one session of the Laurel Academy when twenty-three. For three years after this he had charge of the farm of his uncle, Kendall M. Lewis, near Laurel. At the end of this time he was married, December 3, 1840, to

Miss Sarah Eliza, daughter of Wm. and Lavinia Bell, of Broad Creek Hundred, Sussex County. Immediately after his marriage he purchased a farm, in the lower part of Nanticoke Hundred, from his father. This tract was a portion of the estate of his great-grandfather, Samuel Tindal. For this farm he gave his obligation for its full value, paying for it the same price his father paid for it five years before. His father died intestate two months after this transaction, and this obligation he paid the estate, with courage rarely equaled under the circumstances. He made a deed of gift for his interest in an estate of six hundred acres of his father's other lands, and his share of the personal property to his brothers and sisters. Upon this farm Mr. Messick lived twenty-seven prosperous years, and in 1858 he purchased the farm "Pleasant Plain," to which he removed December 24, 1867. It consisted at first of three hundred and twenty-three acres, but he has increased it until it now numbers thirteen hundred and seventy acres, divided into seven farms. Much of this land, by industry and skillful farming, he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and obtained a reputation of being one of the leading agriculturalists of the State.

In politics both Mr. Messick's father and grandfather were Federalists and he trained in the same line, remaining a Whig until 1860, since which time he has acted with the Democratic party. He was appointed constable when quite a young man, without application.

In 1864 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, by a vote larger than that given to the electors on the same ticket. In 1870 he was appointed a trustee of the poor for Sussex County, and in 1875 was elected treasurer of that body, receiving eight votes out of thirteen, with three other candidates opposing him. In 1877 he served a second term in the Legislature, and in 1880 he was United States supervisor of election and registration. In 1875, Gov. Cochran appointed him one of his aids, with the rank of colonel. He was in 1884 nominated as State Senator, upon the Temperance Reform ticket. Mr. Messick has never sought office, but his fellow-citizens felt called upon to recognize his ability. As an example of his character he willingly freed a colored woman he held, upon her simple request, and paid her full wages.

He has always been a temperance man, having been one of the pioneers of the cause, engaging in the work in 1833. He has always been a faithful worker in the interest of temperance, and is now president of the Sussex County Temperance Alliance, and also of the Sussex County Bible Society, both of which offices were unsought by him. Mr. Messick's ancestors were all Methodists, and he united with that denomination in 1841, and was for many years a trustee of Asbury Church, and also steward at that appointment until his removal from the neighborhood, and was for eighteen years superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and is at this time a trustee of

Chaplin Chapel, in New Castle Hundred. Mr. Messick is the father of six children, the first of whom died in infancy; second, Miles Edwin, born September 15, 1843, died June 23, 1863; and William Kindal, born March 22, 1847, died October 4, 1852; Willard Irvin, born January 14, 1855, died August 22, 1876. Two are now living,—Samuel Harrington, born March 23, 1852 who graduated from Delaware College in 1881, delivering the salutatory; and Albert Messick, born April 30, 1860.

John Laws received a grant for a large tract of land on John's Branch, February 19, 1776. This land was described as located on the main branch of the Nanticoke, and adjoining land of Joshua Polk, John Jessep and Alexander Laws in said county. This land is now in the possession of Albert Curry, John Robert Ricords and William Carlisle. On the Carlisle tract is the old Laws burying-ground.

Adjoining this land Joshua Polk, May 13, 1776, on a resurvey, took up a large tract called Tyrone. The greater part of this land is owned by Mrs. Margaret Ricords and William Sulzer.

Ephraim Polk, as early as February 5, 1747, had taken up a tract of two hundred and twenty-nine acres near this, and on the east side of the Gum Branch, and now owned by David R. Smith. "Prospect Hill," now owned by William Sulzer, was taken up April 6, 1776, by Jeremiah Wright.

The following were persons owning two hundred acres or over in Nanticoke Hundred in 1796:

Alexander Argo.....	470	John Laws, est.....	1000
William Carlisle, Esq.....	444	Clement Laws.....	225
Jacob Coverdale.....	270	Humphrey Brown, est.....	900
John Collins, Esq.....	4336	Jane Owens.....	600
Elisha Evans.....	341	Mary Polk (widow of Joshua, est.).....	300
Isaac Fisher.....	280	Ell Parker est.....	427
Joseph Griffith, Jr.....	270	William Passwaters, est.....	357
Edmund Hurley.....	400	William Ratcliff.....	300
Zachariah Harris.....	200	Elay Spicer.....	317
William Jones.....	874	John Short, of Daniel.....	223
Saxa Gotha Laws, est.....	336	John Spicer.....	431
Mary Lavery.....	300	Dennard Short.....	300
John Langrall.....		Pernal Tindal.....	200
Matthew Morrins.....	320	Pernal Tatman.....	292
Mary Polk (widow of Charles, Esq).....	1796	William Turner's est.....	245
Susa Polk (widow of John).....	1000	Cloudbourgh Warren.....	420
William Rolce.....	287	John Polk.....	400
David Cavender.....	200	William Shankland.....	500
Jonathan Dawson.....	287	John Sharp.....	440
Robert Barre.....	341	Adam Short.....	220
Jehu Evans.....	600	Charlton Smith.....	225
Nehemiah Fleetwood.....	200	Pernal Short.....	214
Moses Griffith.....	200	Samuel Tindal.....	600
Richard Watson.....	610	Clement Turner.....	410
John Jefferson.....	245	John Willey, Sr.....	620
Peter Jackson.....	498		

The following names appear on the assessment rolls of Nanticoke Hundred for the year 1785:

Adams, George.	Brooks, James.
Adams, Jacob.	Crockett, Mary.
Adams, Abraham.	Collins, John.
Argo, Joseph.	Collins, Andrew.
Argo, Alexander.	Crockett, Winder.
Anderson, Wm.	Crockett, Richard.
Boyce, Joshua.	Crockett, Elizabeth.
Boyce, Joseph.	Clifton, Richard.
Boyce, Benj.	Cunningham, Jester.

Conaway, Philip.
 Conaway, John.
 Conaway, Isaac.
 Conaway, Jacob.
 Coverdale, Israel.
 Coverdale, Matthew.
 Cavender, Jacob.
 Cavender, Arthur.
 Coverdale, Nathaniel.
 Coverdale, Richard.
 Coverdale, Luke.
 Coverdale, Jacob.
 Coverdale, Charles.
 Coverdale, Levin.
 Collins, Elijah.
 Collins, Johnson.
 Carlisle, John.
 Carlisle, Zachariah.
 Clifton, Pemberton.
 Creighton, Matthew.
 Cox, Moses.
 Clifton, Tabitha.
 Douglass, James.
 Donahoe, Truitt.
 Derwin, Richard.
 Dolby, Isaac.
 Evans, Jehu.
 Fisher, Isaac.
 Fisher, George.
 Fisher, Elizabeth.
 Griffith, Joseph.
 Griffith, Samuel.
 Griffith, Salathiel.
 Griffith, John.
 Griffith, Robert.
 Griffith, Moses.
 Harris, Zachariah.
 Hurley, Joshua.
 Hurley, Edmund.
 Hart, Jonah.
 Hinson, John.
 Hart, Robert.
 Hammons, Jonathan.
 Hammons, John.
 Hall, James.
 Houston, Charles.
 Hurley, Levin.
 Hines, Nathaniel.
 Hayes, Nathaniel.
 Ingram, Isaac.
 Johnson, Josiah.
 Jones, Matthew.
 Johnson, Elias.
 Jones, James.
 Jones, Isaac.
 Johnson, Jacob.
 Johnson, John.
 Johnson, Christian.
 Johnson, Whittington.
 Knox, John.
 Knox, Thomas.
 Knox, Charles.
 Knox, James.
 Knox, Daniel.
 Kelley, James.
 Kenney, Joseph.
 Laws, Wm.
 Laws, John.
 Laws, Alexander.
 Laverly, Samuel.
 Laverly, Thomas.
 Long, Solomon.
 Loring, Elisha.
 Lyons, Daniel.
 Luatt, Elijah.
 Luatt, John.
 Liuk, John.
 Lynch, Abalom.

Lynch, Abraham.
 Lindar, Joseph.
 Lair, John.
 Mares, James.
 Marine, Matthew.
 Marvel, Rachel.
 McLane, Moses.
 Marvel, Thomas.
 Marvel, Joseph.
 Marvel, Philip.
 Mooney, Charles.
 Massey, Isaac.
 Messick, Isaac.
 Messick, Comfort.
 Morgan, Daniel.
 Morgan, Elijah.
 Morgan, David.
 McCauley, Robert.
 Morgan, Joshua.
 Massey, Job.
 Messick, Jacob.
 Mullinix, Wm.
 Morgan, Wadberry.
 Newbold, Thomas.
 Owens, Robert.
 Owens, Daniel.
 Owens, Wm.
 Owens, Samuel.
 Owens, John.
 O'Day, John.
 O'Day, Owen.
 Polk, John.
 Polk, James.
 Polk, Joshua.
 Polk, Joseph.
 Polk, Charles.
 Polk, Isaac.
 Polk, George.
 Passwater, Wm.
 Passwater, Richard.
 Passwater, Samuel.
 Phipps, Abalom.
 Parks, Wm.
 Parker, Eli.
 Pollock, James.
 Polk, Avery.
 Row, Truman.
 Reed, John.
 Radcliff, Wm.
 Rom, John.
 Right, Jay.
 Short, Purnel.
 Short, Adam.
 Spicer, Elny.
 Spicer, Phillip.
 Smith, Stephen.
 Short, James.
 Swain, Wm.
 Short, John.
 Short, Isaac.
 Short, Eli.
 Short, John (of Daniel).
 Short, Adam.
 Short, Abraham.
 Stayton, Nehemiah.
 Short, Allen.
 Smith, James.
 Smith, Wm.
 Stevens, Avery.
 Samuels, Haris.
 Smith, Stouten.
 Samuels, Thomas.
 Samuels, Saul.
 Smith, Mitchell.
 Sharp, John, Jr.
 Stafford, James.
 Smith, Joseph.
 Stayton, Horatio.

Turner, Wm.
 Tindall, Charles.
 Tindall, Samuel.
 Truitt, Sarah.
 Tatman, Wm.
 Truitt, Peter.
 Taylor, Solomon.
 Truitt, Samuel.
 Talmore, Horael.
 Tatman, Nehemiah.
 Truitt, John.
 Truitt, Wm.
 Truitt, Jesse.
 Truitt, Thomas.
 Taylor, Stephen.
 Truitt, George.
 Veach, Thomas.
 Vinson, Levin.

Vinson, Thomas.
 Warren, Cheesborough.
 Willing, Thos.
 Williams, Isaac.
 Winsor, John.
 Williams, Chas.
 Walker, James.
 Williams, Thos.
 Willey, Robert.
 Willey, Edmond.
 Welsh, John.
 White, George.
 Withens, James.
 Willis, John.
 Williams, John.
 Williams, George.
 Warren, Solomon.

RELIGIOUS.—Methodism.—The Methodist churches here have been supplied from circuits in other hundreds. They were all originally, with the exception of Johnstown, in the Milton and Laurel Circuits, which included Asbury, in Bethel, and Shortly and Cokesberry, in Bridgeville; Georgetown, Lincoln, Ellendale, Shortly and St. Johnstown, in Felton. Asbury and Cokesberry now form a separate circuit. The list of ministers will be found in the hundreds where the circuits are located.

Cokesberry.—The oldest Methodist Episcopal Church is Cokesberry, located near the old Evans mill-pond, and on the road from Bridgeville to Georgetown. The first building was erected in 1803. December 17 of that year William Swain conveyed to Dennard Short, Purnel McCauley, John McCauley, Jonathan Allison, John Duncan, Moses McDoneal, James M. Round, Jesse Tindal and William Smith, trustees, a "lot of land on Petrikin's Branch, near Evans Mill, embracing sixty nine feet front," to superintend and furnish and keep up a school-house and Methodist Episcopal Meeting-House. The school was the first free school in the neighborhood, and was maintained out of the funds of the church. The old building was partly of logs and was described as a "very neat and attractive building" by the early divines who visited it. The old building had gone pretty nearly to decay, when, in 1869, the present structure was erected. It is about twenty-five feet by forty feet and of native pine and oak, one story in height, and cost thirteen hundred dollars to erect it. The present trustees are John C. Short, Baptist Conwell, Noah Isaacs, Joseph Wilson and John B. Swain. There is a large and flourishing Sunday-school.

Asbury.—This church is near the old Tindal Mill and on the road from Georgetown to Laurel, and about seven miles from Georgetown. Since it has been on a separate circuit it has had Wilmer Jaggard, J. W. Gray and J. R. Anderson as ministers. The first building was erected in 1812. March 12 of that year Covington Messick, John Cullen, Purnel Tindell, Levin Conoway, Robert Barr, Minos T. Messick, Southy Culling, John Tam and William Morgan were elected trustees and incorporated as such by the General Assembly. On May 16 of the same year the first step toward the erection of a house of worship was

taken by the purchase of eighty-four square perches of land of Minos Tindall.

By fall a pretty frame building twenty-four by twenty-six was erected and occupied. This building was in use until 1857, when the present edifice was erected at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The building is a one-story frame structure, about thirty by forty feet, and is on the site of the old house. A large cemetery on both sides of the road contains the remains of many old members. The Sunday-school has twenty scholars with Joshua Rawley as superintendent. There are fifty-five members in the church, the present trustees being William Tindall, Benton H. Tindall, Theodore Carey and Edward Salmons.

St. Johnstown is located less than a quarter of a mile below the old town of St. Johnstown on the road to Bridgeville. Previous to the erection of the church meetings were held in the woods on the spot where the church now stands, by John Marim, an old local preacher. The first steps toward the formation of a church were taken by the Legislature incorporating March 5, 1822, John Fowler, David Pennewill, William Griffith, Joel Carlisle, William Fowler, Thomas Curry and Eli Coverdale as trustees of the St. Johnstown meeting-house. March 15, of the same year, they bought of Samuel Stephens seventy-two perches of land "on which the Methodist meeting-house now stands" as the deed relates. The old building was replaced September 28, 1872, by the present structure, the largest and handsomest in the hundred. The building is of frame, and cost \$3500. It is thirty by sixty feet, and finished first-class throughout. Since the creation of the Circuit the ministers have been William Connolley, Elam J. Wars, James Carroll, W. S. Robinson and R. C. Jones. There are about one hundred members. The present trustees are Albert Curry, George W. Elliott, Amos J. Stayton, Robert D. Owens and William J. Carlisle.

Chaplain's Chapel.—Prior to the erection of this church there was built a church known as Onus, in Gully Swamp about two miles east. This building only stood for twelve years when it was abandoned on account of its out-of-the-way location, and the present building built in 1859. The land was deeded by Charles Macklin and Fisher Willis, and the church took its name from John Chaplain, the minister at the time of its erection. The trustees then were W. W. Sharp, Joshua Sharp, Charles Macklin, Charles A. Rawlins, Bayard Sharp, Benton Sharp and L. B. Brown. The building is of frame and one story in height and thirty by forty feet and cost \$1600. There is a membership of fifty. The Sunday-school has forty scholars, E. F. Johnson, superintendent. The present trustees are W. W. Sharp, Miles Messick, S. H. Messick, G. M. Macklin, J. T. Macklin, E. F. Johnson, Benton Sharp and Josiah Prettyman.

Gravelly Branch Baptist Church has long since gone down. It was located near Coverdale's Cross Roads and was organized July 30, 1785, through the efforts of Revs. Philip Hughes and Elijah Baker and was

the seventh church organized by them. The church building was erected in 1801. The land comprising one-half acre, conveyed September 16th of that year, by Samuel Lafferty to Philip Hughes, Isaac Fisher and John Willis, Sen. The constituent members were Edward C. Dingle, Comfort Boyce, Marjery Hiris, Priscilla Carter, Isaac Fisher, Elizabeth Fisher, Milber Dukes, Rachel Dukes, John Willis, Ann Willis, Matthew Marine, John Hinson, Richard Crockett, Elizabeth Crockett, Anna Crockett, John Graham, Ann Graham and the negroes, Rachael, Francis, Mariam, Bonny and Jenny. In 1788 there was a revival and thirty-five persons were added to the church. In six years the membership increased from twenty-three to sixty-nine. The Revs. Baker and Hughes labored there for several years and were succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Gibbins, who was followed by the Rev. John Benson. For many years they worshipped in the house of John Willis, but later built a church which has long since disappeared and the congregation dispersed.

Pergamos Chapel.—On the farm of William Carlisle, less than a quarter of a mile from St. Johnstown there was formerly a brick Protestant Episcopal Church. The building was erected prior to 1786, for at that time William Laws devised by will three-fourths of an acre of land near St. Johnstown to the "Society of the Church of England for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." The will recited that the church stood on the lot and if the church was discontinued the lot was to revert. In 1810, Samuel Griffith, Tilghman Layton, William Carlisle, Pemberton Clifton and William Fowler were incorporated as the trustees of the church. The building is described as being one story, twenty-five by thirty feet and a high ceiling. Services were discontinued about the year 1800 and for over fifty years the only vestige of the old church or its congregation is a hollow where the building formerly stood.

SCHOOLS.—At the division of the county into districts in 1829, the original districts in this hundred were Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 65, 76 and 77. In all these districts school-houses were erected in 1830 and 1831. Prior to this time there were three or four subscription schools, which were run three months in the year. At present there are fourteen schools in the hundred, employing fourteen teachers, and an attendance of three hundred and twenty scholars.

VILLAGES.—*St. Johnstown.*—This hundred has never had any town in its borders of any size. The oldest settlement is St. Johnstown, which ranks as one of the oldest in the northern part of the county. It is situated about one mile from Greenwood, and five from Bridgeville. The earliest mention made of the town is an old record of 1776, when, in the description of a tract of land, it is described as being near the old school-house at St. Johnstown. In 1810, Pemberton Purnell opened a store there and was succeeded about 1830 by Philip Jones. John Spence also had a general store. John Sorden had a store about 1840, and

was the only postmaster the village ever had. About the year 1812, there was considerable business done in the town, being on the route of the stage lines of the day. Two hotels were in operation, one kept by Samuel Stevens and the other by Parker Robinson. It was the place then for large political gatherings, and several of Delaware's public men made their first speeches here. The Robinson House did not continue for very many years. But the other was conducted by Philip C. Jones, Edward Morris, Benjamin Hearn and Stockley Elliott, and others. About ten years ago, after Mr. Elliott left, the hotel was closed. The town of Greenwood, since the building of the railroad, has taken all the business away, and now there is no business interest whatever. The school-house of District 76, or the Johnstown school, was built in 1830, on land given by William Carlisle. The old building is still in use. Among the early teachers were Joseph Russell, John R. T. Masten, Jonathan Tharp, Dr. James Fisher and James Carlisle.

Coverdale's Cross Roads.—This place, consisting of five houses and a store, has had many names. It was originally known about the year 1800 as Bethel Cross Roads, it was then changed to Passwater's, and successively Collins', Coverdale's, Lafferty's, and now its original name Coverdales. At the establishment of the polling-places in the year 1811, "the house of Boaz Coverdale, in Passwater's or Bethel Cross Roads," was designated as the voting-place of Nanticoke Hundred. This gave the place its first importance. Priscilla Coverdale opened a tavern, and continued to keep it until 1818. In 1816 there were two taverns, Samuel Stevens opening one that year. In the year 1833, Nathaniel Short had a store there. In 1858, Isaac M. Fisher and C. A. Rawlings, who kept in the old store building from 1852, had the place made a post-office, January, 1857, and it continued one until 1862, when he retired from business. In 1869 the old Coverdale tavern was closed. Among its proprietors were Joseph Salmons, Jacob Carpenter and Miles Tindall. Jonathan Hill was the last proprietor.

Knowles' Cross Road.—This little hamlet is on the old tract of Lynn that was originally granted to Philip Marvel. It was known by the name of Marvel's Cross Roads for years until Daniel Knowles opened a store there in 1856, and ran it for a long while in the building now occupied by William F. Jones. Opposite this store, on the northeast corner, Thomas Marvel about 1811 had a tavern; he was succeeded by his son Philip. The building was burned about 1848. A short distance above the cross roads, William Jones and later his son William had a tavern. This was closed about 1847. The old building is still standing and was known as the Greentree.

INDUSTRIES.—Bog iron abounds in Nanticoke Hundred and many tons have in late years been shipped to New Jersey to mix with magnetic ore. Before the Revolution the presence of ore at the

heads of the streams in the vicinity attracted capitalists from abroad, who established companies, purchased large tracts of land, built furnaces and forges, mined ore and conducted large businesses. The names of various works were Deep Creek Iron Works, embracing Deep Creek Furnace, in Nanticoke Hundred and Nanticoke Forge at Middleford, Pine Grove Furnace, on the present site of Concord, Unity Forge in Northwest Fork Hundred, Collins, Polk and Gravelly Delight Forges and the furnace and forge at Millsboro.

Deep Creek Iron Works.—The first company to organize was Jonathan Vaughan & Co., under the name of "The Deep Creek Iron Works." The members of the firm were Jonathan Vaughan, of Ashton, Chester County, Pa., iron master; Daniel McMurtree; Persifer Frazer, of Delaware County, Pa., iron master and merchant; William Douglas, of Kent County, Delaware, iron master; John Chamberlain, iron master and Christopher Marshall, of Philadelphia, merchant. The company took up on warrants from Pennsylvania on escheated Maryland patents a large tract of land on Deep Creek at a place known now as "The Old Furnace," where they erected a furnace which was named "Deep Creek Furnace;" they also took up several tracts of land on both sides of the head of the tide waters of the Nanticoke at what is now Middleford, which were named "Venture," "Brother's Agreement" and "Company's Lott," and on one hundred and sixty-eight acres of these tracts on the east side of the stream they built the forge named "Nanticoke Forge." On the 28th of January, 1763, the company applied to the proprietors of Pennsylvania for a warrant for five thousand acres of vacant land in the vicinity, "near their works on Nanticoke, on which timber was growing proper for their use in the production of iron." This was granted and the land was surveyed by John Lukens, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. On the 8th of February, 1763, they bought two hundred and ninety-nine acres in Cedar Creek Hundred of Daniel Nunez, sheriff, and on February 4, 1764, purchased of Samuel Pettyjohn, one hundred and fifty acres of land in the forest of Broad Kiln Hundred lying in Care's Neck on the south side of Gravelly Branch, and June 29, 1764, one hundred acres of land of Philip Conaway called Pleasant Meadow.

For some reason the company was re-organized May 18, 1764, and William Wishart and Jemima Edwards became members of the company. The articles of agreement recited "for the enlarging, completing and finishing the said Deep Creek Furnace and Nanticoke Forge," about seven thousand acres of land had been purchased in all, and necessary buildings, dwellings, grist and saw-mills were erected, and a large force of men employed as miners, wood-choppers, charcoal-burners, teamsters, furnace men and millers, and the place for miles around was a busy scene. A road was built straight from the furnace to the junction of the Deep Creek and Nanti-

coke River, a distance of four miles, at which place a stone wharf was built, a few of the stones still remaining. The land at the junction, was a tract of land called "Old Meadow," which name the company gave to the iron which they brought to this place and shipped direct to England. The breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and the blockading of the Chesapeake Bay, caused a suspension of business at all the furnaces and forges in the vicinity, and upon the call for troops, these forces of unemployed men enlisted in the army under Colonel Mitchell Kershaw and Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Vaughan, and served during the Revolution. The iron business was so much demoralized, that it was not again resumed. The mills, however, were continued, as being of constant local use. The Iron Works property remained in the hands of the company until an act of the Legislature was passed, January 28, 1802, for its partition. At that time William Wishart was the only one living of the original members of the company under the articles of agreement of May 18, 1764. The property was divided into six parts, of which William Wishart, heirs of Richard Edwards, heirs of Jonathan Vaughan, heirs of William Douglass, heirs of Benjamin Christopher and Charles Marshall (their father, Christopher Marshall, having conveyed his interest to them Nov. 12, 1772) and the heirs of Joseph Pennell, each received their interest. Nanticoke Forge and other lands in the division came to the heirs of Jos. Pennell who, January 11, 1805, sold it to William Huffington, Jr., and Thomas Townsend. The furnace tract and other lands on Deep Creek, to Walter and William Douglass, grandsons of William Douglass, who sold it August 10, 1810, to Gen. Jesse Green, when the mills were refitted and operated by him for several years and he was succeeded by William Green, his eldest son. In 1836, George Green, also a son, took charge and conducted the mills and store for several years, and was succeeded by Isaac Fooks, who bought the property and operated the mills for ten or fifteen years, and sold to Isaac Conaway, and a few years since they were sold to Hearn. The saw-mill is still operated but the grist-mill very little, and the whole is now offered for sale.

The foundation and piles of cinders, about the site of the old Nanticoke Forge, were to be seen as late as 1825. The mills and distillery were on the northwest side of the main stream, and three races led from the pond to the stream below. Maps show by dots the old abandoned roads that led to the ore beds.

The other lands, in a few years after the division, passed to other parties, and so ended the first effort to establish iron works on the lower peninsula.

Gravelly Delight Forge.—A large tract of land called Brown's Manor was taken up about 1775, by William Brown, on the east side of the Nanticoke River, above the Nanticoke Forge lands, and at the mouth of Gravelly Branch. Early in the year 1808, Shadrach Elliott bought two hundred and six acres of land of Eggleston Brown, son of Humphrey Brown, and

grandson of William, it being parts of several tracts, which were "Delight," taken up on a Maryland Patent; "Brown's Manor," a Delaware Patent; "Piney Marsh Addition," a Maryland Patent, and all of a Maryland patent originally granted to Winder Crocket. These lands lay at the mouth of Gravelly Branch.

On the tract called "Delight," on the north side of the branch near the head of the Middleford mill-pond, Shadrach Elliott built in the year 1808 a forge, as in a survey of October 22d is shown as "new forge," mill-dam and dwelling-house. In 1816 it was operated by John and Shadrach Elliott. About the year 1820, they were abandoned, and nearly all evidence of the old forge is obliterated. Shadrach Elliott sold part of the lands above the forge August 4, 1812, to Clement Carroll.

Collins Forge.—This forge was in operation within the memory of many citizens. The land on Gravelly Branch, on which it was located, was a tract of six hundred acres, which was taken up on a warrant by Samuel Pettyjohn, December 16, 1757, and assigned to William Douglass, and in 1764 was purchased by the Pine Grove Furnace Company, whose furnace was located on the site of Concord. After various changes it passed to Seth Griffith and William E. Hitch. Captain John Collins, on April 17, 1794, purchased it of them. He soon after erected a mill and built a forge near Coverdale's Cross Roads and purchased other lands adjoining, and in 1798 was in possession of fourteen hundred and sixty-five acres of good land and eleven hundred and eight acres of swamp, and fourteen slaves. He died in 1804, and the property was divided—three hundred and fifty acres of land and two hundred and fifty acres of swamp, mill-pond and branch and one-third of mill to John Collins, Esq., afterwards Governor Collins; six hundred and ninety-six acres of land and one-third of mills to Sarah Collins, his widow; and three hundred acres of upland and one hundred and sixty-seven acres of swamp and one-third of the mills to his son, Robert Collins; and one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land and one hundred acres of swamp to the heirs of Nancy Polk, his daughter. John Collins, Esq., about 1812, erected upon the Gravelly Branch, about three-quarters of a mile above Coverdale's Cross Roads, a charcoal forge, the ore for which was obtained from a tract lying east about three miles, and a mile from the road leading from Georgetown to the forge. Mr. Collins was elected Governor in 1821, and died in April, 1822. The forge passed to his son, Theophilus, who continued it until about 1850, and then abandoned the forge and continued the grist-mill until his death. This was sold a few years ago by John Collins, son of Theophilus, to William Downing, of Delmar, and is still running.

Mills.—There are very few mills in the hundred at present compared with those in operation in the early part of the present century. The men working at the various forges made the demand for flour greater, and there was much more timber to cut than at present

Among the old mills that have gone down are those of Daniel Baker, formerly located on Tindal's branch of Deep Creek; Conaway mill, on the same branch; the Bell flower grist-mill, condemned about ten years ago and operated by a company; Evans' mill, which was one of the oldest, having first been built in 1760, and continued in the family for years, the last owner being — Millmann; and Luke Huffington's saw-mill, which went down seventy-five years ago.

Crockett Mill.—This mill was built about 1776, by Joseph Crockett. It is located on Tindal's Branch, near where it enters the Deep Creek. Among its early owners were Lewis Spicer, Isaac N. Fooks and H. Tindall. Since 1869 it has been operated by the firm of Fleetwood, Jones & Tindall. Charles Fleetwood, Thomas Jones and H. Tindall compose the firm. The capacity is about forty-five bushels of corn a day. The saw-mill is not worked continuously.

The Dolby Mill was erected about 1833, and is above the Crockett mill on the same stream. Isaac Dolby was the first owner. It came into the possession of Hiram and William James about 1837. In 1850 it was owned by B. D. James and J. H. Messick, and was run by them until 1883 as a saw-mill, when it was condemned. Among the other mills in the hundred are the Russell mill, owned by the J. Russell heirs, which was built by William Russell, in 1820, and the Cannon mill and Owen Mill, both built in the early part of the present century.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

SEAFORD HUNDRED.

THIS hundred was created by an act of the Legislature passed March 11, 1869, which provided that Northwest Fork Hundred should be divided into two hundreds, and that all that part in the lower Northwest Fork Election District should receive the name of Seaford Hundred. In the division the bounds established for the election districts, by the act of February 12, 1761, were to be followed. These were:

"Beginning in the middle of the old State road, at Walker's mill-dam, and running thence westerly, by the centre of said road, between the old Frank Brown farm and the farm of the late Daniel Cannon, over and by Cannon's Crossing, to its intersection with the road leading from Federalsburg to Bridgeville; thence by the centre of said Federalsburg and Bridgeville road, past Horsey's Cross Roads, to the eastern boundary of Maryland. All that part below the said line was to be known as the Lower North West Fork District, and its elections were ordered to be held at the academy in the town of Seaford."

The bounds of the hundred, thus being determined by streams and by highways laid out for the convenience of the early settlers, are irregular, excepting the Maryland line. The surface has a level aspect, but is in most localities undulating enough to afford natural drainage. The greater part of the original forest growths has been cleared away, and some fine farms have been made. In other localities, abandoned plantations, overgrown with scrubby timber, give the country a dreary appearance. The

soil is generally a fertile sandy loam and appears to be especially adapted for fruit culture, to which large areas have lately been devoted. The streams are small, but have been made useful factors in the communities where their mill sites have been improved.

Being for many years after its settlement claimed as a part of Maryland, no warrants or surveys were granted by the Penns. After the title was decided and confirmed in 1775 re-surveys were made by Pennsylvania. Among the principal tracts described were the following:

The "Nanticoke Manor" of the Penns was laid out February 26, 1776, to extend four miles down the river from Brown's Bridge and half a mile from the river-side. John Lukens, surveyor-general, was ordered to make this survey and to report all who had titles to lands within these limits. On the same day, "Hubbard's Regulation" of five hundred and seven acres was resurveyed to Peter Hubbard, on the northwest side of the Nanticoke river, near to Hubbard's store-house and adjoined a tract called "Cannon's Regulation," near Mulberry Landing, where Lewis or Turtle Creek falls into the Nanticoke.

These lands were warranted on Maryland Patents, one tract "Spring Hill, July 1, 1728, to James Cannon; "Luck," to James Brown, March 19, 1740; "Clarkson's Lot" and "Clarkson's Meadow," to William Clarkson, April 10, 1750. On March 18, 1776, a warrant for a resurvey was granted to John Cannon for the following tracts before granted and surveyed by the authorities of Maryland.

	Acres.
"Helpmate," March 3, 1747.....	74
"Covington's Advantage," July, 1741.....	40
"Covington's Inter," July 24, 1741.....	60
"Huckleberry Swamp," 1760.....	70
"Cannon's Advantage," August 16, 1760.....	210

When resurveyed, they were found to contain six hundred and ninety-nine acres, all northwest of the Nanticoke. Hudson Cannon's land, called "Cannon's Conclusion," embraced the whole of the above. He owned it in 1797, at which time there was a grist and saw-mill on it.

The site of the town of Seaford was known as "Martin's Hundred," or "Hooper's Forest," and was owned by Henry Hooper as early as 1720. A part of this tract, above Seaford passed into the hands of John Tennant, who married into the Hooper family, and this subsequently became the property of Governor William H. Ross. A part of the land and other tracts in that locality, including the mansion of Governor Ross are now in the farms of James J. Ross, his son. They aggregate more than eight hundred acres, and form one of the finest estates in the State. On these farms many thousands of peach trees are growing. East of these places are the fine farms formerly owned by W. H. Cannon and Curtis J. Ross, which have passed into the hands of James H. Brown and William H. Ross.

Nearer Seaford is the old farm of Captain Charles Wright, which has a distinguishing landmark in several rows of stately cedar-trees along the highway.

Jacob Kinder, a native of South Holland, where he was born in 1736, became a resident of the Hundred after 1770, living first on the farm of Isaac Bradly, near Cannon's Station. Here he took up a tract of land called "Jacob's Choice," walking to Philadelphia to buy it. In 1777 he moved to his "Kinder's Effort," near the Bethel Church, where he died in 1790. His descendants became useful and well-known citizens. West of this place Joshua Noble settled, coming from Maryland and buying the old Kirk farm, near Bethel Church. Twelve of his children reached mature years, and many of their descendants attained prominent positions in this State and in new homes to which they removed. Lemuel Davis lived in Maryland, near Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married to Mary Ann Noble and reared a large family, whose descendants are very numerous. Several members of the family became ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

For many years the Kinder, Noble and Davis families constituted the principal part of the population of the northwestern part of the hundred. In the same locality White Brown built a good brick house as early as 1781, but the family has become extinct in Seaford Hundred.

Below the town of Seaford Dr. Julius Augustus Jackson was settled, on the Nanticoke River, before 1775, as in that year, March 18th, he took warrants under Governor Penn for lands which were resurveyed to him. One tract, of two acres, was "on Hudson's Island, at a place where the said Jackson hath built a wharf and a house." Another was of forty acres, lying at the lower end of the island, on the north side of the Nanticoke and between the river and Turtle Creek Branch; also thirty acres on the north side of the Nanticoke; also two acres on the south side of the Nanticoke, from a place called "Shadpoint," up the river to the "Brig Landing;" also a large tract called "Long Lot," lying between the branches of Turtle Creek and Twin Pen, which had been granted on a Maryland warrant to Abraham Covington. This last tract he conveyed, November 5, 1783, to his son, Jeremiah Rust Jackson, also a physician.

April 22, 1792, Dr. J. A. Jackson bought of Thomas Loockerman two tracts called "Gibraltar" and "Straight," lying on Nanticoke River, adjoining his other lands. In 1793 he took up, on warrant, two hundred acres; in 1794, four hundred acres; in 1795, thirty acres, called "Jackson's Discovery," and one and three-quarter acres called "Jackson's Wharf;" in 1796, twenty acres, an addition to "Gibraltar;" and in 1801, the year of his death, twenty-nine acres, called "Little Help." His will was probated October 8, 1801, in which he left to his son, Jeremiah Rust Jackson, and to his son, Peter, both physicians, his medicines, instruments and medical books, and to his widow, Sally, his dwelling-house during her widowhood or single life, and to his son, Thaddeus,

the other lands and also the dwelling upon decease of his mother. The lands that came to Thaddeus were sold by him, in 1810, to Sally Obier and John Rust.

Dr. Jeremiah R. Jackson bought of his father, in 1783, "Long Lot," as mentioned; and in 1792 warranted two hundred acres, and in 1794 "Venture" of twenty acres; in 1795 one hundred and seventy acres of "Jackson's Regulation," and December 11, 1795, he took out a patent for fifty-five acres between John Cannon's mill and Turtle Creek, originally surveyed for Levi Safford on Maryland warrant; in 1776, to John Baptist, called "Baptist Projection." Many subdivisions of these surveys and changes of ownership have taken place, some of the above families being no longer represented among the inhabitants of the hundred. In 1840 the taxables of the whole of Northwest Fork Hundred, which then included Seaford, were as follows:—

Adams, Roger.	Blades, Capt. Wm.
Adams, Garrison.	Blades, James.
Adams, James.	Blades, Edward W.
Adams, Eliza.	Burch, Henry M.
Adams, Charles.	Boston, Solomon (mill).
Adams, Wm.	Boston, Chas.
Adams, Peter.	Benston, John W.
Adams, Charles, of Roger.	Benston, Henry.
Adams, Manlove.	Conaway, Brinckley.
Adams, Roger, Jr.	Conaway, Wm.
Adams, John R.	Clifton, George.
Atkinson, Govid.	Curry, James.
Anderson, Wm.	Curry, John.
Allen, Robert.	Curry, Wm.
Allen, Jacob.	Curry, Bayard.
Allen, John.	Clarkson, Bayard.
Allen, Major W.	Clarkson, Robert.
Andrew, John.	Cranor, Benedick.
Andrew, Barton.	Carroll, James.
Andrew, Ayer.	Carroll, John W.
Andrew, Wm. H.	Carroll, Isaac.
Bullock, Thomas.	Collison, Twiford.
Bullock, John.	Collison, Peter.
Bullock, Nathl.	Coulbourn, James.
Brown, Thomas T.	Coulbourn, John L.
Brown, Wm.	Cannon, Truston P.
Brown, John C.	Cannon, Hudson.
Brown, Thomas.	Cannon, Mary.
Brown, Joseph.	Cannon, Wm. M.
Brown, Wm. (batter).	Cannon, Wingate.
Brown, John A.	Cannon, Jeremiah.
Brown, Jesse.	Cannon, Elijah.
Brown, Francis.	Cannon, Clement.
Brown, Huett.	Cannon, Hewitt.
Brown, James.	Cannon, Joseph.
Brown, Sinai.	Cannon, Bayard.
Brown, Daniel.	Cannon, Levi.
Brown, Thomas (farmer)	Cannon, Stansberry.
Brown, Hugh.	Cannon, Peter R.
Brown, Anderson.	Cannon, Josiah.
Bradley, Thomas.	Cannon, Nelson A.
Bradley, Eli.	Cannon, Rindon R.
Bradley, Isaac.	Cannon, Levi, Jr.
Butler, Wm.	Cannon, Wm.
Basman, Revil.	Cannon, John T.
Brady, Robert H.	Cavender, John.
Bell, Wm. S.	Cranor, Chas.
Barwick, Elijah.	Costa, Wm.
Bobine, Susanna.	Clarkson, Daniel.
Barwick, John C.	Coulbourn, Ezekiel.
Barwick, James.	Coulbourn, John.
Broadaway, Robert.	Coulbourn, Edward.
Butler, Thos.	Coulbourn, Thos.

Coulbourn, Thos. J.
 Coulbourn, Elijah.
 Coulbourn, Jeremiah.
 Cheatham, Francis.
 Collins, Jeremiah.
 Collins, Milton.
 Conwell, David.
 Cottingham, Alfred.
 Cottingham, John.
 Campbell, John F.
 Cannon, Isaac and Jacob.
 Cannon, Jacob.
 Cannon, Isaac.
 Cannon, Emerson N.
 Cannon, Daniel.
 Cannon, Isaac K.
 Cannon, Peter.
 Cannon, Wm. N.
 Cannon, Nutter.
 Cannon, Nutter, Jr.
 Cannon, Lowder.
 Cannon, John.
 Corbin, Stephen.
 Cabbage, Samuel.
 Caid, John.
 Dawson, Prudence.
 Dunn, Asure.
 Downs, Wm.
 Dickinson, Warren.
 Darby, James.
 Dutton, James M.
 De Shields, Chas.
 Downing, Jas.
 Downing, Jonathan.
 Dawson, Hosea.
 Dean, Chas.
 Davis, Richard.
 Dickinson, Henry.
 Dulaney, Wm. W.
 Dawson, Zebediah.
 Dawson, Bayard.
 Elligood, Wm. (mill).
 Elligood, John E.
 Early, Wm.
 Edgen, Mary.
 Edgen, Wm.
 Elmsworth, George.
 Frampton, Solomon.
 Figge, William T.
 Flowers, Owen.
 Fountain, Zebediah P.
 Fountain, Anderson.
 Flowers, Wesley.
 Fleetwood, William.
 Flowers, Charles.
 Fleetwood, Isaac C.
 Fleetwood, Purnal T.
 Frame, George.
 Forsett, Jacob.
 Gosaln, John.
 Gosaln, James M.
 Gray, Thomas.
 Gibbons, Washington M.
 Gibbons, Arcada.
 Gray, Ann.
 Green, Thomas A.
 Green, George W.
 Green, Jesse.
 Griffith, William.
 Higmeest, John.
 Higmeest, Collison.
 Higmeest, Elijah.
 Hitch, Clement.
 Hickman, John.
 Hobbs, Solesbury.
 Hollis, Frisby.
 Hitch, Henry.
 Hollis, Silas.

Hollis, Charles.
 Hobbs, Cropper.
 Hazzard, William.
 Horsey, Revil.
 Hatfield, Zachariah.
 Horsey, Josiah C.
 Hubbard, William T.
 Higman, John.
 Hopkins, Samuel.
 Horsey, William B.
 Hines, Thomas.
 Hopkins, Robert.
 Hopkins, Henry L.
 Howard, Jesse.
 Hines, William.
 Hazzard, Rhodes.
 Hellon, George A.
 Horsey, Nathaniel.
 Holt, John.
 Holt, Daniel.
 Harris, William E.
 Hooper, Hicks D.
 Hooper, Elizabeth.
 Handy, Samuel L.
 Houston, Robert A.
 Houston, Robert.
 Hall, George K.
 Hall, David.
 Hudson, Benjamin.
 Hughes, Whitefield.
 Jones, Mathias.
 Jones Zachariah.
 Jones, Waitman.
 Jones, Isaac.
 Jones, John, Sr.
 Jones, John, Jr.
 Jones, William.
 Jones, Henry.
 Jesler, Jacob.
 Jesler, Daniel.
 Jesler, Isaac.
 Jefferson, Warren.
 Jacobs, William.
 Jacobs, James M.
 Jenkins, Isaac.
 Johnson, Josiah.
 Jacobs, Stanbury.
 Jacobs, Thomas.
 Jacobs, Curtis.
 Jacobs, Sandballa.
 Kinder, Owen.
 Kinder, John.
 Kinder, Daniel R.
 Kinder, Isaac.
 Kinder, Jacob.
 Kinder, Warren.
 Kinney, Ebzy.
 Kelley, Joseph.
 Linch, Wm.
 Linch, David.
 Lingol, John.
 Linch, Beniah.
 Laws, Mary B.
 Laws, James.
 Laws, Wm.
 Layton, Purnal.
 Layton, Burton.
 Ledenham, Wm.
 Lord, Lewis.
 Layton, Clement.
 Little, Henry.
 Linch, Noah.
 Lankford, Littleton.
 Laws, Samuel.
 Laws, John.
 Lednum, Thomas.
 Lednum, Silas.
 Lednum, Joseph.

Lawrence, Richard.
 Lewis, Stephen.
 Morris, Constantine.
 Morris, Edward.
 Morris, Elias.
 Morgan, James H.
 Morris, Jeremiah.
 Morris, Hezekiah.
 McCuleny, Wm.
 Morris, David.
 Morris, Peter.
 Murphy, Wm.
 Martin, Captain Hugh.
 McNeilly, Jeremiah.
 Morgan, Dr. Wm.
 Marvel, Perry.
 Marvel, Wm.
 Moore, James.
 Minor, Pitkin.
 Memick, Wm.
 McCallister, James.
 Memick, Edward.
 Marvel, James W.
 Miller, John.
 Murphy, Noah.
 Moore, Wm.
 Marvel, Abraham.
 Moore, Elijah.
 Moore, James.
 Moore, Ephraim.
 Melican, Thomas.
 Morris, Silas.
 Morgan, Charles H.
 Morgan, James.
 Maston, Holsey.
 Morris, Cannon.
 Morris, John M.
 Morris, Wm. M.
 Morris, David.
 Maston, Wm.
 Noble, Wm.
 Noble, Sarah.
 Nox, Samuel.
 Nichols, Jeremiah.
 Nichols, Joseph.
 Noble, Thomas.
 Needham, Wm.
 Noble, Solomon.
 Noble, James.
 Nichols, Thomas H.
 Neal, Jacob.
 Noble, Charles.
 Neal, Isiah.
 Nichols, James H.
 Neal, Wm.
 Neal, Aaron D.
 Neal, John.
 Neal, Eliza.
 Neal, Joseph.
 Nichols, Wm.
 Neal, John W.
 Neal, Samuel.
 Oldfield, Warren L.
 Obier, Jesse.
 Obier, Isaac.
 Obier, Joshua.
 Oday, Owen.
 Oday, Wm.
 Osbourn, Joseph.
 Pratt, George.
 Prettyman, James H.
 Pennowell, Nancy.
 Pennowell, Albert.
 Polk, Robert.
 Polk, John.
 Polk, Wm.
 Prettyman, Jacob W.
 Prettyman, Ralph D.

Prettyman, Ebenezer P.
 Prettyman, Asbury W.
 Prettyman, John.
 Pitta, Zachariah, Esq.
 Phillips, Thomas I.
 Phillips, Tiras S.
 Penton, Wm. D.
 Polk, Wm. C.
 Polk, James.
 Peters, Charles.
 Prettyman, Joel.
 Pennowell, David.
 Powell, Wm.
 Robinson, Shadrack.
 Robinson, John.
 Read, Wm.
 Read, Henry.
 Reddin, Ellen.
 Reddin, John.
 Read, Jacob.
 Rust, Jeremiah.
 Rust, Clement.
 Richards, Edward.
 Rose, Wm.
 Richards, John.
 Ross, Henry.
 Rose, Freeman.
 Ross, Wm.
 Roach, Wm.
 Rust, John.
 Records, Whiting W.
 Records, John T.
 Rogers, Wm. E.
 Ross, Curtis I.
 Ross, Edward M.
 Read, Ezekiel.
 Richards, Thomas M.
 Rust, Peter N.
 Robinson, Mitchell.
 Robinson, Wm. F.
 Rust, Priscilla.
 Records, Thomas, Sr.
 Rust, James.
 Reddin, James I.
 Simpson, Wm. M.
 Stayton, Amos.
 Sedgwick, John.
 Stephens, Wm.
 Scott, Evin.
 Scott, Curtis.
 Scott, John.
 Sordin, James.
 Spencer, Elizabeth.
 Stafford, Andrew.
 Sudler, Joseph B.
 Smith, John.
 Sudler, Dr. John R.
 Smith, David.
 Swiggate, Wm. H.
 Simpson, Benjamin.
 Stokley, Benjamin.
 Satterfield, Archibald.
 Smith, Wm.
 Stokley, Job.
 Smith, Wesley.
 Smith, Wm. W.
 Smith, Major.
 Sordin, Alex. P.
 Shiles, Wm.
 Simpson, Samuel.
 Simpson, John.
 Spicer, Elzy.
 Stuart, Michael.
 Stuart, James.
 Stephens, Isaac W.
 Sorder, John.
 Stuart, Wm.
 Stuart, Michael.

Spencer, John.
 Shockley, Wm. P.
 Shockley, Levin P.
 Smith, Nicholas O.
 Swain, Wm.
 Twiford, John H.
 Twiford, Allen.
 Towers, Thomas.
 Todd, Henry.
 Todd, Levin.
 Todd, Wm.
 Todd, James.
 Taylor, Thomas.
 Truitt, Samuel.
 Tull, Samuel.
 Tull, Peter.
 Tull, Robert.
 Tull, Wm.
 Tull, Andrew.
 Taylor, John.
 Taylor, Elias.
 Thompson, Thomas.
 Tennant, James.
 Todd, David.
 Tharp, Wm.
 Twiford, Wm.
 Viland, Andrew.
 Viland, James.
 Viland, Jason.
 Vossels, Wm. H.
 Victor, Wesley.
 Virden, Albert.
 Vickers, John A.
 Vickers, Nathan.
 Wright, Lewis N.
 Williamson, Wm.
 Willson, Wm. B.
 Willson, John.
 Williams, George W.
 Watkins, Thomas.
 White, Joseph.
 White, Thomas.

White, George P.
 Wilson, Wm. B., Esq.
 Watson, Joseph.
 Webb, Wm.
 Wingate, Hezekiah.
 Wingate, Elijah.
 Williams, Noble.
 Williams, Newton.
 Wright, Charles.
 Willen, Charles.
 Waller, Winder.
 Wallace, Henry.
 Winsor, John.
 Wallace, Thos.
 Willen, Isaac.
 Willey, Nehemiah.
 Wright, Henry.
 Wingate, Cannon.
 Williams, Planner.
 Williams, Alfred.
 Winright, John M.
 Williams, Townsend.
 Willey, Theodore.
 Willey, Loxley.
 Welch, George.
 Willey, Nathaniel.
 Willey, Cannon.
 Willey, John.
 Winsor, John.
 Winsor, James.
 Willen, Levin.
 Watkins, Josiah.
 Wilson, Theodore J.
 Watson, George W.
 Wright, Isaac.
 Wright, Turpin.
 Wright, Jacob.
 Wilson, James.
 White, John W.
 Wright, James.
 Wells, Edward L.
 White, Geo. P. & Co. (Mills).

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—In the early history of this section the mill-seats were well improved, and were important factors in the development of the country. In the north-eastern part of the hundred, on the tract called "Shankland's Discovery," Unity Forge was in operation about 1771, and was worked quite extensively soon after, having double fires. In 1815, John and Shadrack Elliott owned the property, consisting of three hundred acres of land, a forge and mill, the latter being in Nanticoke Hundred. Later, Jonas Walker became the owner of part of the property, and a mill was afterwards built on the Seaford side, which became widely known as Walker's. The present mill was built in 1885, by Cotteral, Trout & Green, and is a three-story frame. Its machinery is first-class, there being a Victor wheel and eight sets of rolls, making it one of the best mills in this part of the country. The mills on the other streams are small, the one on Herring Creek, below Clear Brook, having had many owners, and being known as Ross's, Cannon's, and by other names. In 1879 it was rebuilt, and was in 1887 the property of Marcellus Hearn.

On Chapel Brook was the old Jackson mill, which was abandoned about fifty years ago, and on the same stream the Flowers, later Dulaney mill, is still operated on custom work. Other small mills on this stream have passed away. On Harris Brook, Edward

Harris had a saw-mill which was later owned by Thomas H. Brown, and is now the property of William F. Hastings. Though of small capacity, the mill has done good service, and when the store near by was carried on, this was an important business point. Besides some of the mill owners, Robert Frame, Jacob Bounds and Thomas Short were also here in trade. Near Woodlands, on Mud Brook, W. W. Wright and others operated small mills for brief periods.

In the southwestern part of the hundred, the old Wallace saw-mill passed into the hands of Gillis E. and William Ellis, about 1850, and has since been owned by the Ellis family. In 1887 it was the property of William and E. J. Ellis. The latter was also a vessel owner.

In the main, agriculture has formed the principal pursuit of the people, and many fruit farms have been opened within a dozen years. Those of Col. E. L. Martin, J. J. Ross and W. H. Boyce are among the largest of the State, each containing many thousands of peach trees. Charles Wright, T. B. Giles, T. H. Brown, J. W. Wiley, Jacob Bounds, M. J. Dickerson, J. F. Oday and George H. Houston are also extensive fruit growers and orchardists.

MIDDLEFORD.—The lands in this vicinity were taken up on a warrant in 1764, as "Brothers' Agreement," "Venture" and "Company's Lot," by Jonathan Vaughan and Co., who built the "Nanticoke Forge," on the west side of Northwest Fork of the Nanticoke, at the head of tide water. A store, grist and saw-mills were also built at this place and were in active operation before 1770. The forge was abandoned early in the Revolutionary War, and, being a part of the Nanticoke Furnace property, the lands were divided by act of the Assembly, passed in 1802, and sold in 1805 to William Huffington, Thomas Townsend and James Huffington. The place was at that time already known as Middleford, the mills, store and other interests having been carried on after the first forge had been abandoned. A new dam was built three hundred yards below the old one, by the above firm, and a forge for making blooms was again placed in operation and worked on until 1825. Before this time the property had passed to Thomas Townsend, and in 1825 he rebuilt the mills so that they could be operated on a very extensive scale. From him these improvements passed to his son, Barclay, and were next owned by Robert Houston, William and Michael Stewart. Soon after Townsend built the new mill at Middleford, in 1825, he invented a process of kiln-drying corn meal so that it could be sent abroad, and ground and dried large quantities. He shipped it to the West Indies from the mill, and had a very large trade. Eight coopers were employed making puncheons and barrels. A distillery was also at this place before 1825, but it was abandoned after the extensive milling business was established.

About 1840 the property came into possession of Lott Rawlins, and the mill was destroyed by fire in

1846. It was not rebuilt by him, but the property passed to his sons, John M. and James Rawlins, who, in 1857, built the present grist and saw-mill. In 1859 a carding-mill was built, and since 1864 a small planing mill has been operated, these interests remaining the property of the Rawlins Bros.

Stores have been carried on at Middleford since the place was opened for settlement, usually by the mill owners. But after 1830 this was one of the most active trading places in the county. At one time there were stores kept by William and Michael Stewart, Lott Rawlins, William Twiford, George Hall, John Windsor and James and Joseph Copes. All did a good business. After the large mill was burned down the place began to decline, but William and John M. Rawlins and the Stewarts remained in trade a few years longer. In 1887 there was but one small store, which was kept by Edward Owens, the postmaster.

The village being off from the main lines of travel has steadily dwindled since the building of the railroad, and the dozen or more buildings remaining show signs of decay—a number being unoccupied. At this place were located as physicians, Dr. Edward Huffington and Dr. Joseph Copes, in 1832, and a few years later, Dr. William Stewart was located a short time after 1840, and was the last practitioner residing at Middleford.

WOODLAND.—The hamlet of Woodland, formerly called Cannon's Ferry, is on the Nanticoke River, half a dozen miles below Seaford. Although still a place of importance in the hundred, its commercial position is not as great as sixty years ago, when it was one of the most widely-known points in the southern part of the State. The ferry across the river has been maintained more than a hundred years. In 1793 the right to operate a ferry was granted to Isaac and Betty Cannon for fourteen years, which right was renewed upon the expiration of that term, so that the name of the Cannon family was widely associated, not only with the ferry, which was on the principal highway to the lower peninsula, but also with the place where the sons of Betty Cannon—Isaac and Jacob—amassed large wealth. In 1816 these sons, as a firm, owned four thousand five hundred and seventy-three acres of land, stores, warehouses, and a large number of slaves. In later years their business became even more extensive, embracing a system of banking or money-lending, which was characterized by its exacting methods. The partners were of opposite dispositions, yet the complement of each other in a business sense, and in this small counting-house, attached to their store, many shrewd transactions were recorded. Their uncompromising ways made them many enemies, and caused the death of one of the members in a tragic manner. This was quickly followed by the natural death of the surviving brother, which also brought about the close of their extensive business. As the result of a dispute about some trivial business matters Jacob Cannon was

killed by Owen O'Day on April 10, 1843, on the wharf of the ferry just as he was returning home from a visit to the Governor of the State, whom he had seen with a view of asking his protection against the assaults with which he had been threatened by those whom he had helped to distress. Young O'Day, having the sympathy of most of the community, succeeded in effecting his escape, fleeing first to Baltimore and thence to the West. The death of Isaac Cannon followed May 6, 1843, at the age of seventy-three years. Jacob was but sixty-two years old when he was killed. Betty Cannon, the mother, had died in 1828, aged eighty-six years. For many years these three persons owned the only residences on the street parallel with the river. The lower, or ferry-house, with its brick ends and wooden sides, was erected in the last century. The ferry having become the property of the county, this house passed with it, and remains the home of the ferryman, who has been William B. Ellis since 1883. He reported that ten thousand persons availed themselves of the use of the ferry in the year ending December, 1886.

The house of Jacob Cannon, a large frame, in a spacious yard, was the next up the river. After being completed and furnished it stood more than a score of years without an occupant, and was never inhabited by him for whom it was built. That house also remains, and is occupied by heirs of the Cannon family. The House of Isaac Cannon was destroyed by fire, and the store next above that has been somewhat changed. Most of the warehouses have been removed. In 1824, H. B. Fiddeman, at that time seventeen years of age, entered the store of Cannon Brothers, where he remained four years, and then became a member of the firm of Powell & Fiddeman, which traded in a small red store building, in the upper part of the hamlet, and for seventeen years transacted a heavy business in merchandising and shipping, having a wharf near their store. Here were located later Joseph Neal, Charles J. Smith and Samuel Messick, but the building has long since been unused for business purposes. Another store near the wharf, owned by William W. Wright, was removed, and subsequently burned down. In the old Cannon stand, William Jones, of Baltimore, traded about 1845, and in later years. Charles J. Smith and Wm. T. Moore followed, and W. C. Hearn was the merchant in 1887. Another store was carried on by W. C. Carpenter, in trade since 1870, at a stand which was discontinued about 1882, when, also, was discontinued the Cannon's Ferry post-office. The place was without mail privileges until 1882, when an office was established with the name of "Woodland," which has been continued with six mails per week. W. E. Carpenter is the postmaster. The hamlet has had, since 1882, the same name as the post-office, and although its business has been somewhat revived, there was, in 1887, but little of the activity of the times when a large scope of country, north and south, was tributary to this point as its

shipping and trading centre. The Nanticoke here affords a channel fourteen feet deep, and there is a good wharf, but shipments are light, the more active railroad towns having absorbed that branch of business.

In the place are a neat Methodist church, a school-house and about twenty residences, occupied by a conservative class of citizens, and the moral tone of the community is spoken of as being an improvement on that which pervaded the place before the Civil War.

RELIANCE.—This is the name of a post-office established at Johnson's Cross-roads, on the Maryland line in March 1882. Charles M. Phillips was appointed post-master, and still holds that position. The hamlet which is also officially known as Reliance, is pleasantly located in a rich farming country, and consists of two stores, a church, masonic lodge, shops and a few residences. About one-half of these interests are located in the State of Maryland. This locality came into prominence sixty years ago as the headquarters of persons engaged in the unlawful slave trade, the victims of which were here rendezvoused preparatory to their shipment to southern markets. The principal actors in this species of crime were Joe Johnson (for whom the cross-roads were named) and his mother-in-law, Patty Cannon. The latter was the moving spirit, if not the originator of the schemes which made both of them notorious, attached a stigma to this neighborhood, and caused untold suffering to many captives, as well as death to some who conspired with them to carry the poor unfortunates into involuntary servitude. This wicked woman appears to have been fated to live a life of crime, which justly ended in a felon's death.

Her ancestry is somewhat obscure, as she came to Delaware an alien. It is believed that her maiden name was Lucretia P. Hanley, and that she was the daughter of an Englishman of good birth, but whose dissolute habits led him to marry a scheming woman of ill-repute. For this offense he was ostracized by his family, whose honor he still respected, and for whose sake he emigrated to Canada. A purpose to reform and lead an honorable life in the new world, was soon overcome by his unscrupulous wife, who was dissatisfied with the means he could acquire by honest toil, and she urged him to abandon his occupation and ally himself with a band of smugglers, whose acquaintance she had formed. This he did, and was under the tutelage of his wife, soon recognized as a leader among those daring spirits. His offenses culminated in the crime of murder, whose penalty was paid by his death on the gallows.

Mrs. Hanley, being left with a family of daughters, some already following her in the paths of an impure life, appears to have had one good purpose; to marry off her daughters to sons of respectable, well-to-do families. With this view she was constantly on the look-out for such an alliance, and, when Lucretia P. was but sixteen years of age, succeeded in marrying

her to Alonzo Cannon, of Sussex County, who had become a guest of her house while travelling through the St. John's country, where she then lived and kept an inn, and who had been well-nursed by the family, through a long illness. When fully able to travel he returned to Delaware with his young wife, whose career in this State now began. At this time she is spoken of as a handsome, vivacious young person, brilliant in conversation and fond of gay society. The tame life she was obliged to lead in her husband's quiet home soon became distasteful to her, and against his wishes and to his great sorrow she formed associations with some lawless characters, who soon resorted to her home with such frequency that the life of her husband became a burden to him. In the course of a few years he died, it was supposed of grief, occasioned by his unfortunate marriage, but, as it was later believed, of poison administered by his wife. She now took her daughter to a home on a small tract of land, about six miles from Seaford, on the Maryland line, when she became more dissolute than ever. She plied her arts to win the allegiance of her companions in crime, and seemed to exercise complete control over them. Keeping a sort of a public-house, numerous opportunities for robbery were offered her and many a traveler was relieved of his valuables after he had left her place, pleased with the winsome hostess, and the hospitable entertainment he had received at her hands. If suspicions were aroused, which traced these crimes to her door, she cajoled or threatened, as the case demanded, until no further attention was paid to them. To belong to her gang was to secure immunity from punishment, and hence she has always found willing tools to do her bidding since they could thus, also, with more freedom follow their own crimes.

One of her followers was Ebenezer Johnson, who was apprehended and punished for a crime instigated by her. His son Joe subsequently married Patty's daughter and built a house at the cross-roads, in Maryland, and about seventy-five yards from the Delaware line. Her own house was above this nearly a fourth of a mile, and about one hundred yards from the Maryland line, thus giving the family the advantage of practically living in both States, or in one or the other, as circumstances might demand. This condition was found very useful in her criminal career, when she and her son-in-law became the head of a band of kidnappers.

The Johnson house was a large frame building with a steep roof, which, contrary to the fashion of that day, had no dormer windows. This was the most celebrated kidnapper's tavern along the whole border and contained a prison whose miseries rivaled those of the Black Hole in Calcutta. In the centre of the attic a dungeon about twelve feet square was constructed, the walls being made of plank firmly spiked together and containing staples to which the kidnapped negroes were sometimes shackled. Often as many as ten persons, of either sex, were crowded into this

small space, where they were kept days at a time without a sufficient allowance of food and barely enough air to sustain life. Then they would be taken, usually, to Galestown, Maryland, and placed in the hold of a small vessel to be borne to a plantation in the South. So artfully was this dungeon concealed from the uninitiated that its existence, although suspected, was not revealed for many years, and not until almost every species of crime had been committed by this gang. If a charge was lodged against any of the members, by the authorities of one State, they took refuge in the other, thus evading arrest.

At length the operations of the desperadoes became so bold that, in spite of the influence they commanded, a purpose was formed to break the band up. Joe Johnson, having already placed his family in a new home in the South, sought safety in flight, and Patty Cannon became the hostess of the kidnapper's house. She also remained the owner of the farmhouse in Delaware, living there part of the time, if she could better carry out the deception by so doing. It was also believed that she buried her ill-gotten wealth in the orchard of this farm. Her career ended in 1829, when she was arrested, convicted and confined in the jail at Georgetown, where she died before the date for her execution.

The kidnapper's house was subsequently occupied by Michael Milburn, whose business was cut short by his arrest as an illegal slave dealer and conviction as a kidnapper. Later a respectable old couple by the name of Moore lived in this house, keeping a country inn, but it was long ago changed to a private residence. In 1885 this structure was entirely rebuilt by C. M. Phillips, who owned the property, and its attractive appearance gives but little evidence of the fact that it stands on the site of the infamous old prison pen. The entire community seems also to have been changed, being one of the most orderly in the Peninsula, progressive in all things tending to its enlightenment.

Prior to 1854, Batson Adams here opened the first store in a building which stood in Maryland. In 1863, M. H. C. Wilson put up a new store in which C. M. Phillips has traded since 1879. The year previous William B. Houston erected a store building on the Delaware side, where several firms traded, but which has not been occupied since 1885.

Gethsemane Lodge, No. 28, A. F. and A. M., was organized at Reliance under a charter granted October 6, 1875. A neat lodge-room has been provided in the second story of the Gethsemane Church building. In 1887 there were seventeen Master Masons and the following principal officers: Master, Isaac S. Warren; S. Warden, M. H. Hackett; J. Warden, S. M. Gordy; Treasurer, J. N. Wright; Secretary, L. H. Le Cates; S. Deacon, J. F. Wheatley; J. Deacon, W. L. D. Tull.

OAK GROVE.—Not quite six miles northwest from Seaford is Oak Grove Station, on the Cambridge Branch Railroad, where a small store was opened in

1869, and a post-office established. Here have been, as business men, John Dulaney, Isaac Warren and L. H. Le Cates, the latter in 1887.

HORSEY'S CROSS-ROADS (name authorized by the Legislature in February, 1873, to be changed to Atlanta) was established as a business point by Nathaniel Horsey. It is on the Northwest Fork line, on the Federalsburg Road, and was formerly a brisk, country trading place. After the removal of Horsey it became less important, but a store has been kept up by different parties. The post-office was not long continued.

CANNON'S STATION, on the main line of the railway, in the northern part of the hundred, has been an active shipping point since 1879. The railroad company has a wood-yard at this point. J. W. Ward is the agent and merchant and H. C. Adams the postmaster of an office established in recent years. There are, also, a few residences, including a Methodist Episcopal parsonage. The surrounding country has been much improved within the past six years, a number of fine buildings having been erected on the farms in this neighborhood.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—The aggressive ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church early labored among the people of Seaford Hundred, whom they found willing hearers and ready to accept the faith they proclaimed. The seed sown found permanent lodgment, the churches established more than a hundred years ago having been continuously maintained, and in 1887 all the societies in the hundred belonging to some branch of the Methodist Church. The eldest of these is Bethel Church, near the Maryland line, in the northwestern section. It was built in 1781, under the direction of White Brown; hence also became known as Brown's Chapel. In that work he had the assistance of Lemuel Davis, a local preacher, and Jacob Kinder; and their descendants have ever since been among the leading members of the church. Rev. Mr. Davis' grandson, William Davis, was also a local preacher of recognized popularity in his neighborhood, marrying more than two hundred couples during his ministry. A grandson, Rev. Samuel Davis, was in 1885 the pastor of a Methodist Church. Later the Noble family also furnished many members of the church at this place, and the official positions have been held chiefly by these families.

The church building, erected in 1781, was a large frame, whose seating capacity was increased by having three galleries, so that six hundred people could be accommodated. It was so substantially constructed that up to August, 1881, when its first centennial anniversary was celebrated, not more than seven hundred dollars had been spent in repairs. Its location is in a pleasant grove, and the grounds have been enlarged to embrace three acres, a portion of which is devoted to the burial of the dead. Many interments have here been made.

The chapel, although fitted for occupancy in 1781,

was not fully completed until 1806. On the 5th of March, the following year, it was incorporated as Bethel Church, with Trustees Tilghman Davis, George Graham, Caleb Davis, Lemuel Davis, Curtis Jacobs, William Wheatley and Isaac Kinder. It has sustained many circuit relations, and, in connection with other churches, has had a long line of ministers. In 1888 it was a part of Cannon Circuit. Freeborn Garrettson, Bishop Asbury and other pioneers of Methodism preached at this place, which was one of the focal points from which missionary effort was put forth almost a century ago.

In the southern part of the hundred an Episcopal chapel was erected prior to the Revolution, which seemed to interrupt the services held there. This chapel was later wholly abandoned, and only a traditional account of it remains. From its existence in that section the brook took its name. Here, in 1804, John Cannon and Jeremiah Rust Jackson deeded one acre of land for a Methodist Church. This lot was on "the main road that leads from Seaford over Chapple Branch and to the westerly end of the old Chapple, between that and a mill pond of Jeremiah R. Jackson." The trustees named were John Handy, Captain Thomas Prettyman, Jeremiah Brown, Augustus Brown, Matthew Cannon, Jeremiah R. Jackson and William Davis. After the church at Seaford was built, under the direction of this board of trustees, the old "Beacham Meeting-house" on this lot, was not so frequently used, and afterwards passed into the hands of the Methodist Protestants, who moved the building to Seaford.

In 1843 Mrs. Boling and her son, Jacob C. Nicholson, exerted themselves to build a small house of worship for the Methodist Episcopal persuasion at Cannon's Ferry. A lot was deeded, adjoining the Cannon burial-ground, on which this building stood about forty years, when it gave place to the present church. This is a frame building, thirty-eight by forty-five feet, which cost one thousand three hundred dollars, and was dedicated in August, 1883. The committee charged with its erection was composed of W. E. Carpenter, E. J. Ellis, Josephus Collins, W. H. Allen and Thomas Houston. There are here about fifty members, and the church forms a part of the Galestown (Md.) Circuit.

At Middleford, Thomas Townsend donated a lot upon which a house of worship might be built by the community, about 1830. Meetings by Methodists and Presbyterians were then statedly held in it, but after 1846 the former denomination only occupied it with any degree of regularity, the appointment being a part of Concord Circuit. The house is in poor repair and has been but little used since the completion of Brown's Church, one and a half miles northwest from this place. This is a frame structure, thirty by forty feet, with a vestibule and recessed pulpit, and cost one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. The ground on which it stands was donated by Mrs. Catherine Cannon. The church was erected by a committee

composed of George Burton, James Wood, Samuel B. Pusey, Marcellus Hearn and Robert Brown, and was dedicated in October, 1883. Eighty members worship at this place. The church is a part of Cannon Circuit, which was formed in 1886 out of the old Concord and Bridgeville Circuits, and which had Rev. Edward Davis as the first preacher in charge. Rev. William Valliant was appointed in 1887, the charge including the churches at Concord, Brown, Bethel and Wesley.

The latter was built in 1882, on a main road three miles northwest from Seaford. It is very much the same kind of a building as Brown's Church, and was erected under the supervision of John Kinder, W. J. Cannon, Jesse Allen, James Ward and Robert L. Brown. Previous to its dedication, in the fall of 1882, meetings were regularly held in the school-house, in this locality, which was sometimes called Little's Chapel. It was built in 1861 with a view of accommodating both schools and religious meetings. In 1887 there were seventy members at the Wesley Church. Rev. B. Wheatley was reported as a local preacher at Cannon, where was also the parsonage of the circuit, built in 1887.

Gethsemane Methodist Protestant Church is at Reliance, on Johnson's Cross-Roads. It is the lower part of a two-story building, the upper part being a Masonic lodge-room. This house was erected in 1872, by a committee which had as members William Ellis, Jacob Nicholson, John N. Wright, James Harris and Daniel Field. James Gordy and others were also active to secure a new church in place of the small, old building which had been in use since 1850, and which was removed to make place for this house. The church has had the same ministry as the appointment at Seaford, with which it has always been connected in its relation to Conference.

SEAFORD.—This flourishing town of two thousand inhabitants is beautifully located at the junction of the Herring Creek with the Nanticoke River, near the head of navigation. The latter stream is an important tributary of the Chesapeake Bay, sixty miles distant, and its waters at this point will float vessels having a draught of sixteen feet. It is also an important station on the Delaware Railroad, one hundred and ten miles from Philadelphia, and is the terminus of the Dorchester Branch, connecting with Cambridge, on the Chesapeake Bay, thirty-three miles away. The surroundings are healthy, the country fertile, and as it has been largely devoted to peach culture, Seaford has become an important shipping point. The town has churches, schools, banks, numerous stores, and all the attributes of a progressive rural community.

Seaford was laid out October 29, 1799, by John Hooper, Thomas Hooper and John Tennant, as the heirs of Henry Hooper. At that time the place was called "Hooper's Landing," and the plat shows the dwelling-house of John Hooper, near which was a spring and a wharf.

Higher up and above the spring, Market and Front

Streets made a triangular intersection, the apex being set aside for a market space.

Front Street ran due north and south, and was parallel with Herring Creek. The streets between it and the creek, and running parallel with it, were named North and South.

The transverse streets, running parallel with Nanticoke River and having a due east and west course, all sixty feet wide, received the names of Water, East and West. Most of the lots were sixty by sixty feet, and ninety-two lots were laid out.

August 2, 1813, Captain Solomon Boston platted an addition of ten lots, extending along Front and North Streets.

The "second addition" was platted by James Conwell, May 16, 1814, and consisted of twenty lots. The "third addition," of twenty-five lots, on the river and below Market Street, at the old wharf of Henry Hooper, was platted by James Conwell, January 28, 1815.

A number of lots at Seaford were sold soon after the town was laid out and, in 1809, they were owned by Solomon Boston, Daniel Baker & William Morgan, I. & J. Cannon, James Collins, John Collins, John Cade, James Conwell, Ann Cottingham, John Green, Seth Griffith, Alex. P. Kellin, John Hooper, Thomas Hooper, William Hazzard, Barnard Liddy, Henry Little, James Polk, John Rust, Job Stockley, Solomon Turpin, Tennant & Hazzard, Nathan Vickers.

Twenty-seven years later, in 1836, a list of property-owners in Seaford embraced the names of the following:

Isaac Bradley.	Heirs of George Hazzard.
John Boynton.	Jacob Kinder.
Mary Blades.	William Laws.
Alexander Campbell (cooper-shop).	Ann Morgan.
Ezekiel Cannon.	Captain Hugh Martin.
Alfred Cottingham.	John Martin's heirs.
David Conwell.	Pepkin Minor.
Jeremiah Collins.	Jeremiah MacNealy.
Levin Cannon.	William Nichols' heirs.
Hosea Dawson.	Kitty Neal.
Jacob Fosset.	William Rodes.
George K. Hall.	Benjamin Stockley.
Robert K. Hopkins.	Aaron Swiggett's heirs.
Josiah Horsey.	Henry Wallis.
Rodes Hazzard.	Turpin Wright.
William Hazzard.	Jacob Wright.
	Planner Williams.

From this time on until the railroad was projected there was but little change in the material development of the town. It remained for twenty years or more a quiet, conservative place, and its principal business outlet was the Nanticoke River, the shipments being grain and other ordinary farm products. With a new era in prospect, when the town was selected as one of the stations of the railroad, at that time building, new additions were made, Nanticoke City being platted December 13, 1856, on the lower borders of Seaford. One hundred and seventy-nine lots were thus laid out by John Dale for Rev. Thomas B. Bradford, and here was located, in 1857, the southern terminus of the Delaware Railroad. Although not included within the corporate limits of the town, it is

essentially a part of Seaford, with which place its interests are inseparably connected.

The rapid growth of the town after the completion of the railroad made it desirable that it should possess a better and more independent form of government than could be had while subordinate to the hundred. Accordingly it was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed March 16, 1865, which named Benjamin Stockley, John E. Darbee, Isaac Willin, Henry L. Hopkins and Michael Coulbourn as the first commissioners, and directed that a re-survey and plat of the town be made. This was done in May ensuing, by James Stuart, and the following limits were placed on record June 7, 1865:

"Line to start near the centre of Jacob Williams' mill dam; thence N. W. with said mill dam and the road until a line north 3° east will strike the eastmost corner of Benjamin Stockley's lot, which adjoins a lot of Jacob Williams, on the east of the said Stockley lot, touch the eastward corner of said Stockley's lot and through the lands of Charles K. Cannon to the county road leading from Bridgeville to Johnson's Cross-Roads, Md.; thence running in the centre of said county road to the Delaware R. R.; thence with the said R. R. to the Nanticoke River; thence up the said Nanticoke River to Herring Run or Clear Brook Branch; thence up the branch with the several meanderings to said Jacob Williams' mill dam, the place of beginning."

Amendatory acts were passed February 21, 1867, and April 4, 1869; and on the 19th of February, 1883, an act was passed re-incorporating the town, by repealing the conflicting legislation, but not changing the limits. By this act the corporate name became the *Town of Seaford*, and full power was vested in the commissioners to enact all the ordinances the welfare of the town might require.

Under the act of 1865 the first election held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in April, that year, resulted in the choice of

Alderman, Alfred Cottingham.

Commissioners.

Alfred Williams.	John Conway.
Benjamin Stockley.	John K. Brown.
Henry L. Hopkins.	

Since that time the offices of aldermen, clerks and treasurers have been as is shown in the appended list:

Aldermen.

Alfred Cottingham.....1866-70	Wm. J. Stewart.....1884
James W. Robinson.....1871-79	Wm. H. Stevens.....1885
W. W. Allen.....1880-83	N. H. Brown.....1886

Clerks.

James Stuart.....1866	H. E. Cannon.....1875
John Wallis.....1867-68	J. H. Cottingham.....1876-77
T. D. Price.....1869	J. W. Phillips.....1878
H. W. Baker.....1870	John E. Martin.....1879-81
J. W. Allen.....1871	J. W. Phillips.....1882-83
John E. Martin.....1872	J. B. Morrow.....1884-85
N. H. Brown.....1873-74	J. F. James.....1886

Treasurers.

Jeremiah Cannon.....1866-67	N. H. Brown.....1873-74
Alcalde Dawson.....1868	H. E. Cannon.....1875-77
John Conway.....1869	J. E. Smith.....1878-81
Dr. Hugh Martin.....1870	J. H. Cottingham.....1882-85
N. H. Brown.....1871	J. E. Dutton.....1886
Nutter Ratcliff.....1872	

In 1887 the officers elected were:

Alderman, N. H. Brown.

Commissioners.

J. B. Morrow, *Pres.*
N. L. Buttle, *Treas.*
W. H. Coulbourn.
J. F. James, *Clerk.*

J. R. Cook, *Assessor and Col-
lector.*
Wm. M. Ross.
E. F. Prettyman.

Constable, Joseph J. Masten.

Board of Health.

Dr. Hugh Martin.
E. R. Sharp.
H. E. Cannon.

J. E. Dutton.
George W. Emery.

Among the most noteworthy acts of the commissioners were the ordinances adopted April 22, 1865; beginning to pave streets with shells in 1867; the building of a town hall in 1875; the purchasing of fire apparatus, at an expense of four hundred dollars, in 1885; and the more perfect draining of the streets in 1886. In the latter year the expenses of the corporation were \$1506.13, and the tax rate was fifteen cents on every one hundred dollars.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—In the early history of Seaford the Nanticoke River was the means of communicating with Norfolk and Baltimore, and in 1825 a regular line of boats was maintained to Norfolk. This line extended to Philadelphia by means of stages to Dona Landing, in Kent County, and boats on the Delaware. About this period from eight to ten stages per day arrived and departed from Seaford. Later a line was established to Baltimore, and, after 1850, among the boats plying between Seaford and that port were the "Hugh Jenkins," "Wilson Small," "Osias" and the "Kent," the latter before 1860. The railroad destroyed this traffic, and the boats were taken off the river soon after it was completed; but, in later years, small steamers were again run between these two points, among them being the "Artisan" and the "Nanticoke," the latter making three trips per week in the season of 1887. A number of sloops and small schooners make irregular trips to meet the demands of the business offered them.

The river at Seaford was first crossed by means of a ferry, which was long operated by the Martin family. In 1832 the Legislature authorized the formation of the Seaford Bridge Company, with the following as managers: Samuel Laws, Turpin Wright, Jacob Wright, Henry Cannon, Henry Little, John Gibbons and Curtis J. Ross. The draw-bridge which this company built was sold, in 1843, to Capt. Hugh Martin, but under the act of March 17, 1865, it became public property, after having been rebuilt by Dr. Hugh Martin. In 1884 the wooden structure gave place to a fine iron bridge, erected by the Cleveland Bridge Company. It is on the site of the old ferry, at the foot of Market Street, and more than half a mile above the railroad bridge, which is also provided with a draw span to permit the passage of vessels. The main line of the railroad was completed to Seaford in 1857, and this bridge was built several years later. The Dorchester Railroad was completed in the fall of 1858. Major W. Allen was the first sta-

tion agent, and in 1887 Henry E. Cannon served in that capacity.

For many years vessel-building was a profitable occupation at Seaford, and an extensive yard was carried on by the Wrights from 1830 until 1833. Several sea-going vessels were also built at this place, but usually the tonnage of their craft did not exceed five hundred tons to each, and the boats were intended for use on the inland waters. Other ship-builders were Captain Hugh Martin, Captain Isaac Bradley and Captain Solomon Boston. William Lamb had a yard at the foot of Market St. several years, in which employment was given to more than twenty ship-carpenters; and Michael Coulbourn also had several vessels built and was one of the most extensive ship-owners of the place. In 1884 William R. Adams opened a small yard and built a marine railway to accommodate his business. It has a good location, at the foot of Cannon Street. There are several good wharves at Seaford, owned by private parties, and the one for public use has been controlled by the Town Council since 1865.

On the mill site on Herring Creek, at Seaford, Solomon Boston put up saw and grist-mills, which he operated until his death, when they passed into the hands of the Williams family. In 1862 the saw-mill was burned, but was rebuilt by Jacob Williams. In 1882 the grist-mill was supplied with roller machinery, but was destroyed by fire soon after. In 1883 steam-power was added by Lott & Seibert, who owned the property at that time. The present mill was built in 1884, by Oliver Obier, who has since operated the mills.

In 1868 a planing-mill, sash and door factory was established in the Nanticoke part of the town by Manners, Fisher & Co., who carried on a heavy business until 1877, when it was discontinued, and the machinery was removed from town. They were also extensive builders, and employed from fifty to sixty hands.

The basket factory and planing-mill of W. H. Coulbourn, above Market Street, near the river, was established in the spring of 1887. It has capacity for the employment of fifty hands, the motor being steam from a forty horse-power engine.

In 1887 E. R. Sharp was the proprietor of marble works of established reputation; William J. Stewart was an iron founder; and J. H. Cottingham and George W. Emery operated a brick manufactory established in 1884. An earlier brick-yard, on an extensive scale, was discontinued in 1880, after having been operated a number of years by Knowles & Rawlins.

The Seaford Shell Lime Company was incorporated March 26, 1885, with incorporators William H. Stevens, C. H. Rawlins, E. J. Rawlins and S. E. Rawlins. The company succeeded M. Coulbourn & Co., and extended the business which that firm had established. The works are near the railroad depot, and about six hundred bushels are burned daily.

The manufacture of phosphates and the packing of oysters and fruit constituted the principal industries in 1887, giving employment to a large number of persons and the town a reputation which extended far beyond the limits of the State. The Seaford Phosphate Works were established in 1873 by Ball & Ross, who were succeeded in 1875 by W. M., W. H. and E. C. Ross, under the firm-name of W. M. Ross & Co. The works were enlarged to embrace buildings sixty by one hundred feet, and a storage room, having ten thousand eight hundred square feet, was provided. The works had two sets of acid chambers, which were in a building, forty-seven by one hundred and thirteen feet, and the motive-power was furnished by a sixty-five horse-power engine. The works are well located, having an exclusive wharf and railroad track, giving excellent shipping privileges. Since the fall of 1887 the firm has had the use of a schooner of six hundred tons burden and a steam tug employed in its transportation business, which has greatly increased. In 1873 the product was about thirty tons; in 1879 about four thousand tons; and in 1887 six thousand tons of high grade acid phosphates. Since February, 1887, W. M. Ross has been the sole proprietor, continuing business under the old firm-name.

A. S. Woolley's phosphate factory was established in 1884. It is located on the Nanticoke River, at the foot of Pine Street, and has a capacity of eight hundred tons per year. The dry mixing process is used, and a fine quality of super-phosphate produced.

The business of packing oysters at Seaford was begun soon after the completion of the railroad, which thus afforded the means of rapid shipment to Northern markets. In 1862, among the firms here located, were Platt & Mallory, Hemingway & Chase and some others, who removed their establishments on account of the State tax imposed by the act of March 16, 1865. Most of the interests were transferred to Baltimore, notwithstanding that here are all the essentials for carrying on a successful packery,—an abundance of pure water, communication by boat and rail, nearness to the oyster-beds and the markets. After this illiberal policy of the State had been modified, other oyster-packers located at Seaford, and among the firms formerly engaged in that business were Horsey & Stockley, McNeilley & Co., J. E. Parks & Co., William Williams & Co., William Dashiell and Conaway & Co. A cannery was also carried on, a few years, by I. H. D. Knowles.

In 1887 the packing of oysters exceeded every other industry at Seaford, constituting an active, growing business, which benefited at least half the inhabitants of the town. From forty to sixty boats, having an average carrying capacity of five hundred bushels each, were employed to make weekly trips between Seaford and the oyster-beds along the Chesapeake. The packing-houses were well located on wharves below and near the railroad depot, and the products were widely and most favorably known as being among the largest and best bulk-oysters in the markets. The

principal packers were these: W. W. Stevens & Co., established in 1840, and giving occupation to about eighty hands, who packed sixty thousand gallons per year. Donaho & Co. succeeded to a business established in 1871 by C. C. Donaho, who carried it on until his death, in 1887, since which time it has been in the hands of his sons; sixty hands are here employed, and about fifty thousand gallons of oysters are shipped annually.

Emery & Co., carry on a packing-house which was established in 1870, and which has been under the control of the present firm the past fifteen years, George W. Emery being the senior partner, and C. H. Rawlins the associate; about forty thousand gallons are prepared for the markets each year. J. B. Morrow and J. E. Dutton, as Morrow & Dutton, established in 1879, and carrying on a business established in 1875, by Morrow & Brown; from fifty to seventy-five hands are here employed, and fifty thousand gallons per year have been shipped. The firm of Grenabaum Brothers, established a packing-house in 1882, in which there is working-room for forty-five hands, and in which about thirty thousand gallons per year are put up. This firm also carries on the fruit canning, established in 1881, by Miller Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, at the foot of Market Street.

In 1886 the present firm purchased that interest and transferred it to a new site near their oyster-packing house in the Nanticoke part of Seaford. The products of the fruit cannery are berries, tomatoes and peas, and the standard "Nanticoke brand" of the firm has a fine reputation.

Henry Adams had one of the first large stores in the town, trading at the foot of Market Street near the old wharf, and continued in business many years. Other merchants, in a period reaching up to 1830, were William W. Green, George Hazzard, Levin Cannon and Isaac Bradley. At this time Seaford had a population of four hundred and forty souls. In the next two decades, among the merchants, were Robert Hopkins, Henry Little, Solomon and Asbury Prettyman, Alfred Cottingham, Major W. Allen, John Rust, William B. Horsey, Benjamin Stockly and John Martin. Some of these own their own boats and were largely engaged in the shipping business. Turpin, Jacob and Charles Wright shipped all kinds of farm produce from their warehouse on Water Street. Among the principal merchants of a still later period, and some of them continuing to the present, were John E. Darbee, Henry Lee Phillips, Thomas C. Cottingham, George H. Baker, J. Webster Cox and William C. Tull. In the drug trade stores were kept by William I. Shipley, who sold to W. T. Haines, and Walter E. Martin, succeeded by Frank Shipley. In 1887 there were more than two dozen stores, in all branches of trade, and the aggregate business was increasing yearly.

The Seaford post-office was established in 1826, and the postmasters have been Robert Hopkins, Jeremiah McNeilley, James Scott, James E. Darbee, William

F. Robinson, John W. Phillips, J. P. Obier, John K. Brown, Lewis E. Wallace, Charles Horsey and Henry Lee Phillips. Among the physicians who practiced at Seaford there have been Jonathan Cottingham, who located here in 1802 and remained until his death, several years later; John Gibbons, who came before 1815 and died in 1838; William Morgan, who was also a local preacher, from about 1820 until his death, in 1857; John Tennant and Washington Goldsboro, both of whom removed after a few years' practice; Joseph Flint and Henry Taylor, who remained but a short time; Joseph Priestly Hall Shipley from 1846 for twenty-five years; Daniel Fisher from 1854 for twenty-seven years; Hugh Martin, born in Seaford in 1830 and a practitioner here since 1853; William Shipley, born at Seaford in 1848 and in practice since 1873; and Dr. J. N. Johns, born in Kent County in 1848 and professionally engaged at Seaford since 1875, having first practiced five years at Bridgeville.

Colonel Edward Livingston Martin is an attorney at Seaford, although not in active practice. He is an ex-member of Congress from Delaware and one of the most prominent peach-growers of the region. He was the youngest son in the family of ten children, of whom Captain Hugh and Sophia (Willis) Martin were the parents, and was born at Seaford, Sussex County, March 29, 1837. His first education, beyond that obtained in the schools of the neighborhood, was received at the Newark Academy, where he spent the year 1850. He then attended Delaware College and the academy of Anthony Bolmar in West Chester, Pa., after which, with thorough preparation, he entered the University of Virginia, from the Law Department of which he graduated in 1859. He continued his legal studies with Hon. Daniel M. Bates, in Wilmington.

In 1863 he was elected clerk of the State Senate, and retained that position during the term of two years. In 1866 he returned to the University of Virginia, and, after refreshing himself in the law, was admitted to practice in Dover in the fall of the same year. He opened an office in the State capital, but was soon summoned home by the illness of his father, who died in June, 1867, cared for and comforted to the last by our subject and his brother, Luther Martin. Upon these two members of the family devolved the care of their widowed mother and the management of the estate, of which they were made executors. Their mothers survived only until November, 1869.

The estate, known as "Woodburn," upon which Mr. Martin now resides, fell to him and his brother, and the care of the property made it necessary for him to relinquish all professional aspirations, and he has ever since devoted himself to agriculture and horticulture.

The home estate, which consists of several hundred acres, is devoted chiefly to peach-growing, and, in addition to this, Mr. Martin owns several other farms. He has been a very successful peach-grower, and few,

if any, in the region have carried on the industry more extensively or successfully. He has made a study of his calling theoretically and practically, and enjoys the confidence of all interested in this branch of horticulture, as was evinced by his being called upon in the summer of 1887 to preside over the convention of Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey peach-growers, the largest assemblage of the kind ever held in the State or Peninsula. He is also a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and very influential in its councils.

Mr. Martin has been a life-long Democrat, and one of the leaders of his party in the State. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention which assembled in Chicago in 1864, of the Baltimore Convention of 1872, the St. Louis Convention of 1876, the Cincinnati Convention of 1880 and the Chicago Convention of 1884. The important matter of the State boundary between Delaware and New Jersey, involving valuable fishing rights, received his attention in 1873, 1874 and 1875, he being appointed by the Legislature, in the year first mentioned, as one of the commissioners for Delaware, the others being Chief Justice Comegys and Judge William G. Whitely and the New Jersey board consisting of Cortlandt Parker, Abraham Browning and Albert Slafe. Another important appointment he received from the Legislature was that of commissioner from Sussex County, to encourage the introduction of the sugar beet industry.

In 1878 in recognition of his fitness for the position and his valuable political services, he was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, and duly elected by a heavy majority. In the Forty-sixth Congress he served on the Committee of Accounts, the Committee on the District of Columbia, and on the special committee appointed to provide for the centennial celebration of the surrender of Yorktown. His course in Congressional affairs was creditable to himself and highly satisfactory to his constituents, and so it came about very naturally that he was renominated by his party, and sat in the Forty-seventh Congress, being elected in 1880, defeating Superior Court Judge John Houston. He has since received the complimentary vote of his party in the Legislature for the United States Senate. He still maintains an unabated interest and activity in politics, although his business and social duties are alone sufficient to make him an exceedingly busy man, and would overtax the energies of a less healthful and vigorous constitution. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal Church; he has been a member of the vestry of St. Luke's Church, Seaford, for more than twenty years, and many times a delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

Mr. Martin was married, March 17, 1869, to Miss Clara, daughter of William W. Dulaney, of Sussex County. Five children were the offspring of this union, viz.: Woodburn, William Dulaney, Rosalie, Mabel Bayard and Edward Livingston, Jr.



Wm. H. Miller

As notaries and justices of the peace at Seaford, there have been Dr. William Morgan, William Hazard, Jesse W. Robinson, Alfred Cottingham and Major W. Allen. The latter and J. W. Robinson served in 1887. N. H. Brown had an insurance agency, and John Dunning was a real-estate broker.

Near the old wharf an inn was opened soon after the town was laid out. Seth Wingate, Aaron Swiggett and Jerry Collins were among the keepers of this house, which for more than forty years past has been a residence. Nancy Martin also kept a public-house in that part of the town about 1815. Since about 1842 the site of the present Coulbourn House has been used for tavern purposes. George Frame was one of the first owners. Later this place became known as the Union Hotel, and had many successive landlords. In 1879 it was rebuilt by Michael Coulbourn, who enlarged it in 1886. It is one of the most spacious buildings of the kind in the lower part of the State, and under the management of H. C. Pennington, landlord since 1879, has also become one of the most popular.

The Nanticoke House, at the railroad depot, was built in 1869 by W. J. Marschbank, who was also the keeper for a few years, when he was accidentally killed on the railroad. It is a roomy three-story brick building, the lower part of which is now used as a station for the railroads, the upper part remaining a public-house.

Morrow's Public Hall, built on High Street, by Joseph Messick, was one of the first halls of the kind in the town. Bell's Hall, built in 1873, is a more spacious room, and Coulbourn Hall, erected by Michael Coulbourn, opposite his hotel, on the corner of Market and High Streets, has a seating capacity for eight hundred persons. It has been a popular place for amusements since its opening, in 1883.

The first monetary institution at Seaford was a private bank, which did business a short time at the beginning of the Civil War. On March 6, 1861, an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the Seaford Bank; but no organization under its provisions was effected, and the act was repealed February 6, 1862.

The First National Bank of Seaford was organized February 18, 1865, with a capital stock of \$55,000. This was reduced to \$50,000 in 1873, and has since so remained. Gov. William Cannon was the first president, and after his death, which occurred soon after the bank was opened, was succeeded by Lewis M. Wright. The latter gave place, in 1880, to the present president, Daniel Hearn, of Laurel.

Isaac M. Fisher was the first cashier, who served until 1873, when M. J. Morgan was elected and was cashier until January, 1887, when H. W. Baker succeeded him. At the same time George H. Shipley was the teller.

The bank was opened for business on the corner of Pine and King Streets; but, in 1868, it was removed to a building erected for it on Pine Street, where it

has since had commodious and well-arranged offices, and is doing a safe and profitable business.

THE SUSSEX NATIONAL BANK OF SEAFORD, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, was organized April 6, 1887. Its first board of directors was composed of Thomas McComb, Jerry Long, J. B. Morrow, Dr. Hugh Martin, W. H. Stevenson, James J. Ross, of Seaford; Harrington Messick and W. A. Corbin, of Bridgeville; Dr. W. E. Wolfe, of Laurel; John H. Stack, of Federalsburg, Maryland; and Gov. E. E. Jackson, of Salisbury, Maryland. The latter was elected president; Dr. H. Martin, vice-president; M. J. Morgan, cashier; and H. M. Wright, teller. The first business was done in the town hall, May 18, 1887, but on the 23d of September, the same year, the new banking-house on the corner of High and Conwell Streets, was occupied. It is a very neat and substantial structure, and has good safety-vaults, and well-furnished offices.

THE NANTICOKE LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Seaford, was organized under the act of March 17, 1865, and the amended act of February 18, 1873, with Dr. H. Martin, as president; and J. Nicholson, as secretary. These officers served through the life of the association, whose stock matured in 1884. Michael Coulbourn and Jerry Long served as treasurers. This society encouraged a number of persons to build their own homes in Seaford, and materially aided in the development of the town.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—*Hiram Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M.*, was instituted at Seaford, under a charter granted June 27, 1866. Since 1878 its meetings have been held in its own hall, on High Street, which was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars, and which has been well furnished. In 1887 the lodge had a membership of fifty-three Master Masons, and was reported in a flourishing condition.

Seaford Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W., was formed March 6, 1882, with seventeen charter members, assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall. J. W. Phillips was elected master-workman; T. E. Cottingham, foreman; and H. C. Pennington, overseer. In the fall of 1887 the lodge had thirty members, who sustained an active relation, Dr. H. F. Porter being the master-workman.

Tuscarora Tribe, No. 22, I. O. R. M., was instituted January 13, 1885, with seventeen members. In December, 1887, eighty-two persons were enrolled and the aggregate number which had joined was ninety-two. The tribe assembled stately in Odd Fellows' Hall, and its affairs were in a very healthy condition. Its property was in charge of Trustees H. C. Pennington, J. A. Barnes and Joseph F. Willey.

Hebron Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 23, 1847, and became an incorporated body January 12, 1849. It has since its organization been very prosperous, and had in the fall of 1887 assets amounting to more than seven thousand dollars, exclusive of the cemetery lot. Since its organization the lodge has paid in sick benefits nearly five

thousand dollars. There were in December, 1887, sixty members and the following trustees: H. W. Baker, J. H. Cottingham and N. H. Brown. The first meetings were held in a hall on Second Street, which was used until 1871, after which a lodge-room in Darbee's building was occupied until December, 1887, when the lodge took up its home in its own hall, on High Street. This was erected in the summer and fall of 1887, by a committee composed of L. E. Wallace, J. H. Cottingham, N. H. Brown, L. W. Hurley, W. H. Coulbourn, T. M. Elliott and W. W. Byrd, at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars.

The Odd Fellows' Cemetery was incorporated in 1886, and placed in the hands of Committeemen H. W. Baker, John H. Cottingham, N. H. Brown, J. E. Nicholson and L. E. Wallace. The grounds are well located and consist of seven acres, in the north-eastern part of the town. A portion has been improved and five hundred and sixty-five burial-plats laid out. It was opened for the purpose of interment in April, 1886, and since that time a number of persons have selected this peaceful spot as a quiet resting-place for their dead kindred.

SCHOOLS OF THE TOWN.—*The Seaford Academy* was incorporated January 29, 1819, with Trustees John Rust, John Tennant, Nathaniel Ross, Henry Little and Nathan Vickers. This body united with the Masons of Hope Lodge (which at that time held its meetings at this place, but which was subsequently moved to Laurel) to erect a school building and hall opposite the present St. Luke's Church. Here an academy was maintained many years, the teachers being men of ability, who attracted students from abroad in addition to the liberal home patronage. Rev. Leonidas Polk, later a bishop of the Episcopal Church and major-general of the Confederate States army, was for a time a student at this school. Before the Civil War the academy was closed, but good select schools were afterwards held in the town, and, in 1865, an effort was made to place one, called the Seaford Seminary, upon a permanent basis. An act of incorporation was secured, but no organization was effected. By legislative authority the old academy building was sold and the proceeds passed to the general school fund.

An act of the Legislature passed March 17, 1875, consolidated Districts Nos. 70, 70½, 102 and 102½, and placed them under the control of the "School Board of Seaford."

This board organized by electing Dr. Hugh Martin, president; J. E. Nicholson, clerk; H. W. Baker, treasurer; H. L. Hopkins, assessor; T. R. Harper, collector. M. Coulbourn and N. H. Brown were the remaining members. Soon after steps were taken to erect a new school edifice, on a lot purchased on Cannon Street, and, in August, 1875, the contract for building was awarded to Manners, Fisher & Co. It is a large frame structure, and in it four school-rooms were fitted up, which were first occupied in the fall of 1875. At the same time the schools were

graded into four departments and placed in charge of Principal T. N. Williams. His successors in that position have been McKendree Downham, John T. Stephens, John A. Collins and, since 1885, Prof. Thomas H. Breerwood. The schools are ably conducted and are maintained at a yearly expense of about one thousand eight hundred dollars. In 1887 the president of the board was Dr. Hugh Martin, and J. T. Sharp was the secretary.

In the town are also several schools for colored children, which have proven very beneficial to those attending them.

CHURCHES.—*St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church* was founded by the trustees of the Beacham meeting-house in Seaford Hundred, who, on April 27, 1818, secured title for a lot in Seaford, on which was soon after built a small, plain, frame meeting-house for the use of the Methodist Church. In this there worshipped statedly, about 1820, Rhoads Hazzard, Levin Cannon, Hugh Brown, Alfred Cottingham, Robert Hopkins, Henry Little, Aaron Swiggett and members of their families. The building was repaired and was in use until 1860, when it was removed to make place for the present edifice, and was converted into a church for colored people.

St. John's Church is a two-story frame structure, which was completed under the direction of J. E. Darbee, Rhoads Hazzard and William B. Horsey, as a building committee.

It was thoroughly renovated in 1886, becoming more attractive and comfortable. The cost of the church was four thousand dollars, and its trustees in 1887 were H. E. Cannon, H. Hopkins, W. B. Morrow, Jesse Sharp, Jacob Cramer and Isaac N. Kinder.

Seaford has sustained the relation of a station since 1884, and since 1876 the following have been the ministers appointed by Conference to preach on this charge:

Rev. T. J. Williams	1876-77
Rev. H. Colclazer.....	1878-79
Rev. Thomas E. Terry.....	1880-81
Rev. B. W. Chase.....	1882
Rev. W. Underwood.....	1883-84
Rev. W. E. England.....	1885-87

The church has two hundred members and maintains a Sabbath-school of one hundred and seventy-five members, which has H. E. Cannon as its superintendent.

Not long after the Methodist Protestants began preaching in this part of the country, about 1831, a small frame church, standing on Chapel Branch, became the property of Dr. William Morgan, a prominent member of this denomination, who removed it to Seaford. It was placed on a fine site, on a lot adjoining the old Hooper burial-ground, where it stood until the present edifice took its place. On the 13th of February, 1847, the church was incorporated with a board of trustees composed of Dr. William Morgan, P. M. Rust, Samuel Lacy, Thomas J. Phillips, Henry Wallace, Tiras S. Phillips and

Isaiah Neal, and their successors have since controlled it. In 1862 a new church—a frame building, thirty-two by forty-eight feet—was erected, which was placed in good repair in 1887. Its value is given at four thousand dollars.

The Seaford and the Gethsemane Methodist Protestant Church at Reliance have for many years constituted an appointment, and the ministers preaching here have been the following :

Rev. S. Taylor.....1833	Rev. T. A. Moore.....1855-56
" Samuel Rawleigh.....1833	" T. M. Bryan.....1857-58
" G. D. Hamilton.....1834-36	" T. A. Moore.....1859
" J. W. Everist.....1837	" J. T. F. Ewell.....1860-63
" R. T. Boyd.....1838	" J. R. Nichols.....1862-68
" J. K. Nichols.....1838	" A. S. Eversole.....1864
" L. A. Collins.....1839-40	" G. W. Simpson.....1865
" W. W. Tipton.....1839-40	" W. G. Holmes.....1866-68
" G. D. Hamilton.....1841	" J. M. Elderdice.....1869-71
" T. D. Hamilton.....1842	" C. M. Thompson.....1872-73
" G. Reinick.....1842	" J. A. McFaden.....1874
" J. A. Jackson.....1842	" S. B. Tredway.....1875-76
" R. Adkinson.....1843	" S. A. Hoblitzell.....1877-78
" J. R. Nichols.....1844	" H. E. Miskimmon.....1879-81
" J. Downing.....1845	" C. S. Arnett.....1872
" W. T. Wright.....1846-47	" J. L. Duncan.....1883
" R. Adkinson.....1848-49	" R. L. Lewis.....1884
" W. Reinick.....1850-51	" J. W. Charlton.....1885-86
" W. D. Hamilton.....1852	" D. W. Anstine.....1887
" T. Burton.....1853-54	

The earliest traces of the present Protestant Episcopal worship in Seaford are found in St. Mary's Chapel, which, in the colonial days, was established on the property now owned by J. H. Boyce, on Chapel Branch, a few miles from the town. It was a small building, erected for those adhering to the Established Church of England, and appears to have been abandoned during the Revolution. Within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of this part of the county no traces of it were visible excepting a pile of brick. After that time there was here no consecrated place for Episcopal worship, until St. Luke's Church was established.

In 1834, Rev. Joseph Glover began a promising ministry at Seaford, laboring as a missionary, but before he could form a church he was called to a higher life. He died August 19, 1834. The following year Rev. Cory Chambers began to preach and the parish was organized. The first vestry had as members Charles Wright, Jacob Wright, Elijah Cannon, Thos. Jacobs, Edward Ross and Dr. John Gibbons. Its incorporation by the Legislature took place February 20, 1837, and measures were soon after set on foot to build a church at Seaford.

In 1838 work on a brick edifice was begun, but it was not completed for consecration until May 28, 1843. On the same day Rev. John Long was called by the vestry to take charge of the parish as a deacon, and sustained that relation until March 22, 1846.

The church building has been thoroughly remodeled, and was enlarged by the addition of a vestry-room. In 1873 the parish secured a rectory, and in 1887 the entire property was valued at \$4000. At that time the members of the vestry were Dr. Hugh Martin, senior warden; James J. Ross, junior warden;

Wm. H. Stevens, Jerry Long, H. T. Porter, William Donaho, Wm. H. Coulbourn and John P. Dulaney. The membership of the parish was small, there being only about twenty communicants. A Sabbath-school was conducted under the superintendency of Dr. H. F. Porter.

After the ministry of the Rev. John Long the parish was under the spiritual instruction of the following :

Rev. I. Brinton Smith.....1846-48
Rev. James W. Hoskins.....1848-52
Rev. Richard F. Cadle ¹1853-57
Rev. Samuel R. Slack.....1858-59
Rev. John L. Gay.....1860-61
Rev. George Hall.....1861-69
Rev. John C. Tennant.....1870-73
Rev. H. B. Brooks.....1873-78
Rev. S. D. Hall.....1878-81
Rev. George Fitzhugh.....1882-84
Rev. Edward Wootten.....1886-87

In the fall of 1887 the parish was without a rector, having the ministry of visiting clergymen.

The colored people of Seaford own and maintain two good churches—the "Macedonia," built in 1879 and repaired more recently; and the "John Wesley," built in 1883. The latter is an offshoot of the former, both belonging to branches of the Methodist Church. A laudable spirit of emulation has incited the members of these churches to keep their temporalities in very good condition, and both are in a prosperous state.

Seaford Branch, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, had, in the fall of 1887, seventeen members. The annual meeting of the State Association was held at this place in October, 1887, and was an occasion of much interest and large attendance from all parts of the State.

A Young Ladies' Christian Temperance Union, organized in 1887, had, at this time, twenty-six members; and a vigorous Band of Hope, organized in the summer of 1887, by Mrs. Hester M. Rawlins had, in November, 1887, one hundred and sixty members.

CHAPTER LXXV.

LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED.

THIS hundred, situated in the southeastern part of the State, is bounded on the east by Gumboro' Hundred and West by the State of Maryland. Before the establishment of the State lines all of the territory embraced in this hundred formed a part of Somerset County, Md. The excellent facilities for manufacturing afforded by the streams in this vicinity were an incentive to the early erection of numerous mills, some of which are still in operation. The surface is level and unbroken by any elevations of any considerable height. The soil is light and easily tilled,

¹ Died November 9, 1857, near Laurel, and is buried at St. Luke's.

and is especially adapted to the growing of small fruits. It is also favorable to the cultivation of the cereals. Shipping facilities by boat are afforded by Broad Creek on the north. The Delaware Division of the P. W. and B. Railroad, which runs north and south through the centre of the hundred, offers another outlet to market. The numerous roads afford safe and convenient routes for traveling through the various portions of the hundred.

The supposition that the land in Little Creek Hundred belonged to Maryland led to its settlement under warrants and patents granted by the proprietaries of that State.

One of the earliest to take up land in this vicinity was Caldwell, who, on April 5, 1680, received a grant for a tract of five hundred acres called "The Desert" situated on Tusseky Branch. A portion of it in 1780, was owned by Wm. Polk. John Caldwell was a son of Robert Caldwell, and obtained warrants for several large tracts in this and adjoining hundreds, from Charles Calvert, Proprietor of Maryland and Avalon and Lord Baron of Baltimore. One of these tracts called "Vinson's Choice," containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, situate on the west side of Tusseky Branch, was patented to James Vinson on June 15, 1757. On May 4th of that year, he received a grant of twelve hundred acres on Tusseky Branch. Of this he assigned five hundred acres to George Oliphant, to whom they were patented on September 10th of the same year, under the name of "George's Chance." John Caldwell also assigned to John Moore one hundred acres on Little Creek, for which he had received a warrant on February 25, 1728. This tract was patented to Moore on June 10, 1734, under the name "Pick and Cull." It was situate on the north side of an eastern branch of Little Creek. In 1776 it was resurveyed for William Polk, and three hundred and seventy acres of vacant land added. The name "Nonsense" was assigned to the entire tract. It is now owned by Thomas Bacon, John Game and W. W. Dashiell. On April 1, 1730, Caldwell was granted another thousand acres of which he assigned one hundred acres to John Cannon, to whom it was patented June 4, 1734, as "Cannon's Discovery."

On April 15, 1746, there was granted to Day Scott five hundred and fifty acres of land on the west side of Little Creek. Of this he assigned fifty acres to John Calloway, to whom it was patented as "Calloway's Venture."

"Stephen's Addition," a tract containing two hundred and ninety-nine acres, was granted to Joseph Forman March 7, 1776. It also included an improvement purchased of Joseph Day, "on which there is a small log-house with a brick chimney." The tract adjoined "Ricket's Delight," and was to the southward of Tusseky Branch bridge, and to the eastward of a road leading from Broad Creek to Gillis Ferry on Wicomico River. It is now owned by Martin Ellis, and the heirs of Isaac Giles.

Isaac Giles, the son of William and Ganard

(Williams) Giles, was born the 29th day of February, 1804. Blackwater in Wicomico County, at that time included in Somerset County, Maryland, near the dividing line of the two States. He was baptized in Spring Hill Church, a venerable structure built by the English during the reign of Queen Anne. His parentage was English. His father died leaving him at an early age to the guardianship of his mother. He was unable to attend school, not receiving in his entire life over fifteen days schooling. At the age of fifteen he removed to Millsboro, Delaware. Here he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, and followed this trade until his twenty-fourth year. He then engaged in merchandizing at Bull's Mill in Broad Creek Hundred, six miles from Laurel, for two years. He removed to Hitch's Mill at the end of this time and entered into partnership with the late William Hitch, and continued here for six years. At the age of thirty-two, August 20, 1836, he was married to Miss Sarah Stone Hosea, of Philadelphia, but a native of Laurel, the daughter of Rhoda and Matthew Hosea. Rhoda Hosea was the daughter of Shedrick Short. Matthew Hosea was the son of Arthur Hosea, who was born in England. During his entire life, he was sober, honest and upright in his dealings with men, creating for himself a name which followed him through life; ever a friend to the friendless, and a counsellor for all in need of advice. After one year of married life, the partnership with Hitch was dissolved, Mr. Giles purchasing a farm of Isaac and Perry Moore, five miles below Laurel, and which ever afterwards was known as Maple Grove and Giles' Store. He removed to this farm and continued in the mercantile business, besides building vessels and cultivating land, until he lost his eyesight at the advanced age of seventy years. Mr. Giles was a busy, stirring man, and the fruits of his labors were well defined in the rapid growth and improvement of his lands in which he took great pride. In the early days of his married life he and his wife labored unceasingly with a great desire to accumulate something for their children. There were eleven born, but only seven, five girls and two boys arrived at age of maturity, all of whom are married except the youngest. Thomas B., the oldest son, was for four years State Treasurer, and now lives on a large farm near Seaford, Delaware, engaged extensively in fruit-growing. The two daughters live in Laurel, one near that place, one in Alabama and another in Baltimore. Isaac, the youngest son, lives near Seaford, and is engaged in milling and agriculture. The subject of this sketch, was an active politician, serving unswervingly the Democratic party, always in the battle's front in the fiercest of the fray, giving liberally, both mentally and financially, that his party might win the laurels. He labored unceasingly, and even when his great affliction was on him and the sight of the world denied him, he was carried to Laurel on each election day, and cast his vote to help make his party victorious. He was Levy Court commissioner of



Isaac Giles, the son of William and Hannah victorious. He was Levy Court Commissioner.

Isaac Giles, the son of William and Hannah victorious. He was Levy Court Commissioner.



Sussex County, and was appointed prothonotary by Governor Ross, filling the office with great ability. He and Governor Ross were always on the most intimate terms with each other, and the families spent much time together.

Mr. Giles was a slaveholder up to the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, but relinquished this part of the estate without a murmur. He was in sympathy with the South, and made many a Southern soldier's heart glad by his liberal donations to them in their gloomy prison cells. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy, and could truly be called the widow's friend. The old store that had so long been the business place was burned, the work of an incendiary, and he built a more commodious one in the yard, which was afterwards occupied by his youngest son, from the time of his father's blindness, until the latter's death. The younger man being in many respects similar to his father, Mr. Giles, lost his eyesight in 1875, and he was forced in a great measure to give up his business. He bore his great affliction without a murmur, submitting with meek resignation to his Master's divine will. He was quite feeble during the last years of his life, rarely leaving the old homestead which had become dear to him by years of association. He died March 17, 1883, and was buried in the Episcopal Church-yard in Laurel, Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick performing the last burial rites. A fitting monument marks the spot where he is buried. No words can express an appropriate eulogy upon the life, character and work of so estimable a man. He was missed everywhere, but his memory is engraved upon the mind of his friends.

Another tract of land in Little Creek Hundred known as "Liberty Plain," and containing two hundred and ninety-three acres, was granted to Forman on the same date. It was situated on the west side of Tusseky Branch, and included a saw-mill and other improvements. The mill was on the site of a mill last operated about twenty years ago by James Ellis, and stood on land now owned by Mrs. Zedekiah Goslee.

On May 25, 1776, Charles Morris assigned to Forman, "Gorden's Choice," a tract of three hundred acres, on the east side of Little Creek, on Holly Branch. Two days later it was surveyed for him. It is now in the possession of A. J. Horsey.

"Horsey's Inclosure." One hundred and fifty-five acres were granted to Isaac and William Horsey on March 8, 1776. It was on the south side of Broad Creek, and northeast of a tract called "Lodsgate Hall," also the property of the Horseys.

On the same date there was patented to Isaac Cooper a tract of four hundred and ninety-nine acres, known as "Nutter's Anglum." The former name of this tract was "Intention," under which name it was originally granted to John Kilpatrick, April 18, 1754. It was on the south side of Broad Creek, near a tract called "Providence," surveyed for Joseph Marshall.

Also on March 8, 1776, "Puzzlewit," a property of

four hundred and fifty-four acres, was granted to Joshua Moore, to whom it previously belonged, under the name of "Advantage." It was on the east side of Tusseky Branch, near the land of Jacob Vinson.

"Lost Conclusion," a tract of three hundred and ten acres, formerly known as "Dublin," was granted to John Polk, Sr., on March 14, 1776. Another tract, called "Bee Island," containing seventy-five acres, was granted to him on the same date.

On November 4, 1795, Dr. John Polk owned one hundred and sixteen acres of land on the east side of the county road, leading from Broad Creek to Salisbury. It was known as "Polk's part of King's Venture," being a part of a re-survey granted to Robert King in 1771.

John Freeny received a grant of fifty-eight acres, known as "White Oak Swamp," on April 18, 1776. It lay "between where said Freeny now lives and John Gordy's land," near the western line of Little Creek Hundred.

"Coxe's Discovery," a large tract now owned by W. W. Dashiell, J. Turpin Moore, Nathaniel Horsey and Thomas Bacon, was taken up at a very early date. The representatives of the early settlers are found in the assessment list of the taxables of this hundred for the year 1785, which is annexed. On it will be found the names of many whose descendants to-day constitute the principal part of the inhabitants of the hundred.

Anderson, Daniel.
Anderson, John.
Bacon, Belby.
Bailey, Stephen.
Bailey, David.
Badley, Samuel.
Boadley, John.
Badley, Thomas.
Badley, James.
Brown, Wm.
Badley, Gideon.
Bailey, Samuel.
Badley, Dean.
Bacon, Levin.
Benson, George.
Bacon, John.
Badley, Wm.
Bevins, James.
Balding, Caleb.
Bailey, Jonathan.
Bailey, George.
Beach, Jonathan.
Booth, John.
Bevins, Wm.
Binnett, Joshua.
Brown, Anthony.
Bevins, Wm.
Christopher, Elijah.
Crouch, Ezekiel.
Carmeen, Jacobus.
Culvier, Thomas.
Collins, Jonah.
Carmeen, Moses.
Calboon, Samuel.
Collins, John.
Carter, Littleton.
Cordray, Belby.
Cannon, James.
Culvier, Jesse.
Callaway, James.

Crouch, John.
Callaway, Thomas.
Callaway, Ebenezer.
Culvier, Mose.
Culvier, George.
Callaway, Clement.
Carthall, Jonathan.
Callaway, Aaron.
Collins, Joseph.
Callaway, Ebenezer.
Callaway, Nehemiah.
Calloway, Isiah.
Carton, Isaac.
Carthill, James.
Creigh, Edward.
Callaway, Anna.
Carmeen, Robert.
Callaway, Eli.
Callaway, Matthew.
Culvir, Aaron.
Callaway, Moses.
Callaway, Levin.
Carmeen, Wm.
Collins, Benj.
Cordray, John.
Callaway, Wm.
Carmeen, Wiggins.
Cooper, Isaac.
Carmeen, Lowden.
Callaway, Elisha.
Cooper, James.
Callaway, Mary.
Deem, Wm.
Durkey, Wm.
Davis, Elisha.
McDaniel, Bennett.
Edge, Obadiah.
Ellis, Joseph.
Ellis, Benj.
English, Wm.

Elliot, Daniel.
 Ely, Wm.
 Ellis, Stephen.
 Ellis, Jesse.
 English, James.
 Evans, Benj.
 Ely, John.
 Ellis, Levin.
 Ellis, Joshua.
 Ellis, John.
 Elliot, Nelson.
 Elliot, Samuel.
 Elliott, Joseph.
 Forman, Joseph.
 Floyd, Aaron.
 Freeny, John.
 Freeny, Thomas.
 Figgs, Thomas.
 Figgs, Henry.]
 Green, John.
 Goddard, Francis.
 Givens, John.
 Game, Betty.
 Game, Levi.
 Grau, Thomas.
 McGee, Wm.
 Goddard, John.
 Green, James.
 Giler, Wm.
 Gordy, John.
 Gordy, Aaron.
 Gordy, Jacob.
 Green, Wm.
 Gordy, Mons.
 Garley, George.
 McGee, Peter.
 Green, George.
 Holt, Wm.
 Hardy, Joseph.
 Hearn, Samuel.
 Hearn, Jonathan.
 Hastings, Coulbourn.
 Henderson, Abraham.
 Honey, John.
 Hall, Elijah.
 Hall, Peter.
 Haine, Ephraim.
 Hasting, Robert.
 Honer, John.
 Handys, George.
 Hasting, Elijah.
 Howard, James.
 Howard, David.
 Hitch, Isaac.
 Hall, Samuel.
 Henry, George.
 Hearn, Lowther.
 Hasting, Aaron.
 Honey, Jonathan.
 Hitchens, Garet.
 Harrey, Isaac.
 Hastings, Joshua.
 Hogskin, Jonas.
 Hastings, John.
 Hall, John.
 Hall, Shadrach.
 Hastings, Solomon.
 Hasting, Obadiah.
 Hasting, Henry.
 Hitch, Levin.
 Jones, James.
 Jackson, Elihu.
 Jones, Thomas.
 Jones, Isaac.
 Kinney, Elijah.
 Kinnekin, Matthew.
 Knowles, Thomas.
 Knowles, Richard.

King, Wm.
 King, John.
 Kirwell, William.
 King, George.
 Kinney, John.
 Knowles, Richard.
 Knowles, John.
 King, Robert.
 King, Ephraim.
 Kinnekin, Daniel.
 Kinney, Joshua.
 Knowles, Charles.
 Knowles, Edmond.
 King, Levi.
 King, Wm.
 Knowles, Zachariah.
 Lowe, Wm.
 Lynch, John.
 Lowe, Ralph.
 Lord, Wm.
 Lowe, James.
 Levatt, Nathaniel.
 Lynch, Michael.
 Lord, Thomas.
 Moore, Thomas.
 Moore, Isaac.
 Moore, John.
 McDowell, Joshua.
 McDowell, John.
 Martee, Charles.
 Moore, Joshua.
 Moore, John.
 Morris, Grace.
 Moore, John.
 Moore, Shiles.
 Moore, Charles.
 Moore, Wm.
 Mifflin, George.
 Moore, George.
 Mifflin, Thomas.
 Maddox, Zachariah.
 Morris, Obadiah.
 Maddox, Zephania.
 Moore, Rieadan.
 Maddox, Wm.
 Morris, Nehemiah.
 Moore, Joshua.
 Moore, Newbold.
 Mifflin, Meshack.
 Morris, Hezekiah.
 Melson, Daniel.
 Moore, Horatio.
 Moore, Thomas.
 Moore, Robert.
 Moore, Charles.
 Nicholson, Hoffington.
 Nellums, John.
 Nicholls, Nehemiah.
 Owens, Aaron.
 Owens, Isaac.
 Oglesby, Thos.
 Phillips, Richard.
 Phillips, Wm., Sr.
 Phillips, Wm., Jr.
 Phillips, Isaac.
 Polk, Wm.
 Pritchett, John.
 Parraman, Wm.
 Phillips, Elijah.
 Phillips, Joshua.
 Pritchett, David.
 Polk, John.
 Parker, Jenkins.
 Robbins, John.
 Ralph, George.
 Records, Wm.
 Rayfield, Charles.
 Ready, John.

Rhonda, John.
 Records, Alexander.
 Redding, Michael.
 Rogers, Custer.
 Ralph, Wm.
 Rose, John.
 Shaw, Wm.
 Sirmon, Job.
 Smith, Marshall.
 Smith, George.
 Sirmond, Louthier.
 Townsend, Barkley.
 Tredham, James.
 Turpin, Wm.
 Tully, James.
 Vincent, Isaac.
 Vaughn, Mary.
 Vincent, Daniel.
 Vincent, Newbold.
 Vincent, George.
 Vance, James.
 Vaughn, Betty.
 Williams, John.
 Walker, Charles.
 Walker, Jonathan.
 Walker, Thomas.
 Walker, James.
 Wooten, John.
 Williams, Samuel.
 Walker, Wm.
 Walker, Michael.
 Walker, Emanuel.

Walker, James.
 Wright, Ezekiel.
 Wooten, Isaac.
 Walker, Wm.
 Walker, Charles.
 Walker, Richard.
 Wells, Israel.
 Walker, John.
 Williams, David.
 Williams, John.
 Wooten, Elijah.
 Whaley, Wm.
 Walter, George.
 Whaley, Isaac.
 Wright, Charles.
 Winzor, James.
 Ware, Joseph.
 Witley, Jarrett.
 Walla, George.
 Williams, John.
 Williams, Ebenezer.
 Walker, Ephraim.
 Winzor, Samuel.
 Watler, Jesse.
 Ware, James.
 Wright, Boaz.
 Walter, Wm.
 Wright, Jesse.
 Wright, Wm.
 Walker, Elisha.
 Wright, Levin.

INDUSTRIES.—On the assessment list of the taxables of Little Creek Hundred for the year 1809 are found the following mill-owners: Henry Bacon, grist and saw-mill and five hundred and sixty acres of land; Lear Bivins, grist-mill; John Bennett, grist and saw-mill and eight hundred acres of land; Samuel Elliott, one-half of a grist and saw-mill and two hundred and one acres; Samuel Hearn, two-thirds of a grist-mill and seven hundred and thirteen acres; Charles Marine, one-half of a saw and grist-mill and three hundred acres; William Polk, one-half of a saw and grist-mill and eight hundred acres; Ebenezer Vinson, saw and grist-mill; Charles Walston, one-half of a grist and saw-mill and three hundred and twenty-six acres; Thomas Ward, one-third of a grist and saw-mill and three hundred and twenty-five acres; and John Ward, one-third of a grist and saw-mill and two hundred and ninety acres. In addition to these, the assessment list of 1816 contained the following names: Stephen Bennett, saw-mill and one hundred and ninety acres of land; George Bennett, saw-mill and two hundred and fifty acres; Levin Collins, saw and grist-mill and nine hundred acres; George and Joseph Hearn, saw-mill and five hundred and twenty-two acres; and Levin Thomson, grist and saw-mill and four hundred and twenty-eight acres of land. On the main stream of Broad Creek were the mills of John Mitchell, Josiah Polk, William Hitch and Ebenezer Vinson, and the ship-yard of Barkley Townsend.

Some time previous to 1800, Hon. John Mitchell built a dam across Broad Creek, near the present site of Laurel. On the south side of the stream he built a grist-mill, and on the north side a saw-mill. After his decease the property passed to his nephew, John, who devised it to his son Theodore. In 1832, Theo-

dore sold a half-interest in the mills to Meshack Elliott, and shortly afterwards the remaining one-half part to John Polk and Jeremiah Kinney, who in turn conveyed to Solomon Short and Elias Taylor. In 1847 Levin W. Dulaney purchased the interest of Taylor and Short, and soon sold to Meshack Elliott, thus vesting in him the entire title. David W. Moore and James Shipman purchased the mills of Elliott, and operated them a short time, when Shipman sold his portion to Thomas Giles. In 1866 Moore and Giles sold to John B. Lewis, who operated the mills two years, when they returned to Moore and Giles. A one-third interest was purchased of them by William S. Moore. The mills remained in their possession till 1871, when they were purchased by Isaac J. W. Adams and T. H. Ridson, and have since been operated under the name of Adams & Co. The firm took possession on December 10, 1871, and soon afterwards tore down the saw-mill and built a new one, which they also fitted up with machinery for making kegstaves and heads and peach and berry crates. In this department they employed from thirty to fifty hands, and manufactured about seventy-five thousand crates per season. They now manufacture but very few crates and employ the full force on staves and heads.

In 1873 E. W. Twilley became a partner. In October, of that year, they removed the grist-mill and erected a four-story frame building, thirty-six by fifty feet, which was burned March 28, 1878. The erection of the present building was immediately begun, and it was completed in August of the same year. It is a four-story frame building, thirty-six by sixty feet, to which an elevator, thirty-six by twenty feet, was added, in 1883. It was run by six turbine wheels till the latter year, when a roller-system was introduced, and three of the wheels removed and one larger one substituted. It is a first-class mill in every respect, and has a capacity of manufacturing one hundred barrels of flour and two hundred bushels of grain per twenty-four hours.

In 1807, Josiah Polk, son of Dr. John Polk, was the owner of a forge, grist-mill and saw-mill, which were built many years before. The forge was operated until Polk's death, when it was abandoned. The mills passed to John Polk, brother of Josiah, and were by him sold to Joseph Chipman, by whom they were operated some years. They next became the property of his son, Isaac Chipman, by whom they were sold to Elias Taylor, Edmund Hitchens and Elias Taylor, Jr. The half-interest of Hitchens was sold to Robert Lamden, Thomas Bacon, John M. C. Hearn, P. C. Matthews, James H. Boyce and John S. Bacon. Elias Taylor, Jr., inherited the one-fourth part which belonged to his uncle, Elias Taylor, thus vesting in him a one-half interest. He conveyed one-half of his interest to the other owners, on account of repairs and improvements made by them. After his decease, the remainder of his portion was sold to J. P. Ward and Alfred Adams. The interest of James H. Boyce was conveyed to William Whaley, who sold to S. B.

West. The grist-mill is still operated, but no sawing has been done in the past four years. Robert Lamden's interest is now owned by his heirs.

The next mills on this stream above the forge were at an early date owned by a Mr. Warren. They consisted of a grist and saw-mill, and were next owned by William Hitch. They were operated by him till about fifteen years ago, when they were abandoned. The land on which they stood is now owned by Levin Hitch.

The Trap Mills were early owned by Ebenezer Vinson, by whom they were conveyed to Joseph Betts. He operated them for some time and then sold to William and Anderson Truitt. The saw-mill is no longer used, but the grist-mill is still operated by M. G. Truitt, the present owner.

In 1799 Barkley Townsend was the owner of a shipyard situated near Portsville. The yard was earlier owned and operated by Caleb Baldwin. Thomas Townsend operated it until about 1825, when it was discontinued. Since then vessels have been built here occasionally, the last of which was constructed in 1850 by Thomas Bacon.

On Cod Creek, in the northwestern part of the hundred, were the grist and saw-mills of John Bennett, the saw-mill of William Knowles, the saw-mill of Stephen Bennett and the saw-mill of George Bennett.

The grist and saw-mill owned in 1809 by John Bennett became the property of John Cooper about 1840. James Elzey, the next owner, conveyed the mills to Noah Phillips, who devised them to his son, Samuel. About ten years ago the saw-mill was discontinued. At the death of Samuel Phillips, in 1883, the grist-mill passed to his grandsons, who are the children of E. M. Lowe. It is still operated.

The saw-mill of William Knowles was operated by him in the year 1840. Joseph Ellis and William Owens were the next and present owners. The mill is still operated by them.

The saw-mill owned by Stephen Bennett in 1816 afterwards came into the possession of James W. Bradley, who operated it until his decease. It then descended to his son, John C. Bradley, by whom it was sold, in 1871, to William T. Records. He conveyed the mill to Samuel S. Walker, and while in his possession, in 1874, it was burned and has never been rebuilt. The land on which it stood now belongs to W. J. Henderson.

The mills of George Bennett, on Cod Creek, later came into the possession of Aaron Owens, by whom they were operated many years. The grist-mill has been abandoned for about twenty-five years. The saw-mill is still in use, and is owned and operated by the heirs of Aaron Owens.

Tussey Branch is a small stream emptying into Broad Creek at Portsville. On this stream were the saw and grist-mill of Levin Collins, the grist and saw-mill of Joseph Forman, the grist and saw-mill of Charles Walston, the grist and saw-mill of Charles and Jacob Marine, and the saw-mill of William Moore.

The mills owned by Levin Collins in 1816 came into the possession of James Phillips and Jacob Adams about 1825. Phillips later became sole owner, and devised the mills to his sons, Isaac G. and Thomas J. Phillips, by whom they were operated for some time. The interest of Thomas J. Phillips was sold to Hon. James Ponder, and by him sold to Thomas W. Ralph, about 1878. After the decease of Isaac G. Phillips, his interest was sold to William J. Ralph, in 1880. The saw-mill has been abandoned for the past fifteen years. In 1882 a new two-story frame grist-mill was erected by the owners. The mill is chiefly employed on custom work, and both corn and wheat are ground by burr. The mill is situated at Portaville, and is the first on the branch.

The next mills above Portaville were owned in 1776 by Joseph Forman. At a later period they became the property of Thomas Rider, and while in his possession the saw-mill was abandoned about 1830. Caleb Ross and John Phillips became the next owners of the grist-mill. Ross sold his portion to Robert Elzey, and later the entire property vested in James Ellis, by whom it was operated until twenty years ago, and then abandoned. The site is now owned by Mrs. Zedekiah Goslee.

The next mills higher up the stream were owned in 1809 by Charles Walston, and in 1816 by Thomas Rider. They then became the property of Charles Rider, by whom they were sold to Stephen Bailey. In 1830 they belonged to Levi Collins, and were inherited by his son, Jacob, who still operates the saw-mill. The grist-mill has been abandoned.

In 1816 Charles and Jacob Marine were the owners of a saw and grist-mill above the Walston Mill, which was inherited by Griffith and Solomon Marine, and while in their possession the grist-mill was abandoned. The saw-mill was sold to David H. Walston and later became the property of Jacob Marine and John B. Collins. The mill was last operated eight years ago while in the possession of John Henry.

The last mill on this stream was a saw-mill built by William Moore. In 1840 it was inherited by his sons, Perry and Isaac Moore, who sold it to William Moore. Elijah Hitch and George A. Moore were the next owners, and they conveyed to T. W. Records and Joseph Ellis, who operated it for a time and then sold to Isaac Giles. Frazer Dickerson, the next owner, operated the mill until 1884, when it was abandoned.

In the southwestern part of the hundred, on Plum Creek, were two saw-mills owned by Elijah Phillips and Joseph Hardie.

The saw-mill known as the "Bloomery Mill," was built previous to 1800 by Elijah Phillips. It was subsequently owned by Rodger Phillips and William Cooper, and next came into the possession of Samuel Phillips and William Cooper, Jr., and while in their possession was abandoned, about ten years ago. The land on which it stood is now owned by Samuel Phillips.

The mill owned by Joseph Hardie previous to 1800 was later purchased by Isaac Phillips, and after his death became the property of Joseph Phillips, Rodger Phillips, Jr., and Levin Cooper. It is now owned and operated by William W. Cooper and Rodger Phillips.

On Little Creek were the mills of Barkley Townsend, Caleb Baldwin, Henry Bacon, John Bacon and William Polk.

Big Mills were erected by Barkley Townsend on a tract of land known as "Fishing Island." They consisted of a grist and saw-mill and were operated by Townsend until his death, when they were inherited by his son, Thomas, who sold to Caleb Ross. The mills passed to his son, Hon. William H. Ross, by whom a tannery was added in 1843. They were sold by him to John Moore and Rev. Mr. Hoskins, by whom they were conveyed to William Dulaney. On September 16, 1867, A. J. Horsey purchased the property and works of Dulaney and has since owned them. The grist-mill and tannery have not been operated for the past three years. A basket factory was connected with the saw-mill from 1881 to 1884. The saw-mill has a capacity of five thousand feet per day.

The first mills on the stream above the "Big Mills" were at an early date owned by Caleb Baldwin, and afterwards came into the possession of Judge Robbins, by whom they were sold to Nathaniel Horsey. Horsey sold a one-half interest to James Wootten, who conveyed it to Robert Elzey. It was purchased of him by Nathaniel Horsey, thus vesting in him again the entire title. The grist-mill was rebuilt by him about forty years ago. The mills are now owned by G. W. Horsey, a son of Nathaniel. In 1882 he built a steam saw-mill, and has connected with it a factory for manufacturing peach and berry baskets and crates.

The mills owned in 1809 by Henry Bacon were sold by him to the Kinney Bros., and by them operated until 1845, when they again came into possession of Bacon. The grist-mill has never been operated since that time. After the death of Henry Bacon the property vested in his two sons, Samuel and Thomas, by whom it is still owned. In 1870 the saw-mill was rebuilt and enlarged, is now operated ten months per year and has a capacity of fifteen hundred feet per day.

At the head of the mill-pond belonging to the Bacon Mill the stream forks, and on each of these forks was, many many years ago, a saw-mill. One was owned by John Bacon, father of Henry, and went down previous to 1820. It stood on land now owned by W. W. Dashiell. The other mill was owned by William Polk, and was abandoned about the same time. The land is now owned by John G. Game and Jonathan T. Records.

On Rossakturn Branch were the "Little Mills" of Barkley Townsend, mentioned as the beginning of the limits of the village of Laurel. They consisted of a grist-mill, bark-mill and carding factory. At the

death of Townsend they became the property of his son-in-law, John Skinner. In 1822 they belonged to Wm. B. Cooper, who also opened a tan-yard at this place. J. A. Hearn, the next owner, operated the works until 1856, when they were abandoned. A saw-mill was erected by him the same year, which later came into the possession of H. Clay Lewis, and is now the property of John W. Windsor, by whom it is still operated.

On a tributary of Broad Creek commonly called Tresham Branch were the grist and saw-mill of Levin Thompson, grist-mill of Lear Bivens, grist and saw-mill of Thomas and John Ward, grist and saw-mill of Barkley Townsend, saw-mill of Jeremiah Morris and saw-mill of Francis White.

Levin Thompson was a colored man, who, in 1816, owned the mills on this stream nearest its mouth. After his death the property vested in his heirs. Clement Thompson sold his interest to William Wootten. Charles B. Greene, a son-in-law of Thompson, and John Hosea were also part owners of the mills. The grist-mill was abandoned about forty years ago. Selby M. Lowe now owns and operates the saw-mill.

The next mill up this stream in 1809 was the property of Lear Bivens, who sold to Joseph Hearn. The grist-mill came into the possession of Joseph Ellis, who sold a one-half interest to Joshua Cannon. Cannon next became the sole owner and at his death it passed to his widow, who still owns it. The mill has not been operated in three years. Bivens sold the saw-mill to George and Joseph Hearn, who operated it until 1845. It is now owned by Joseph Elliott, Harvey Elliott, Walter Anderson, William Baker, John Walker and John Hearn. The mill has not been operated for the past two years.

In 1809 Thomas and John Ward were the owners of a grist and saw-mill on a branch of this stream, emptying into the Bivens mill-pond. The entire title later vested in John, and at his death passed to his son Benjamin. The grist-mill was abandoned about forty years ago. The saw-mill was burned ten years ago, while in the possession of Benjamin Ward, and has never been rebuilt. The land is now principally owned by John W. Ward.

On a tract of land called "Turkey Trap," containing one hundred and seven acres, patented June 25, 1776, to George Smith, was a grist and saw-mill, which, on February 6, 1800, Barkley Townsend sold to Gilliss Smith and Samuel Elliott. The latter, on November 2, 1803, purchased of Gilliss and William Smith a fourth interest. William Wootten of I, married the widow of Gilliss Smith and purchased from the other owners their interests in the mills. He died in 1829 and devised the mills to his sons, Philip H. and Nutter G. Wootten. At the death of Philip H. Wootten, in 1841, his interest passed to his heirs who, in 1861, sold to Lewis A. Pollitt. The grist-mill was abandoned in 1845. The saw-mill is now owned by Nutter G. Wootten and Lewis A. Pollitt.

The next mill above was a saw-mill, owned in 1822 by Jeremiah Morris. After his death it passed to his son, John, who operated it until 1882, when it was abandoned.

The last mill on this stream was a saw-mill, owned at an early date by Francis White, and while in his possession was abandoned at least sixty years ago. The land is now the property of Andrew Hearn.

On the most eastern branch of Broad Creek, in Little Creek Hundred, were the saw-mills of — Vinson, Joseph and Levi Cannon and George and Joseph Hearn.

The mill of — Vinson was in the possession of Jacob Wootten in 1828, and was operated by him until his death; then it was devised to his daughter Kate, who married Rev. Otho Strayer. The mill next became the property of Philip Cannon and H. Clay Mathews, who ran it until about ten years ago, when it was abandoned.

In 1810 Joseph and Levi Cannon were the owners of a mill above the Vinson mill. It passed to Jeremiah Cannon, and was operated by him until his death, when it became vested in his heirs, and while in their possession was abandoned about thirty years ago.

The mill on this stream owned by George and Joseph Hearn passed to G. W. C. Hearn. While in his possession, about thirty-five years ago, it was abandoned and the dam removed.

In 1848 Ward & Hearn erected a steam saw-mill within the present limits of Whitesville. The mill changed owners very often, and finally became the property of J. G. White, by whom it was operated until 1881, when it was moved to Gumboro' Hundred.

In 1868 Sirmon & Carter erected a steam saw-mill at Delmar. In 1872 William L. Sirmon became sole owner, and operated it thus until November, 1886, when he associated with himself William Downing. In 1883 the mill was moved from the west side of the railroad to its present location. It has a capacity of five thousand feet per day, is operated eleven months per year, and gives employment to ten men.

In 1880 M. M. Ellis built a steam saw-mill in the southern part of the hundred. It has a capacity of four thousand feet per day, and is operated three months each year.

In 1882 Walston & Ellis erected a steam saw-mill in this hundred. It is operated nine months per year, and gives employment to five men. The capacity is three thousand feet per day.

In 1884 L. W. Ellis & Brother built a steam saw-mill, which is operated six months per year, and has a capacity of four thousand feet per day.

W. L. Sirmon, Elijah Freeny and M. H. Fooks operated a brick-yard near Delmar from 1864 to 1866, when it was discontinued.

M. H. Gorman and W. B. Elliott opened a brick-yard near Delmar about 1880, and have since operated it. Bricks are manufactured for seven months each year. Ten men are employed in the yard. The capacity is 1,500,000 per year.

VILLAGES AND POST-OFFICES.—The first building within the present site of Whitesville consists of a dwelling and steam saw-mill erected in 1848 by Ward & Hearn. A store was opened soon afterwards and managed by Jos. J. Hearn. The village received its name from Jos. G. White, who went there and opened a store on November 21, 1856. The land was formerly owned by Freeborn G. Wells. The village is situated in the southeastern part of the hundred, near the Maryland line, and contains a store and a dozen dwellings. In close proximity is the Line Methodist Episcopal Church. A post-office was established here June 9, 1881. J. G. White received the appointment of postmaster, and has since held that position. The mails are carried tri-weekly to and from Delmar.

Delmar is situated on the line that separates Southern Delaware from the northeastern part of Maryland, and is almost midway between the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The name is formed by combining the first three letters of the words Delaware and Maryland. It is the terminus of the Delaware Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and when the track was laid to this point, in 1859, the present site of Delmar was a wilderness. The first house was built by Elijah Freeny, who owned most of the land in this vicinity. It stands on the Maryland side, and is now occupied by Charles Vincent. The next house was built by Kendall B. Hearn for hotel purposes. It was run as a hotel by him until his death, and then by his widow as a boarding-house. It was purchased by Mrs. Margaret Twiford, the present owner, about 1869, and reopened as a hotel with William Elliott as proprietor. It has changed proprietors several times, and is now in charge of T. A. Veasey. The first stores were kept by Elijah Freeny and E. E. Jackson, now Governor of Maryland. The town was laid out in 1859 by Elijah Freeny and Wilder Hastings, who owned the land on which it stands. The first school-house was a one-story frame building erected in 1865. It remained until 1885, when it was burned and a neat two-story building was erected, and still stands. There are about sixty-five pupils who are graded for the two departments. The present commissioners are W. L. Sirmon, Jos. J. Ellis and W. S. Hitchens. The village has grown rapidly and still enjoys an average increase of twenty residences per year. The present population is about six hundred and fifty. William L. Sirmon is the oldest resident of the village, and has been identified with its interest since 1862. The wants of the people are supplied by six general stores, two drug-stores, one millinery store, two mills, two butcher shops and two wheelwright and blacksmith shops. A new station was erected in 1886. A post-office was established there in 1860, and E. E. Jackson appointed postmaster. It was soon discontinued, but was re-established November 31, 1863, with J. L. Sirmon as postmaster. He has held the office ever since except for a few months in 1873, when it was

filled in quick succession by James M. Carver, James D. Phillips and M. Barker.

Portsville is a small hamlet situated in the northern part of the hundred, about three miles from Laurel. It is quite an old village whose growth has been very slow. A ship-yard was at one time in operation here, but has been abandoned for some time. It now contains two stores, a grist-mill, a church and about twenty dwellings.

SCHOOLS.—Several subscription schools were in existence in the hundred previous to the establishment of the common-school system. In the original division of Sussex County into school-districts, Little Creek Hundred was apportioned into Districts 46-51.

District 46 included Laurel and vicinity. It began at Little Creek and extended thence to Nathaniel Horsey's mill; thence in a straight line including Horsey's and Mathias Ralph's dwellings to Tuskey Branch; thence to a drain of water at North End of Nancy Windsor's plantation; thence to a dwelling of Wm. B. Cooper and including the same on to Mitchell's mill-dam; thence along the road from the mill-dam to Cannon's Ferry to a small bridge over Broad Creek, where the road from Laurel to Georgetown crosses the ferry-road; thence due West to Broad Creek; thence down the creek to the place of beginning.

District 47 commenced at Nathaniel Horsey's mill; thence with line of 46 to Mitchell's pond; thence to Polk's forge; thence to Trussum's mill; thence up the stream to George & Joseph Hearn's mills; thence to Jackson Cordry's lane; thence to a bridge between the dwellings of Josiah Cordry and Job Hastings over a ditch leading into the eastern branch of Little Creek; thence down said ditch and creek to the beginning.

District 48 began at the Maryland line at the north end of Jacob Elliott's land, on the State road leading to Georgetown; thence with said road to the north end of Jackson Cordry's lane; thence with the line of 47 to the east prong of Little Creek; thence to the fork of Kinney's mill-pond; thence up the south or southwest prong of said mill-pond to the place of an old mill called Polk's mill, near a farm belonging to Josiah Calloway; thence with straight line including the dwelling of Robert Hitch to a ditch leading into Tuskey Branch; thence up said ditch between dwellings of William Hearn and Wm. Ellis to the Maryland line, near the southwest corner of William & Moses Hastings' farm; thence with said line to the beginning.

District 49 commenced at the southwest corner of the State of Delaware; thence north with State line to the fourth mile-stone; thence due east to the run of Tuskey Branch; thence up said branch to a ditch emptying therein; thence up said ditch to the head thereof between dwellings of Wm. Hearn and Wm. Ellis; thence to the Maryland line at corner of 48; thence with said line to the place of beginning.

District 50 began at the mouth of Tuskey Branch; thence down said creek to Nanticoke River; thence

down said river to Maryland line; thence with said line south to a stone near Priscilla Walker's dwelling; thence due east to the run of Tusseky Branch; thence down said branch to the beginning.

District 51 commenced at the mouth of Tusseky Branch; thence up said branch to a bridge on the public road from Laurel to Springfield, Md., near the dwelling of William Moore; thence up said stream and with line of 48 to Polk's old mill; thence down the south or southwest prong of Little Creek to said Little Creek; thence down the same to Broad Creek; thence down said Broad Creek to the place of beginning.

Each of these districts was supplied with a school, where instruction was imparted free of charge. The increase in the number of pupils caused the sub-division of the original districts, and at the present time none retains its original form. New and more commodious buildings have replaced the old ones. The schools are now in a good condition, and are supplied with excellent teachers.

CHURCHES.—The First Methodist Episcopal Church in Little Creek Hundred, was situated in the north-western part of the hundred about five miles from Laurel. The first building was begun in 1780, and completed the following year. It was a frame structure thirty by thirty-six feet, and was built entirely of heart pine. The original name given to the church was Mount Pleasant, doubtless on account of its position on the edge of an oak grove, extending north and west, while a pond lay on the south. It was soon afterwards called Moore's Chapel on account of the many families of that name in the neighborhood connected with the church. The first board of trustees consisted of George Moore, William Moore, Isaac Moore, Charles Marine, John Cordry, George Adams and Isaac Vincent. In 1799 a Quarterly Meeting was held at Moore's Chapel. The people came from all the country round about, and on Saturday night there were so many at George Moore's, that a large hall was spread with bed-clothes for them to sleep in. This was continued for many years during Quarterly Meetings. In 1801, during a love feast, the colored people gave such a shout in the gallery as to cause it to fall on the white people below, who were so densely packed that they escaped uninjured. In 1805, a camp-meeting was held at Moore's, which was doubtless the first in Sussex County. In 1824, a second-hand stove was purchased at Salisbury and placed in the church. Previous to this, with the exception of one or two persons who owned a foot-stove, the people worshipped here without stove or fire. In 1830 while Rev. Mr. Benson was engaged in the first prayer at Moore's Chapel, a blind horse owned by Elijah R. Moore, ran at full speed against the end of the church opposite the pulpit, forcing his head through the inch weather boarding. The building was shaken and the people rushed for the door. Order was restored when the cause was learned, and the preacher

continued his prayer from the place where he had left off. The horse was young and spirited and was frightened by William Kinikin, who blew in its ear.

In 1830, there were eighty-five members at Moore's. In 1842 the building was repaired and backs for the first time put on the benches. The old church remained until 1863, when the present building was erected. The dedicatory services were conducted in the fall of that year by Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore. The new church was named Mount Pleasant.

The building committee were Rev. Elijah Hitch, William B. Records and Charles M. Walston, and the builder, Rev. Lewis Chambers. The church has experienced several wonderful revivals of religion, and at present has one hundred and fifteen communicants. The following compose the present board of trustees: C. M. Walston, J. A. Collins, E. P. Ellis, C. H. Hastings, L. A. Walston, J. E. Ellis and J. H. Henry. A flourishing Sunday-school of one hundred and ten scholars, under the superintendence of C. A. Hastings, is connected with the church.

Moore's Chapel was first connected with Somerset Circuit, and later formed a part of Salisbury Circuit until 1840 when Laurel Circuit was created and Moore's assigned to it. It was thus connected until 1858, when it was placed in Quantico Circuit, and remained there until 1863, when it formed part of Sharptown Circuit. In 1871 Sharptown Circuit was divided and Mt. Pleasant (Moore's), Hepburn, Union and Delmar set off by themselves as Delmar Circuit. Through its various changes it has been served by the following pastors:

T. McClure.....	1781	R. Stockett.....	1794
J. Wyatt.....	1781	J. Falcon.....	1795
J. Everett.....	1781	W. Beck.....	1795
J. Atkins.....	1781	C. Spry, presiding elder.....	1796-99
G. Moore.....	1781	J. Milbourn.....	1796-99
F. Garrettson.....	1782	I. Jewell.....	1796-99
W. Hickson.....	1782	J. Moody.....	1797
J. Margary.....	1782	A. Smith.....	1797
W. Partridge.....	1783	D. Crouch.....	1798
A. Cloud.....	1783	D. Stevens.....	1798
S. Haskins.....	1784	T. Dailson.....	1799
W. Ringold.....	1784	J. Ruth.....	1799
H. Ogburn.....	1785	T. Ware, presiding elder.....	1800-01
A. G. Thompson.....	1785	W. Colbert.....	1800-01
T. Foster, presiding elder.....	1786	D. Ryan.....	1800-01
J. Riggan.....	1786	J. Everett, presiding elder.....	1802-03
J. Merrick.....	1786	G. Armstrong.....	1802-03
F. Garrettson, presiding elder.....	1787	R. Lynn.....	1802-03
L. Ross.....	1787	D. James.....	1803
C. Spry.....	1787	H. White.....	1803
R. Whatcoat, presiding elder.....	1788-89	W. P. Chandler, presiding el- der.....	1804-07
J. White.....	1788-89	J. Dunham.....	1804-07
E. Prior.....	1788-89	J. Ridgway.....	1804-07
E. Reed.....	1789	J. Dunn.....	1805
G. Callahan.....	1789	J. Scull.....	1806
J. Everett, presiding elder.....	1790-92	P. Vance.....	1806
J. Milbourn.....	1790-92	J. Mitchell.....	1806
J. Jewell.....	1790-92	J. Collins.....	1807
J. Beard.....	1792	T. Emory.....	1807
J. Smith.....	1792	S. Sharp, presiding elder.....	1808-11
R. Whatcoat, presiding elder.....	1793-95	J. Atkins.....	1808-11
W. Bishop.....	1793-95	J. Sharpley.....	1808-11
M. Howe.....	1794	J. Aydelotte.....	1809
		S. Martindale.....	1809
		J. Herron.....	1810

A. Griffith.....	1810
G. Woolley.....	1811
J. Price.....	1811
J. Smith, presiding elder.....	1812-14
J. Collins.....	1812-14
J. Wilbank.....	1812-14
W. Williams.....	1813
J. Goforth.....	1813
W. Williams.....	1814
J. Colgan.....	1814
W. Bishop, presiding elder.....	1815-18
J. Smith.....	1815-18
T. Davis.....	1815-18
J. Polhemus.....	1816
A. Melvin.....	1816
J. Collins.....	1817
E. Reed.....	1817
D. Daily.....	1818
W. Ross.....	1818
H. Hohm, presiding elder.....	1819-21
A. Melvin.....	1819-21
W. Wright.....	1819-21
A. Melvin.....	1820
W. P. Early.....	1820
J. Moore.....	1821
W. Lummis.....	1821
L. Lawrenceon, presiding el- der.....	1822-26
P. Price.....	1822-26
J. Moore.....	1822-26
L. Warfield.....	1823
J. B. Ayars.....	1823
L. Warfield.....	1824
M. Sorin.....	1824
C. Reed.....	1825
J. Cary.....	1825
H. White, presiding elder.....	1826-29
A. Smith.....	1826-29
E. Stephenson.....	1826-29
A. White.....	1827
J. Henry.....	1827
M. Sorin.....	1828
J. Bell.....	1828
W. Torbert.....	1829
J. A. Massey.....	1829
D. Daily, presiding elder.....	1830-33
W. Torbert.....	1830-33
B. Benson.....	1830-33
S. McKelwee.....	1831
G. Wiltshire.....	1831
W. Allen.....	1832
S. McKelwee.....	1832
A. Smith.....	1833
W. Spry.....	1833
Levi Scott, presiding elder.....	1834-35
D. Lamdin.....	1834-35
C. W. Jackson.....	1834-35
J. Rayne.....	1835
J. Hunterton.....	1835
H. White, presiding elder.....	1836-39
J. Rayne.....	1836-39
G. Wiltshire.....	1836-39
J. A. Massey.....	1837
J. Johnson.....	1837
J. R. Willett.....	1838
J. Carlisle.....	1838
J. Carlisle.....	1839
W. Quinn.....	1839

The first Methodist meetings in the north-eastern part of the hundred were held in the residence of Phillip West, in 1816. The services were conducted by the ministers in charge of the Somerset Circuit. The class leader was Isaac Short. On February 2, 1820, George H. Vinson conveyed to Philip W.

James Allen.....	1840
John D. Long.....	1840
James Allen.....	1841
Vaughan Smith.....	1841
James Hargis.....	1842
John A. Watson.....	1842
Levin M. Prettyman.....	1843
John A. Watson.....	1843
Samuel Grace.....	1844
Richard Adkinson.....	1844
James L. Wallace.....	1844
Samuel Grace.....	1845
Wm. England.....	1845
Henry Atmore.....	1846
V. Gray.....	1846
Robert R. Richardson.....	1846
Valentine Gray.....	1847
S. M. Cooper.....	1847
Isaac R. Merrill.....	1848
Adam Wallace.....	1848
Isaac R. Merrill.....	1849
J. B. Quigg.....	1849
A. W. Milby.....	1850
Daniel Titlow.....	1850
A. W. Milby.....	1851
J. W. Hammersley.....	1851
Jonathan Turner.....	1852
W. F. Ames.....	1852
Joseph E. Smith.....	1853
Thomas Childs.....	1853
Joseph E. Smith.....	1854
Brother Dobson.....	1854
James Hargis.....	1855
Samuel Powers.....	1855
Jeremiah Jones.....	1855
James Hargis.....	1856
Samuel Powers.....	1856
Jeremiah Jones.....	1856
W. Merrill.....	1857
E. G. Irwin.....	1857
J. Connelly.....	1857
J. Hargis.....	1858
G. Cummins.....	1858
J. Hargis.....	1859
J. W. Hammersley.....	1860
J. H. McLaughlin.....	1860
J. W. Hammersley.....	1861
T. L. Tomkinson.....	1861
J. Cummins.....	1862
T. S. Hodson.....	1862
J. M. Purner.....	1863-64
T. B. Killiam.....	1863-66
R. B. Hazard.....	1867
J. T. Kenney.....	1867
Samuel Webb.....	1868
J. A. B. Wilson.....	1868
Samuel Webb.....	1869
J. Rich.....	1869
G. S. Conway.....	1870
J. Rich.....	1870
G. S. Conway.....	1871
Joseph Dare.....	1872-73
J. Conner.....	1874
G. W. Burke.....	1875
T. R. Creamer.....	1876-78
S. T. Gardner.....	1879-81
G. W. Wilcox.....	1882-83
Albert Chandler.....	1884-85
Charles Baker.....	1886-87

Matthews, Joseph Betts, John Wootton, Wingale Calaway, Newbold Vinson and Isaac Betts, trustees, a tract of land on which in 1823 a one-story frame church, twenty by thirty feet was erected, at a cost of five hundred dollars. This was known as the Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church, which name it still retains. Services were held in this building until 1879, when it was removed, and the present frame structure, twenty-nine by thirty-six feet, was erected at a cost of one thousand three hundred dollars.

The present membership is thirty-seven. Samuel H. Dobson is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, containing forty-eight members.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, John F. Anderson; Trustees, Henry C. Matthews, Joseph M. Carmon, Elijah Hud-on.

In 1842 a society of Methodists was formed by Rev. James Hargis, in an old dwelling-house belonging to William C. King, situated on the opposite side of the road, from the present residence of Wm. F. King and about half a mile south of King's Church. The members of the first class held in the old house, were John and Amelia Wootton, Elijah and Mary Williams, William and Elizabeth Gordy, Alaphare Williams, Sarah King, Sarah I. Wootton, Thomas and Elizabeth Adams, Susan Elliott and several children of Elijah Williams. Money and materials were contributed for the erection of a church which was completed the same year, and named Hepburn, after a Philadelphia man of that name, who promised twenty dollars towards paying for the church, provided it was so called. It stood in the woods twelve or fifteen feet from the county road, and was not plastered on the inside until 1848. Services were held in this building until 1885. In 1881 an effort was made to erect a new church, but nothing was accomplished until 1884, when a building committee was appointed. They decided to build a church thirty by forty feet with a recess pulpit. It was finished early in the winter, and was to have been dedicated on December 21, but the rain prevented the people from coming. The dedicatory services were conducted by Revs. E. L. Hubbard and I. T. Fostnocht, of the Wilmington Conference, on January 25, 1885. The people objected to the name Hepburn, and by a vote of the congregation taken the day before the dedication, it was decided to call the new church King's. The first religious service in the church was the marriage of Miss Lelia E. Beach and Mr. George H. Waller, on December 24, 1884. The church since its organization, except from 1858 to 1868, has been connected with the same circuits as Mt. Pleasant, and has been served by the same pastors. The pastors from 1858 to 1868 were:

W. Merrill.....	1858	J. Edwards.....	1863
Wm. Ware.....	1858	T. S. Hodson.....	1863
J. Dyson.....	1859	J. Cook.....	1864
J. M. Purner.....	1859	S. McBirney.....	1864
J. Dyson.....	1860	J. Carroll.....	1865
J. S. J. McConnell.....	1860	J. W. Connelly.....	1865
J. A. Massey.....	1861	J. Carroll.....	1866
C. F. Sheppard.....	1861	E. E. White.....	1866
J. Edwards.....	1862	J. Carroll.....	1867
C. F. Sheppard.....	1862	G. D. Watson.....	1867

In connection with the church is a flourishing Sunday-school of one hundred scholars, under the superintendence of J. W. Magee. The following compose the present board of trustees of King's Church: L. W. James, J. W. Magee, S. M. Lowe, George E. King, M. F. James.

The first divine services in the immediate vicinity of St. George's Church were held in private houses by Rev. Elijah Hitch in 1842. After several meetings, the privilege of holding services in Beach's school-house was tendered Rev. Mr. Hitch and accepted. Fourteen persons professed religion at his meetings there. He informed Rev. James Hargis, pastor of the circuit, that he thought a good work could be done there. In July of that year, it was decided to hold a camp-meeting in this neighborhood. A suitable piece of ground was procured of Samuel Kenney and prepared for camp. At this meeting more than two hundred were converted, one hundred and fourteen of whom joined St. George's. It was decided to build a church and the contract was awarded to Shelly Kenney. The Church lot was donated by Samuel Kenney Sr., William S. Kenney and James Kenney. The weather boarding was given by Hon. William H. Ross, afterwards Governor, and the shingles by William L. Hearn. The church was dedicated by the preacher in charge, but was not plastered until 1844. In 1878, it was repaired and a recess pulpit built at a cost of two hundred and thirty dollars. Since its organization the church has been connected with the same circuits as Mt. Pleasant (Moore's) and has been ministered to by the same pastors. It at present has sixty members.

A prosperous Sunday School of seventy-five members under the Superintendence of Joseph W. Beach is connected with it.

The present board of trustees is composed of Samuel Bacon, James Hill, Job Sirmon, M. M. Ellis and Jos. W. Beach.

Through the efforts of T. A. Melson, the first religious services in Delmar were held on September 4, 1867. Rev. Joseph Cook, then preacher in charge of Salisbury Circuit, officiated. The place of meeting was the yard in front of the residence of M. M. Hill. The next sermon was preached October 6th in Mr. Hill's house, and regular services were held there until January 26, 1868. The congregation had become too large for the dwelling, and a plank house was promptly erected on the land of Elijah Freeny. The building, nineteen by thirty feet, called after John Wesley, was dedicated February 16, 1868, by Rev. Joseph Cook. The first class was formed November 3, 1867, at the residence of J. T. Hearn, and was composed of Nathan West and wife, T. A. Melson and wife, Richard Stevens, wife and daughter Amanda, Leah Ann Hearn and James T. Hearn, a probationer. Nathan West was appointed leader. In 1871 the plank house was abandoned, and services held in the school-house. In 1872, through the labors of Rev. Joseph Dare, a church was commenced, which was

completed and dedicated on November 30th by Rev. Enoch Stubbs, assisted by Rev. W. E. England. The building cost two thousand two hundred dollars. In 1884 a tower and steeple were added, and a parsonage erected for the circuit. Since its organization the church has been connected with the same circuits as Mt. Pleasant, and the same pastors have officiated. A flourishing Sunday-school, containing two hundred scholars, is connected with the church. L. W. Perdue is the superintendent. The church at present has a membership of eighty. The board of trustees are,—M. M. Hill, J. W. Melson, F. P. Elliott, T. A. Melson, W. B. Elliott, H. B. Sirmon, and B. W. Parker.

On April 30, 1832, James W. Phillips granted one-fourth of an acre of land at Portsville to John Allen, Thomas J. Phillips, Levi Collins, James M. Rider, Cyrus Collins, William Adams and Obadiah Marvel, trustees. On this land they were to erect a house to be denominated "The Portsville Academy and Chapel," to be used for religious worship and school purposes. The building was erected, and was used until 1868 by the Methodist Protestants for church purposes. In that year the present one-story frame edifice, thirty by thirty-six feet, with recess pulpit was erected, and has since been used. The land on which it stands was conveyed by Isaac G. Phillips to Doughty Collins, William G. Hearn, Isaac G. Phillips, William S. Phillips and James H. Jackson, trustees, February 24, 1869. The church was called Mount Lebanon, and now has a membership of about fifty. Services are conducted every other Sabbath by Rev. George R. McCready. There is connected with the church a Sunday-school of sixty members, under the superintendence of F. S. Burford. The present board of trustees are James H. Smith, James H. Lowe, D. W. Ralph and Jacob M. Gootee.

In 1835 the Methodist Protestants, to the number of about twenty, organized and erected a church, known as "Mt. Moriah," on a lot granted by Robert Elzey to Joseph Ellis, George A. Moore, E. C. Cooper and Joseph Phillips. The building was a one-story frame structure, about twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, and cost three hundred dollars. It was used for divine worship until 1875, when it became very much dilapidated. It was decided to erect a new church on another location. A lot of land was donated by E. M. Lowe, and on it was built a one-story frame edifice, thirty-two by thirty-eight feet, which is now known as the Providence Methodist Protestant Church. There are at present fifty-seven members. Ebenezer M. Lowe is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and the trustees are Charles B. Elzey, George W. Ellis, William Kinney and E. M. Lowe.

The following is a list of the pastors who have ministered to this congregation:

Geo. D. Hamilton	1835	R. T. Boyd	1838
T. G. Clayton	1835	W. W. Tipton	1838
J. Keller	1836	R. T. Boyd	1839
J. W. Everist	1837	J. H. Ellegood	1839
J. K. Nichols	1837	L. A. Collins	1840

G. D. Hamilton.....	1841	A. S. Eversole.....	1855
T. Remick.....	1841	G. H. McFaden.....	1855
G. D. Hamilton.....	1842	A. S. Eversole.....	1856
J. A. Jackson.....	1842	B. F. Benson.....	1856
Jno. H. Kennard.....	1843	A. S. Eversole.....	1857
R. Adkinson.....	1843	F. G. Wright.....	1858
D. F. Ewell.....	1844	B. Livingstone.....	1858
David A. Sherner.....	1844	B. F. Benson.....	1859
D. F. Ewell.....	1845	R. Whinna.....	1859
J. McClelland.....	1845	H. J. Day.....	1860
L. W. Bates.....	1846-47	H. Nico.....	1860
H. J. Day.....	1846-47	H. J. Day.....	1861
W. C. Pool.....	1848	J. Thompson.....	1861
T. A. Moore.....	1848	J. A. McFaden.....	1862
H. P. Jordan.....	1849	T. H. B. Austin.....	1862
J. W. Smiley.....	1849	J. A. McFaden.....	1863
H. P. Jordan.....	1850	J. W. Gray.....	1863
J. Shapley.....	1850	J. A. McFaden.....	1864
T. M. Wilson.....	1851	S. T. Ferguson.....	1864
J. Clay.....	1851	A. D. Dick.....	1865-66
T. M. Wilson.....	1852	W. M. Strayer.....	1867
J. F. Whitelide.....	1852	S. A. Hoblitzel.....	1868-70
J. Morgan.....	1853	C. T. Cochel.....	1871
J. Thompson.....	1853	A. T. Melvin.....	1872-73
J. Morgan.....	1854	S. T. Ferguson.....	1874-75
A. D. Dick.....	1854		

During the year 1875 Providence was built, and Mount Moriah abandoned about that time or shortly afterwards, for in 1880 Mount Hermon was built.

W. G. Holmes.....	1876-79	C. M. Thomson.....	1883
J. L. Straughn.....	1880-82		

J. M. Elderdice was appointed in 1884, but died, and his son, Hugh L. Elderdice, finished out the year.

Geo. R. McCready.....	1885	Geo. R. McCready.....	1887
A. A. Harriman.....	1886		

Mount Hermon Methodist Protestant Church was built in 1880 on land donated by John Cooper, Sen. to William G. Hearn, John Cooper, Major D. Bradley, Barney Beach and James F. Bradley, trustees. The church building is a one-story frame structure thirty-four by forty-four feet and was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars. The first membership was thirty-six, which by a steady growth has increased to fifty-eight. A Sunday-school of sixty members is held under the superintendency of James F. Bradley. The present trustees are the same as mentioned above. The church has been connected with the same circuit as Providence and has been supplied by the same pastors. Services are held once in two weeks.

St. Paul's Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1866, in Sharp's school-house, by Rev. T. H. Burgess. The original members were Elizabeth Gordy, Leah Gordy, W. L. Gordy and John W. D. McGee. In 1868, under the pastorate of Rev. Jeremiah Clay, active measures were taken for the erection of a church building. The effort met with success, and three years later the edifice was dedicated by the pastor then in charge, Rev. W. D. Litsinger. It is a neat one-story frame structure, twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet, and cost eight hundred dollars. The church has a present membership of twenty-six. The following pastors have served since Rev. W. D. Litsinger: Revs. J. H. Ellegood, J. L. Leilich, William Crouse, J. M. Elderdice, J. E. Nicholson.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, situate near the central part of the hundred, was begun in 1857 and completed the following year. Its erection was due to the labors of the Rev. Richard F. Cadle. The building was consecrated May 28, 1858, by Bishop Lee. Services were held previous to this for several years at the house of Stephen Ellis. The one-story frame structure, twenty-two by thirty-five feet, then erected on land purchased of Samuel Ralph, still stands and is used for worship. The first officers of the church were: Wardens, Samuel Kinney and Charles N. Moore; Vestry, C. W. Dickerson, Stephen Ellis, Jonathan Bailey, Isaac Giles and William J. Ralph.

There are at present about thirty communicants of this church. A Sunday-school of seventy members is held under the superintendence of Jackson L. Ralph.

The present officers of the church are: Wardens, Wm. J. Ralph and Wm. J. Knowles; Vestry, Geo. W. C. Ellis, Jonathan W. Ellis, Benj. B. Freeny, Levin W. Ellis, Jackson L. Ralph, Mathias R. Ellis, Stephen T. Ralph.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Chapel at Ellis Grove was erected in 1880, on land donated by Joseph Ellis. It is a one story-frame structure, twenty-eight by forty-four feet, and was first opened for services in June of that year. The valuation of the building is about twelve hundred dollars. Rev. George W. Johnson, its first rector, still officiates once in every two weeks. It is a mission chapel, and numbers about eight communicants. A flourishing Sunday-school, with sixty scholars, is connected with the chapel. Jacob H. Adams is the superintendent of the school.

Previous to 1802 the Baptists of Little Creek Hundred and vicinity worshipped in a house situated north of Delmar, on a farm now belonging to Wm. Hastings. In that year Gillis Smith conveyed to Charles Willy and Levin Hitch, trustees, one acre of land north of Marshall Smith's grist-mill. On it, in the same year, was erected a one-story frame edifice, twenty-eight by thirty feet, at a cost of five hundred dollars. This was known as the Smith Mills Baptist Church until a meeting-house of the same faith was erected in Broad Creek Hundred, when the name was changed to Little Creek. In the following year the church was constituted, with thirty-nine members. The church then built still remains, but the congregation have in contemplation the erection of a new building in 1888. It is connected with the Salisbury Association and services are held the third Saturday and Sunday of every month. The number of communicants at present is fifty-four. In 1883 a lot of land in Delmar was purchased, and a neat one-story frame building, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet, was erected at the cost of one thousand dollars. This has never been constituted a church and is not in the association. It is used as a place of worship for the convenience of those living at a distance from the other churches. This congregation retains the doctrines of the Old

School or Primitive Baptist Church. Both properties are under the same board of trustees, composed of B. B. Hastings, W. S. Marvil, Handy Culver, Levin Hastings and C. J. Morris. The clerk of the church is John H. Ellis.

The following pastors have ministered to this congregation: Revs. David Green, J. C. Windsor, James Rounds, Warren Staton, Leonard Hastings, Thomas Waters, George W. Staton, Thomas M. Poulson and E. Rittenhouse.

The First Baptist Church of Delmar was organized through the missionary labors of John T. Craig. In 1883 the church edifice was built, at a cost of \$2000. The first trustees were E. M. Sprague, James R. Venables, E. M. Dunn, Dr. A. B. Slemons and William L. Sirmon. Rev. Mr. Craig was succeeded by James M. Hope, who was the last pastor of this church. The present Sabbath-school has a membership of forty-five, under the superintendence of S. K. Slemons. No regular church services are now held, but the organization is retained under these trustees:

James R. Venables, S. K. Slemons, William T. Dunn, E. M. Dunn, Louis Redish, John Culver, W. L. Sirmon and Dr. A. B. Slemons.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—*Wicomico Tribe, No. 13, I. O. R. M.*, was instituted at Delmar June 24, 1874.

The first officers were: Prophet, Samuel H. Ker; S., W. A. C. Williams; S. S., Nehemiah B. Lecatts; J. S., William S. Hearn; C. of R., William N. Hastings; K. of W., W. S. Hitchens.

The additional charter members were Benjamin W. Parker, Joseph K. Waller, Caldwell J. Morris, Samuel T. Hearn, William N. Hearn, E. M. Lowe, William S. Hastings, Philip A. Hearn and G. Lecatts. The tribe increased rapidly in numbers, and at one time numbered eighty. The present membership is forty-five. Meetings are held every Wednesday night, in Red Men's Hall, in W. S. Hitchens' building. At present the tribe is officered as follows: Prophet, B. M. Smith; S., T. A. Melson; S. S., J. D. Mills; J. S., E. W. Riggins; C. of R., J. G. W. Perdue; K. of W., W. S. Hitchens.

Sinnepurent Tribe, No. 16, I. O. R. M., was instituted at Whitesville, February 12, 1879, with these officers: Prophet, Jesse T. Wells; S., Joseph G. White; S. S., M. H. Brittingham; J. S., William P. Parsons; C. of R., Eli N. White; K. of W., Benjamin S. White. These, with Garretson H. White, Solomon G. Truitt, Samuel M. White, James B. Foskey, Elijah J. Workman, James H. Calloway, Isaac T. Hearn, John H. Phillips, W. H. Smith and Joseph M. Cannon, were the charter members. In 1884 a two-story frame building was erected by the order at a cost of three hundred and thirty dollars. The first floor is used as a storage-room by J. G. White & Sons, and the second story is used for lodge purposes. The lodge meets every Thursday night. The present membership is twenty-five, and the officers are: Prophet, M. H. Brittingham; S., J. J. Cordry; S. S., W. W. Ennis;

J. S., W. T. Short; C. of R., E. N. White; K. of W., S. J. Truitt.

Little Creek Grange, No. 23, Patrons of Husbandry, was instituted in Little Creek Hundred on October 22, 1875. The first officers were as follows: M., W. B. Records; Over., W. G. Hearn; L., J. H. Adams; S., G. W. Walson; Ass't. S., D. W. Ralph; Chap., Joseph Ellis; Treas., Nathaniel Horsey; Secty., Geo. S. Records; G. K., E. P. Ellis; Ceres, Mrs. S. E. Horsey; Pomona, Mrs. Julia J. Collins; Flora, Miss Lizzie E. Records; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss M. E. Ellis. There were in all twenty-three charter members, and at the end of the first year there were thirty-four members. The present membership is thirteen. Meetings are held the second Thursday in every month in a hall on W. B. Henry's farm, about four miles from Laurel. The present officers are: M., Nathaniel Horsey; Over., D. W. Ralph; L., J. H. Adams; S., T. C. Pritchard, Ass't. S., W. B. Henry; Chap., E. P. Ellis; Treas., S. E. Horsey; Secty., W. R. Horsey; G. K., J. H. Henry; Ceres, Mrs. H. Workman; Pomona, M. P. Ralph; Flora, Mrs. S. E. Horsey; Stewardess, M. E. Adams.

Red-Cross Lodge, No. 17, K. of P., was instituted at Delmar April 10, 1886, with the following officers: P. C., Fay S. Furman; C. C., William S. Hitchens; V. C., William B. Elliott; P., Charles W. Hill; M. of E., Sheppard J. Hitchens; M. of F., William T. Gillis; K. of R. and S., William T. Sirmon; M. A., I. J. Hastings. The other charter members were I. J. Wilkinson, W. E. Jerman, W. F. Vincent, Monroe W. Ellis, M. M. Hill, E. M. Dunn, G. A. Vincent, L. B. Lowe, E. J. Melson, James R. Venables and William S. Henry. Meetings are held every Monday night in the Red Men's Hall. The present membership is thirty-one. The officers are, P. C., M. M. Hill; C. C., Rev. C. E. Baker; V. C., E. J. Melson; P., W. E. Jerman; K. of R. and S., William T. Sirmon; M. of F., William T. Gillis; M. of E., William S. Hitchens.

LAUREL.—A portion of the land on which the town of Laurel now stands was originally warranted to James Wyth and Marmaduke Master. It was surveyed and laid out for them June 18, 1683, for one hundred and fifty acres under the name "Batchelor's Delight." No permanent improvements, however, were made by them.

On October 23, 1711, an act of Assembly was passed at Annapolis empowering George Gale, Samuel Worthington and Charles Ballard to lay out three thousand acres of land on Broad Creek for the use of the Nanticoke Indians. They met on December 14th of that year, and, in company with William Whittington, a surveyor, they selected two thousand five hundred acres on the north side of the stream and five hundred acres on the south side. The land on the south side embraced the present site of Laurel, and included one hundred and thirty-three acres of "Batchelor's Delight."

The five-hundred-acre tract began a little above

the "wading place" (Laurel), and extended down Broad Creek 438 poles, to Little Creek, thence up said Little Creek to an oak at its head, thence in a southeasterly direction one hundred and two poles and thence in a straight line to the place of beginning. The jury appointed to appraise the value of the land was composed of John McClester, James Gwan, Robert Gwan, John Winder, James Hardy, John Goslee, John Richards, William Watts, Robert Caldwell, James Irain, John Caldwell and Thomas Gordan. The value of the one hundred and thirty-three acres of "Batchelor's Delight" was estimated at 2666 pounds of tobacco, and the remaining 367 acres of land at 7334 pounds of tobacco, making as a total value for the 500 acres of land 10,000 pounds of tobacco.

This land was occupied by the Indians until about 1768, when Levin Gale, M. M. Allen and Henry Steele were appointed commissioners to make compensation to the Indians for the land. It was exposed for sale at public vendue, and was then or soon afterwards purchased by Barkley Townsend.

"Batchelor's Delight," however, was granted to Benoni Barnard on November 26, 1760, it being declared vacant for non-payment of quit-rent by the original proprietors. He either forfeited his title or sold to Townsend, as it was soon afterwards in his possession.

The farm-house of Townsend is an old frame, half hip-roofed building, which is still standing, and is now owned by Daniel Hearn. In an act to prevent swine in the village of Laurel, passed January 11, 1799, the limits of the village are thus described: "Beginning at Barkley Townsend's ship-yard, formerly called Baldwin's ship-yard, thence on a straight line to said Townsend's little mill, thence with the run of said mill branch till it intersects the water of Broad Creek, thence down the said creek to the place of beginning."

The mill and ship-yard here referred to are now outside of the town limits, and will be found in the article on Little Creek Hundred under the head industries.

In 1802 a plot of the village was made, which shows that the village was laid out in thirty-two lots. Lots No. 4-10 lay between Front Street and Broad Creek. The owners of lots in Laurel, as shown by the assessment list of 1801, are as follows: Manan Bull, 1 improved lot; Isaac Cooper, 1 ditto; Martin Crays, 1 ditto; Wm. Chetom, 1 ditto; Benjamin Fooks, 1½ ditto; Jesse Green, 1 ditto; Levin Haymons, 1 ditto; William Hobbs, 1 ditto; David Howard, 1 ditto; Joseph Kings, 1 ditto; William Moore, 1 ditto; Thies Moore, 1 ditto; James Mastins, 1 ditto; Isaac Morris, 1 ditto; Wm. Moore, 1 ditto; Joseph Melson, 1 ditto; Wm. Polock, ½ ditto; Henry Perie, ½ ditto; Benjamin Riffin, 1 ditto; Thomas Townsend, 2 ditto; Samuel Williams, 1 ditto; Matthias Williams, 1 ditto; Jesse Walless, 1 ditto; John Townsend, 1 ditto; Thomas Skinner, 1 unimproved lot; Thomas Townsend, 3 ditto; Samuel Williams, 1 ditto.

The first store in the town was opened by Manan Bull on the site of the present residence of George P. Phillips.

In 1825 the village contained seven general stores, two hotels and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. Large quantities of grain and lumber were purchased by Benjamin Fooks, William Sirmon and Nehemiah Redden.

On January 31, 1827, there was an act passed, empowering Kendal M. Lewis, John Tennant, Wm. W. Green, Philip Matthews and Henry Bacon to establish the bound of Laurel. Nothing further, however, was done at this time towards the incorporation of the town.

A dispute arose as to the title to some vacant land in Laurel, and on February 20, 1847, an act was passed by the Legislature, vesting the title of the State of Delaware to land within the limits of Laurel to those persons who at the passing of the act had such land enclosed, or had heretofore held and used the same as private property. The town steadily increased in wealth and population, and in 1859 was the largest town in Sussex County, with a population of one thousand two hundred. It contained four churches and sixteen well-conducted dry-goods and grocery-stores. Five million feet of lumber were shipped annually, and of this amount two million feet were shipped by John S. Bacon. Within a radius of eight miles were thirty-six mills of various kinds. On March 22, 1881, an act was passed for the improvement of the streets by the use of oyster shells, which have proved a decided benefit to the town.

Laurel was incorporated as a town by an act of Assembly passed at Dover on April 13, 1883. John R. Wilson, Thos. C. Horsey, Daniel J. Fooks, Joseph F. T. Smith and Wm. E. Wolfe were appointed commissioners, and empowered to secure the services of a skilful surveyor, and survey and lay out the town and return a plot of the town to Georgetown. All of these things were accordingly done, and Laurel now enjoys the advantages of a municipal government.

The town is nicely located on Broad Creek, and is considered the wealthiest town in the State. It is situated on the main line of the Delaware Division, and is thus afforded excellent facilities for shipment. Broad Creek, which has heretofore only been navigable as far as Bethel for ships of heavy burden, is now being dredged and having its channel enlarged, so as to admit vessels to Laurel.

The town abounds with numerous fine dwellings. The people are courteous, affable and hospitable. It is steadily increasing in population, and now has about two thousand five hundred inhabitants. The business interests of the town are represented by 11 general, 7 grocery, 5 millinery, 3 clothing, 3 drug, 2 furniture, 2 hardware, 1 shoe, 1 jewelry and 1 notion stores; 2 crate, 1 stave, and 1 carriage factories; 1 saw-mill, 2 blacksmith and wheelwright shops, 2 butcher, 3 shoe and 3 barber-shops and two hotels. There are five physicians and one dentist.

here. Three churches are also located in the town.

The following is a list of the commissioners who have served since the incorporation of the town :

J. F. P. Smith.....1883	Emory B. Riffin.....1885
D. J. Fooks.....1883	Robt. H. Boyce.....1885
J. B. Wilson.....1883	James Hubbard.....1886
W. K. Wolfe.....1883	Jno. H. Elliott.....1886
T. C. Horsey.....1883	Geo. W. Hearn.....1886
Elijah Hearn.....1884	Wm. T. Records.....1886
Thos. H. Riffin.....1884	Samuel H. Bacon.....1886
J. Alfred Hearn.....1884	Geo. E. Smith.....1887
J. Wesley Marvill.....1884	Jas. S. Melvin.....1887
George E. Smith.....1884	Isaac J. Wootten.....1887
Merrell H. Tilghman.....1885	Emory B. Riffin.....1887
Isaac J. Wootten.....1885	James W. Hill.....1887
Jos. J. Boyce.....1885	

SCHOOLS.—Laurel was at a very early date noted for the excellence of its schools and pupils from the neighboring villages and country came here to complete their education. Of the teachers prominent in those days were Thomas Martin and John Bacon, of J. A building with two rooms in which subscription school was taught, was converted to the use of free schools when the system of free education was introduced into the State. This building was used until 1878 when it was destroyed by fire, and the present two story school-house was erected. In 1856 an academy was built and soon opened by Samuel J. Wetherby. Subscription school has been taught in this building for the greater part of the time since its erection, the present teacher being Miss Mary Wetherby. The school building erected in 1878 is inadequate to the wants of the town and an extra free school is taught in Masonic Hall. Several attempts have been made to erect a new structure but without avail. The schools are well conducted but have not the advantages of the schools in many smaller places. The present school commissioners are E. B. Riggins, Dr. William J. Hitch and John H. Elliott.

RELIGIOUS.—*Christ Church, Broad Creek.*¹—Stands about two miles to the east of Laurel, and occupies a frame building of large dimensions, built of heart pine and still in excellent preservation, an ancient land-mark which carried us back to colonial times. With the exception of the roofing, which from time to time has been renewed as occasion required, this venerable relic remains both as to its interior and exterior, the same as it was when it was built more than a hundred years ago. It is without a particle of paint, and on entering you find the high-backed pews, the chancel at one end, the servants' gallery at the opposite, while midway on the east side is the lofty pulpit, while immediately below are the reading desk and clerk's desk. It accommodates about six hundred person, and on the visitations of the bishop is generally filled with the people, who come often from a long distance on such occasions. St. Philip's church, Laurel, is in fact the chapel of this, the mother church, and both are under the control of the same

vestry. The inhabitants of the lower part of what is now Sussex County, Delaware, were until the year 1765, identified with Stepney Parish, Maryland, at which date by a decree in chancery the lines were then run between the province of Maryland and the adjoining colony. Before this date the ground on which the church now stands belonged to Maryland, and the history of Stepney Parish, with which this church was connected, dates back to 1685, a period of two hundred years, big with stirring events both in the history of England and that of our own country. The Rev. John Hewitt was the first rector of Stepney Parish at this date (1685).

He died in 1698. The next name upon the list is that of the Rev. George Trotter, who had charge of the parish until the year 1703, when he closed his earthly labors. The third on the list is the name of that venerable servant of God, the Rev. Samuel Adams, who was the rector of Christ church, Broad Creek from 1704 to 1764, when he became rector of St. James' Parish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The Rev. John Scott served the parish from November 22, 1770, to the year 1775 when trouble broke out on account of the impending struggle of the colonies with Great Britain. As a consequence the church was without a pastor until the year 1780. Rev. William Skelley took charge of the parish in 1780 and continued his rectorship until 1794.

A very vivid tradition remains of one who labored in this field from 1808 to 1811, and whose ministrations in this ancient sanctuary were attended by crowded congregations, and who was described a few years past as "Old Parson Bell," though in reality he died at the early age of twenty-nine. It was thus that he was spoken of by aged men and women who have but recently passed away, and who remembered him in their youth. His tomb-stone is in the lot in the rear of the church where his remains repose until the archangel's trump at the last day. Bishop Lee states in his Historical Discourse delivered before the Diocesan Convention of Delaware at Milford in 1882, "St. John's Church at Little Hill or Greenville, an off-shoot from Christ Church, Broad Creek, was founded by the Rev. Hamilton Bell, an earnest, faithful laborer who died in 1811 at an early age."

This congregation enjoyed, from 1820 to 1829, the ministrations of Rev. Wm. Murray Stone, D.D., subsequently the bishop of Maryland, and who was at this time rector of Stepney Parish. His labors throughout this region were crowned, by God's blessing, with remarkable success, for at this time he reports as having under his charge five hundred communicants, thus showing that the church was not that dead and feeble thing at this date as some suppose. From 1830 to 1834 the church was supplied with services by the Rev. Daniel Higbee, father of the late Dr. Higbee, of Trinity Church, New York. He resided at Georgetown and gave to the neighboring churches the benefit of his ministrations. Rev. Joseph Glover, missionary

¹ By Rev. Benjamin J. Douglass.

of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, and appointed by the authority of that diocese (for Delaware was not a complete diocese until the year 1841), ministered here in 1834. He was a clergyman of the Church of England, duly transferred, and labored also in the parishes of Seaford and Laurel. His devotion to his work was cut short by an attack of bilious fever and he died in 1835. He lies buried in Seaford Church-yard. From 1835 to 1838 the Rev. Corry Chambers, a man of remarkable gifts and great earnestness, was minister in charge. He labored incessantly, preaching at Seaford, Milford, Cedar Creek, Laurel and other places in the lower part of the State. A student of his, Mr. Callahan, who subsequently received orders and went West, read service in Christ Church during the years 1838 and 1839. Rev. John Long, an active and indefatigable missionary, preached here from 1843 to 1846. During his ministry in these parts St. Luke's Church, Seaford, was finished and consecrated May 28, 1843. Rev. J. Brinton Smith labored here from 1846 to 1848. The Rev. John W. Hoskins had charge from 1848 to 1852. In 1850 St. Philip's Church, Laurel, was consecrated, after which, as the village of Laurel was more convenient for most of the worshippers, services were held only occasionally at the old church.

This building remained until 1874, when, to accommodate the continually increasing congregation, the present neat one-story frame building was erected. The corner-stone was laid June 5, 1874, by Bishop Lee.

That saintly man, the Rev. Richard T. Cadle, whose name still lives as a precious heritage, labored here from 1853 to 1857. In 1857, owing to his exertions, St. Mark's Church, Little Creek, was erected. From 1858 to 1859 the congregation was in charge of the Rev. Samuel B. Slack. The Rev. L. Gay officiated here from 1860 to 1861. From 1862 to 1869 the Rev. George Hall had charge. From 1870 to 1873 the Rev. John C. Tennent, rector at Laurel and Seaford, held occasional services. During the summer of 1872 services were held by the Rev. Mr. Tennent and also by the Rev. Benj. J. Douglass, rector at Georgetown, alternately. On July 3, 1873, a most interesting service was held in this ancient sanctuary. The Right Rev. Alfred Lee, bishop of the diocese, presided; clergymen from all parts of the diocese were in attendance. The church was crowded, though the weather was intensely hot. A generous collation was provided by the hospitable people under the shade of the adjoining trees and in the afternoon an historical sermon was delivered by the Rev. Benj. J. Douglass from Psalm 72: 5.

This was the centennial celebration of the erection of the present structure. It is at least one hundred years old. It is very difficult to get at the exact date, many of the old records having been destroyed or lost. But from an item of the records of Stepney Parish, kindly furnished the writer by the Rev. William Fulton, it is ascertained on the credit side of

an account, the debtor side of which is wanting. "I find," writes he (the entry September 25, 1772), "By building a chapel at Broad Creek, £510." It had been intended to hold the celebration the previous fall, approximating as it would then do more closely to the date, but the bishop and clergy found it impracticable. We are inclined to believe that this was not the first building erected on this spot. Tradition points to a prior structure, of which none now can give us any exact information. Possibly light will be thrown upon this and other points of interest in the future.

The following rectors have served since 1873: James H. B. Brooks, 1873 to 1878; Charles H. Mead, 1878 to 1879; David Howard, 1880 to 1882; George S. Fitzhugh, 1883 to 1884; Edward Wootten, 1886 to 1887. The present Senior Warden is I. J. W. Adams; Junior Warden, Edward Fowler, M.D.; Vestry: M. H. Tilghman, A. W. Parker, George W. Horsey, R. G. Ellegood, M.D., Benjamin J. Moore, Isaac J. Wootten.

In concluding this sketch of the history of Christ Church, Broad Creek, it would be unjust to omit the names of Rev. Messrs. Simon Wilmer, James Wiltbank, Kensey J. Stewart, and the rectors onwards from 1872 of Laurel and Seaford: J. H. B. Brooks, Charles H. Meach, David Howard, George S. Fitzhugh, Edward Wootten, all of whom, at different times, have done what they could to keep up the services in this ancient temple of God's worship. Their labor is not in vain.

Presbyterian Church.—The first Presbyterian society in this section of the country was organized by Revs. G. Tennent and G. Whitefield. The first settled minister was the Rev. Mr. Henry, who first preached in private houses, and afterwards in the Presbyterian Church erected on the north branch of Broad Creek, about 1760. The elders in this year were Jacob Bounds, Levin Vaughan and John Nawl. The next pastor was Rev. Moses Tuttle, who was succeeded by Rev. Charles Tennent. The latter filled the pulpit until a short time previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, during which time the church was entirely abandoned, and in 1778 was wantonly or maliciously burned. Occasional services were conducted by Revs. Wilson and Kerr until about 1787, when, through the exertions of Robert Houston and Messrs. Mitchell, Bratton and Boyce, a lot of ground near Laurel was procured of John and Cyrus Mitchell, and subscriptions opened for building a church. The death of Mr. Mitchell and other causes delayed the work, so that the building was not completed till 1791. In 1790 the elders were Robert Houston, Jonathan Boyce, Samuel Scroggins, Smith Wingate and Henry Edgen; and the trustees were Robert Houston, James Bratton, Jonathan Boyce and John Mitchell. Occasional sermons were preached in 1789, '90 and '91 by Francis Hindman, a licentiate under the care of the Presbytery of Lewes. In June, 1791, Rev. Isaac Tull became stated pastor of this congregation.

in connection with the congregations of Vienna and Fishing Creek, Md. He served the church until the fall of 1795, when, with two elders, Samuel Scroggins and Fleming Edgen, he moved to Kentucky. The year previous, Smith Wingate, another elder, had removed. The death of Alexander Smith occurred the same year, and in the following year Robert Houston and Jonathan Boyce died. The loss of so many elders seemed to threaten a dissolution of the church. During 1796-97 and 98, the Rev. John Burton, of Lewis Presbytery, preached here occasionally. From 1799 till 1817 there was no stated supply, but occasional services were conducted by Revs. McMaster, Burton, Sherman and Johnson, and Messrs. Williamson and Walless, licentiates under the care of the New Castle Presbytery. Levin Vaughan, an elder since the organization of the society, died in 1804. In 1808 ten were received into full membership. Rev. Charles Walless preached here every fourth Sunday during the year 1817. After that year the church was in a manner vacant until 1834. In 1832 Joseph Smith, William Vaughan, M. Stuart, Barkley Townsend, Luther T. Moore, William Hobbs and John S. Vaughan were elected and incorporated as trustees, and the name of the church, which heretofore was the Broad Creek Church was changed to the Presbyterian Church of Laurel.

In July, 1834, Rev. George W. Kennedy became stated supply, and preached once in three weeks until April, 1836. The next pastor was Rev. Isaac W. K. Handy, who supplied the congregation every fourth week. He was succeeded by Henry C. Frise, who filled the pulpit from July 13, 1840, until April 22, 1849. Rev. C. H. Mustard became pastor January 27, 1850, and continued until May 16, 1852. During his time there were only thirteen members. There was no minister from 1852 until 1856, when Rev. Frise again officiated for a short time. In 1857 the church withdrew from the Wilmington Presbytery and joined the one at New Castle. In 1858 the building was taken apart and moved into Laurel on a lot of land granted to them by Dr. Stephen M. Green, so long as it should be used for religious purposes, with reversion to his heirs. On December 12th of the following year the building was dedicated by Rev. J. B. Spotswood, D.D. Rev. Frise again took charge of the church and conducted services until 1870, when it was finally abandoned. The building was destroyed by fire August 19, 1886. The last trustees were: Jacob Adams, Joseph Vaughan, John W. Windsor, Eben Collins and William S. Calloway.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1801 there was a great revival of religion among the inhabitants of Little Creek Hundred and vicinity. From the converts was formed a class which met at the house of George Adams, about a mile from Laurel and on the site of the residence of George W. Horsey. This house was known for years as "Daddy Adams' house of glory." In the following year a single story frame church building about thirty-six by forty feet,

with a gallery on three sides, was erected in Laurel. It was built on a lot ninety-nine by one hundred and five feet on the corner of Back and Corn Streets, and was known as lot No. 31. This land was granted by Thomas Skinner to Samuel Williams, Jr., George Armstrong, William Polk, Henry Bacon, Thomas Townsend, Samuel Jacobs and Joshua Magee, trustees, on September 9, 1809. This building was used for divine worship until 1848, when it was removed and used by the colored people for church purposes. A new two-story frame building was framed on land now owned by Isaac W. Sirmon, and then moved to the site of the former church. It was a little larger than the old church, and its dimensions were about forty by fifty feet. Services were held in this building until 1866, when it was removed and also fitted up for a church by the colored people. The erection of the present edifice was immediately commenced and completed the following year. The dedicatory services were conducted on February 24th by Rev. A. Cookman. It is a neat two-story frame building, forty-eight by seventy feet, with tower and steeple, and cost nearly ten thousand dollars.

The church at present has a membership of two hundred and five.

The Sunday-school with a membership of two hundred and forty, is under the superintendence of Daniel J. Fooks.

The present board of trustees is composed of Daniel Hearn, J. H. Marvil, Joshua Boyce, John W. Wootten, Elijah Hearn, Thomas Bacon, H. C. Lewis, Jon. P. F. Smith, William B. Records, Thomas H. Riffin and Levin J. Marvil.

From its organization the church was connected with the same circuits and served by the same pastors as Mt. Pleasant until 1868 when it was made a separate charge. The following pastors have ministered here since that time:

Rev. Elijah Miller.....1868-70	Rev. T. S. Williams.....1877-79
" T. J. Quigley.....1870	" G. A. Phœbus.....1879-82
" Robert Todd.....1870	" J. B. Quigg.....1882-84
" W. E. England.....1871-74	" F. C. McSorley.....1884-87
" A. W. Milby.....1874-75	" J. O. Sypherd.....1887
" D. C. Ridgway.....1875-77	

Methodist Protestant Church.—In November, 1831, the doctrines of the Methodist Protestant Church were introduced in Laurel by Rev. Thomas Pearson. The first services were held in a school-house on the site of the present school building, near the Methodist Episcopal Church. The project of erecting a church was soon inaugurated by Messrs. Geo. Phillips, Dr. S. Greene and C. C. Windsor. In 1832 a class was formed composed of the following persons: Nathaniel Horsey, Eliza Horsey, C. C. Windsor and wife, Levin A. Collins and Josiah Penwell. In the same year the church was opened for services although not yet completed. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. Samuel Rawleigh. In this condition it was used until 1841, when it was plastered and whitewashed. Soon afterwards the benches with-

out backs were replaced by comfortable seats. This church was used until 1867 when it was sold to the colored people, by whom it was used for religious purposes until 1884. In the summer of 1867 Rev. A. D. Dick advised the erection of a new church edifice. A building committee composed of Martin L. Hearn, Nathaniel Thomison, Rev. Thomas H. Burgess, Edward L. Wolf, William W. Dashiell, John T. Moore, J. A. McFerran, M.D., and George W. Horsey. The contract for erecting the building was awarded to Joshua H. Marvil for six thousand four hundred dollars. A more desirable lot on Central Avenue was purchased of George D. Phillips on May 14, 1866. The church was completed and dedicated November 10, 1867, by Revs. J. J. Murray, D.D., R. Semple Rowe and L. W. Bates, D.D., and has since been used for religious services. It is a neat two-story frame edifice forty by fifty-five feet, with a Gothic front and tower and steeple.

In this year a revival of religion pervaded the town and more than one hundred were converted, fifty of whom joined this church.

On April 10, 1884, a parsonage on the corner of Central Avenue and Sixth Street, was purchased. This was improved and enlarged in 1887, and has a present valuation of two thousand dollars.

The little class formed in 1832 increased steadily, in numbers until at present there is a membership of one hundred and sixty-five, and from this congregation have gone forth seven ministers of the gospel.

J. H. Elliott, is the superintendent of a Sunday-school, numbering one hundred and forty members, connected with this church.

The present board of trustees, is composed of J. T. Moore, Nathaniel Thomison, William T. Elliott, E. L. Wolfe, E. B. Rikken, Benjamin Hitch, George B. Phillips and W. W. Dashiell.

The church was supplied by Revs. Thomas Pearson, Samuel L. Rawleigh and Stephen Taylor until 1834, when it was added to the Dorchester and Sussex Circuit. In 1839, the circuit was divided and the Laurel Church assigned to the Sussex Circuit. It was thus connected until 1844, when this circuit was divided and Union Circuit created, to which it was joined until 1865, when Laurel Circuit was formed. Three years later it was made a station. The church has been ministered to by the following pastors:

Rev. Geo. D. Hamilton.....	1834
" A. G. Grove.....	1834
" Geo. D. Hamilton.....	1835
" T. A. Clayton.....	1835
" Geo. D. Hamilton.....	1836
" John Keller.....	1836
" J. W. Everett.....	1837
" J. K. Nichols.....	1837
" R. T. Boyd.....	1839
" W. Tipton.....	1839
" L. A. Collins.....	1839
" L. A. Collins.....	1840
" Richard Adkinson.....	1840
" George D. Hamilton.....	1841
" T. Remick.....	1841
" L. W. Bates.....	1841

Rev. Geo. D. Hamilton.....	1842
" John A. Jackson.....	1842
" J. H. Kenard.....	1843
" W. Koyer.....	1843
" D. F. Ewell.....	1844
" D. A. Shermer.....	1844
" D. F. Ewell.....	1845
" Jno. McClelland.....	1845
" L. W. Bates.....	1846-47
" H. J. Day.....	1846-47
" Wm. C. Pool.....	1848
" T. A. Moore.....	1848
" H. P. Jordan.....	1849
" J. W. Smiley.....	1849
" H. P. Jordan.....	1850
" J. Shapley.....	1850

Rev. Thom. M. Wilson.....	1851
" J. Clay.....	1851
" Thom. M. Wilson.....	1852
" J. T. Whitesides.....	1852
" John Morgan.....	1853
" Jas. Thompson.....	1853
" John Morgan.....	1854
" A. D. Dick.....	1854
" A. S. Eversole.....	1855
" Geo. H. McFaden.....	1855
" A. S. Eversole.....	1856
" B. F. Benson.....	1856
" A. S. Eversole.....	1857
" W. W. Reams.....	1857
" F. S. Wright.....	1858
" Wm. Livingstone.....	1858
" B. F. Benson.....	1859
" Robt. Whinna.....	1859
" H. J. Day.....	1860
" Henry Nale.....	1860

Rev. Thom. H. Burgess.....	1860
" H. J. Day.....	1861
" James Thompson.....	1861
" J. A. McFaden.....	1862
" J. W. Gray.....	1862
" J. A. McFaden.....	1863
" G. H. B. Austin.....	1863
" J. A. McFaden.....	1864
" S. T. Ferguson.....	1864
" A. D. Dick.....	1865-67
" W. M. Strayer.....	1867-71
" J. W. Charlton.....	1871-74
" I. L. Mills.....	1874
" S. G. Valliant.....	1865-77
" J. L. Straughan.....	1877-80
" J. E. T. Ewell.....	1880-81
" J. B. Jones.....	1883-85
" H. C. Cushing.....	1886-87
" G. Q. Bacchus.....	1887

Industries.—In 1871 Joshua H. Marvil fitted up a building, formerly used as a cabinet-shop, with the requisite machinery, and began the manufacture of peach and berry baskets and crates. The factory at first had a capacity of sixty thousand berry baskets and one thousand crates per week. Employment was given to about fifty persons, and the factory was in operation about ten months per year. In 1875 the building was enlarged and afterwards several additions were made, until 1883, when it was deemed advisable to erect a new factory. The present structure, one hundred and thirty-three by fifty feet, was then erected and has since been operated by him. The turning of iron and wood, scroll-sawing and ornamental work was then added. The present factory has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand berry baskets and three hundred crates per week; about double the capacity of the first factory. It gives employment to one hundred persons and is operated during eleven months of the year. The product of the factory is shipped to all parts of the United States. The development of the town west of the railroad is solely due to this factory, as previous to its existence there were no houses in this neighborhood.

In 1885 J. R. Wilson, J. H. Marvil, Isaac E. Hearn and Newton Ward erected a building and commenced manufacturing wooden-pails under the style of J. R. Wilson & Co. The factory was in operation for a year and then abandoned on account of the scarcity of juniper timber. The interests of Wilson and Hearn were purchased by J. H. Marvil, who sold a one-fourth part interest to Lorenzo W. Marvil. It was opened in 1886 for the manufacture of fruit packages, under the firm name of N. Ward & Co. It is under the superintendence of Lorenzo W. Marvil, and has about the same capacity as J. H. Marvil's factory. The product is also shipped to all parts of the country.

In 1865 E. B. Rikken opened a blacksmith and repair shop in Laurel. This he operated until 1877, when he associated himself with W. C. C. Knowles, under the style of E. B. Rikken & Co. The firm began the manufacture of wagons, which they have since continued. In 1879 they built the factory which they

now occupy. They employ six men and manufacture about thirty-five wagons annually.

S. H. Bacon & Co. built a steam planing-mill near the depot in 1884. It is operated nine months per year, and gives employment to five men. The capacity is ten thousand feet per day.

A saw and planing-mill was built in 1886 by Albert Bacon. It has a capacity of six thousand feet per day, and employs eight men.

Bank.—By an act of Assembly passed February 7, 1812, the "Accommodation Bank of Delaware" was established at Laurel. The capital stock was not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars, which was to be divided into fifteen hundred shares. The stock was to be subscribed for under the direction of Jesse Green, Nathan Vickers, Solomon Moore, Curtis Jacobs, John Collins, John Dashiell, Manassah Bull, Wm. B. Cooper and James Derrickson or any two of them. By a supplementary act passed February 12th of the same year, the name was changed to the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Delaware." The stock was subscribed for, and the bank opened in the building now occupied by Benjamin Hitch. The bank did an extensive business but finally failed. The exact date is unknown, but it was at some period subsequent to 1820, for on February 11th of that year an act was passed extending the charter five years from September 1, 1822. William Polk is remembered as cashier, and Isaac Williams and Wittington Tull as directors. Benjamin Hitch remembers the people speaking of the money establishment as being very pretty.

Post-Office.—The date of the settlement of the post-office at Laurel has not been ascertained. The first postmaster, remembered by any of the citizens of the town, was Isaac Copes, who had charge of the office in 1826. Since that time the office has been held by Ezekiel Richardson, Benjamin Hitch, Joseph Smith, Isaac Sirmon, John Ellegood, Peter Collier, Benjamin Moore, Thomas Riffin, Isaac Sirmon, George E. Smith and Isaac J. Wootten, the present incumbent.

Hope Lodge, No. 4, A. F. A. M. held its first meeting in Laurel on February 3, 1847. The society was originally instituted at Lewis by the Grand Lodge of Maryland in February, 1793, as Hope Lodge, No. 10. Among some of the names appended to the by-laws adopted in 1794, are the following: John W. Warrington, John Tennent, John Clark, Francis Brown, Robert Lacy, Thomas Fisher, Jesse Green, Phillips Kollock, James Elliott, Seth Mitchell, William Polk, John Evans, Thomas Laws and Seth Griffith. The first charter was revoked by the Grand Lodge of Maryland and a new one granted in June, 1800. At the formation of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, in 1806, this charter was surrendered and the society was chartered under its present name by the Grand Lodge of this State. After the institution of the lodge and before its establishment here, the society was stationed for short periods at Georgetown and Seaford. Meetings were originally held quarterly in March, June,

September and December. The hour of meeting was four P.M., with instructions not to remain in session after ten P.M., unless there was urgent business on hand, as late hours had a tendency to bring the order into disrepute.

Meetings are now held on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in the third story of a building erected by the order in 1847, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

The present membership is twenty-seven.

The officers at the present time are as follows: W. M., D. J. Fooks; S. W., Samuel T. Smith; J. W., Dr. Joshua A. Ellegood; Treas., J. F. P. Smith; Sec'y., J. Turpin Wright; S. D., Dr. Edward Fowler; J. D., J. Dallas Marvil.

Charity Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Laurel, July 10, 1857. The first officers as well as the charter members were: N. G., Joseph A. McFereen; V. G., John M. Phillips; Recording Secretary, Joseph Willey; P. Secretary, Thomas H. Burgess; Treasurer, Joseph Ellis.

At the end of the first year the lodge had a membership of twenty-seven, and at the present time numbers eighty-nine members.

Meetings are held every Thursday night in Odd Fellows' Hall, which is on the third floor of Smith & Bros.' hardware building. The officers at the present time are as follows: N. G., Wm. S. Burton; V. G., Joseph T. Osborn; Recording Secretary, E. B. Riffin; P. Secretary, Samuel T. Smith; Treasurer, Levin J. Marvil.

Sussex Encampment No. 4, I. O. of O. F., was instituted at Georgetown, Del., August 2, 1840. The charter members were David H. Houston, James Stuart, Charles Wilson, John D. Rodney, Jacob W. Morgan, John Stokly, Robert A. Houston and William H. Swygget.

Meetings were held there until 1875, when the Encampment was moved to Seaford and there held until 1883. Since that time the society has met at Laurel.

Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday nights of every month, in Odd Fellows' Hall. The present membership is thirty-five.

The officers at the present time are as follows:

C. P., Levin J. Marvil; H. P., William S. Hitchens; S. W., Thomas Hastings; J. W., James H. Williams; Scribe, Edward L. Wolfe; Treasurer, Isaac J. Wootten.

Rosakatum Tribe, No. 15, I. O. R. M., was instituted at Laurel on June 23, 1875. The first officers of the society were: Prophet, Daniel H. Foskey; S., Joseph L. Osborn; S. S., Levin J. Marvil; J. S., E. J. Richardson; C. of R., Isaac J. Wootten; K. of W., George E. Smith. In addition to these the charter members were Emory B. Riffin, William J. Windsor, Isaac H. Williams, Samuel B. Pensey, Joseph F. P. Smith, John W. Wiley, Samuel J. Thomison, Samuel T. Smith, Vandroth S. Marvil, William T. Hastings, James A. Adams and William F. Wainwright. At the end of the first year there were thirty-

nine members, and subsequent admissions have increased the number to seventy-six. The tribe meets every Friday night, in Red Men's Wigwam, in Dr. William E. Wolfe's building on Cedar Street.

The lodge is officered at present as follows: Prophet, Joseph J. Collins; S., Isaac W. T. Hastings; S. S., Jonathan E. White; J. S., Clarence W. Hastings; C. of R., Emory B. Riffin; K. of W., Ezekiel J. Richardson.

Laurel Grange, No. 24, P. of H., was organized at Laurel in December, 1875, with thirty-two charter members. In 1879 a store was opened, which was conducted a few years and then abandoned. The grange has decreased in numbers and now has a membership of thirteen, who, however, are warm advocates of its advantages. Meetings are held every Tuesday afternoon.

The present officers are as follows: W. M., G. W. Horsey; Overseer, H. B. Lewis; Lecturer, Thomas Bacon; Steward, J. W. Anderson; Treasurer, J. B. Wheatley; Chaplain, Sarah Horsey; Secretary, T. H. Riffin; G. K., Amelia Bacon; Ceres, Phoebe J. Riffin; Pomona, Mary Anderson; Flora, Ellen Hitch; L. A. S., Kate Wheatley.

The *Laurel Peninsula Agricultural and Mechanical Society* was incorporated February 16, 1875. The society organized and leased land of Wm. S. Moore, and on it erected suitable buildings for fair purposes. Three fairs were held, and then the project was abandoned.

The commissioners were J. T. Moore, I. J. W. Adams, I. H. Bailey, W. E. Wolfe, T. C. Horsey, J. S. Bacon, Dr. W. S. Hitch, J. M. C. Hearn, D. H. Foskey, L. B. Cannon, B. B. Warrington, T. P. Rodney, I. J. Wootten, G. E. Smith, S. J. Thompson, Levin Hitch, W. L. Sirmon, Jacob Adams, Isaac Giles, Geo. H. Hearn, Jos. G. White, D. W. Moore, J. P. H. Shipley, Dr. Edward Fowler and Wm. H. Wheatley.

Hotels.—The oldest hotel remembered in the town of Laurel was kept as early as 1823 by Pugh Pusey, and stood on the present site of the Cannon House. It was soon afterwards sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by Caleb Ross, who leased it to George Hobbs. Hobbs had built a hotel on Front Street, on land now owned by W. W. Dashiell, which he managed a few years previous to 1824, when it was burned, and has never been rebuilt. Ross sold the property to James Lynch, and it later came into the possession of Wm. Sherman, who devised it to Isaac James. George M. Wootten became the next owner, and by him the present hotel was built in 1856. He was proprietor for some time and then sold to Thomas L. Cannon, the present owner. James M. Gunby has been the proprietor for the past year.

The hotel on the site of the present Laurel House was built by Peter Wootten about the year 1820. After his death the property passed to his daughter Lavina, and after her decease to her brother, Hon. Edward Wootten, by whom it was sold to the present owner, Louis Frankel, of Philadelphia. The old hotel

was moved away about eight years ago, and is now owned by Joshua H. Marvil. A new hotel was erected, which was destroyed by fire August 19, 1886. Work was immediately commenced on the present building, which was completed and opened in January, 1887. The hotel is well-furnished and the service excellent. James S. Melvin has been the proprietor for the past seven years.

In 1824 George Bridges erected a hotel on Central Avenue, on the site of the present residence of Dr. Edward Fowler. In 1827 Nancy Martin was the proprietress of this hotel. The property was next owned by Thomas Rider, who devised it to his son James. It was sold by him to Benjamin Fooks, by whom it was devised to Kendall Fooks. Daniel J. Fooks, the next owner, sold part of the land to Dr. Edward Fowler and Mervill Tilghman. It was last kept as a hotel about six years ago by James H. Boyce. It was soon afterwards moved from its original site, and was destroyed by fire August 19, 1886.

The building now occupied as a residence by Benjamin Hitch, and at one time used for banking purposes, has on several occasions been conducted as a hotel. The first time was shortly after the bank closed, when Jeremiah Kinney became the proprietor. It was last run as a hotel about 1858 by William Rickerts, while owned by George W. Hearn.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

DAGSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

THE greater part of this hundred was in the territory claimed by Maryland, and under the jurisdiction of that state until 1763. In that year the first survey line was defined between Maryland and Delaware, and confirmed by Mason and Dixon, in 1765, receiving official confirmation from Penn and Baltimore in 1775. It is not known that any of the lands in the middle and northern part (except along the Indian River in Pine Neck and above) were granted by Penn. Several tracts in that locality were taken up previous to 1700, from which year until 1765, warrants were granted by the Proprietary of Maryland.

The southern portion of the hundred is covered with pine, cedar and oak forests, which have for many years given to the people employment in the burning of charcoal, and the manufacture of lumber and shingles. The cypress swamps, of which there are many acres, contain trunks of buried cypress, which are being raised from the beds and made into shingles.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—The territory of Dagsborough Hundred was within the limits of Penn's purchase from the Duke of York, in August, 1681, which extended south to Cape Henlopen, now the eastern terminus of division line between Delaware and Maryland and from thence extending due west.

This was disputed by Lord Baltimore, who claimed north as far as Indian River. But few tracts were granted by Penn in the limits of this hundred and those along Indian River. One of which was to Peter Waples, who in 1692, bought several tracts of land at Warwick, in Indian River Hundred, and a tract opposite in Dagsborough. In September of 1692, he asked permission of the Whorekill Court, to establish a ferry across the Indian River from his house "for y^e mutual commodacon correspondency of the Inhabitants of the county with those of the province of Maryland," and desired that he alone might keep the same, which was granted. Lewes at that time was the principal settlement and Lord Baltimore had been so strenuous in his demands, that the territory claimed by him was given under his jurisdiction until a final settlement was made and which was not fully concluded until 1775. Lands within the territory in dispute were granted by him, and on the 2d of July, 1713, a large quantity was granted "to certain Indians and their heirs as long as they should think fit to reside thereon." In spite of this condition the Indians by Wecomiconus the Queen, Tonquaton, Knuconum and Robin the interpreter on the 15th of November, 1736, sold two hundred acres of the land to William Burton, and in May 22, 1741, sold two hundred more to Joshua Burton. This land with others purchased was on Pine Neck, along Indian River to Fishing Creek above Millsborough. William Burton, was a purchaser of large tracts of land in Long Neck, Indian River Hundred, in 1677, and about 1700 purchased lands in this territory, and about 1710 his son, Woolsey Burton, removed to the place where he died in 1750. He was buried on the John M. Houston farm where a slab marks his resting place. He left a son, Woolsey, from whom Benjamin Burton of Georgetown, and many others descended.

Many tracts of land were granted in small quantities by the Proprietors of Maryland to settlers who in most cases did not long remain. John Dagworthy, from whom the hundred takes its name, was distinguished in French and Indian Wars and the Revolution, and by reason of his services for Maryland, was granted a large tract of land in Maryland, but which in the final settlement was decided to be in Delaware. Gen. John Dagworthy was a native of New Jersey, and came into prominence in his native state before coming to Maryland.

A memorandum sent to the Duke of New Castle June 2, 1732, in relation to separate government in New Jersey, contains the following: "John Dagworthy, he is an honest, bold man, well affected to the government; is of the church of England; a thriving man and at present high sheriff of the county in which he resides." On February 2, 1747, he was again recommended to the Duke of New Castle and was mentioned as Captain John Dagworthy having in command a company of eighty-five active men; his services were engaged, for a short period, in Canada, from whence he returned to New Jersey. About

1754 he went to Maryland and served in the French and Indian War under Braddock, sharing in the latter's defeat; for his services he was given a large tract of land in Worcester County, Maryland, lying at the head of Pepper's Creek, which, later, was declared to be Sussex County, Delaware. A tract called "Cypress Swamp," containing three hundred and eighty acres, which had been warranted to John Hance was assigned to him. The following tracts were also granted to him in 1758: "Archibald's Discovery," two hundred and seventy acres; June 27, 1759, "Pleasant Grove," sixteen hundred acres; "Wilderness," eight thousand three hundred and eighty acres; "Mill Land," ten hundred and thirty-three acres; "Saw Mill Supply," one hundred and twenty-five acres; and in 1760 "Timber Land Enlarged," containing one thousand seven hundred and sixty acres. In 1774 all of these tracts were re-surveyed to him under Penn and called "Dagworthy's Conquest," containing in the aggregate twenty thousand three hundred and ninety-three acres and reaching to Broad Creek Hundred. General Dagworthy, about this time, built a capacious one story house upon an eminence at the east end of the town near Frankford. The approach was a broad avenue lined with trees. There surrounded by his family and a retinue of slaves he dispensed a liberal hospitality. The house was destroyed by fire a number of years ago. The following extract from the *Sussex Journal* serves to record his services in the Revolutionary War:

"In 1776, in the month of May, 271 quarter-barrels of powder belonging to Maryland, arrived in Indian river, and were taken in charge of by Colonel John Dagworthy, to be sent to Chestertown, Maryland, by land. There were also two brass blunderbusses, 12 swords, and 70 pounds of musket-balls.

"In July, 1776, John Dagworthy, magistrate of Sussex, received depositions regarding hostile acts of the Delaware Tories who communicated with Lord Dunmore's fleet at the mouth of the Nanticoke river. 'We look upon them as a more dangerous enemy than the Europeans,' said the report; 'they know our country and are able to carry the vessels they command to the heads of our rivers.' The patriots add, 'There are at heart six disaffected here to one firm man for America.'

"In 1777, Thomas McKean wrote to George Read, saying: 'We made a promotion in the militia, by making Mr. Rodney Major-General and Messrs. Dagworthy, Dickinson and Patterson brigadiers. . . . By letter I spirited up General Dagworthy.' William Keilen wrote about this time: 'There have been about forty persons, men and women, apprehended in the head of Sussex, Etc., on suspicion of trading with the British men-of-war.'

"Samuel Patterson wrote from Perth Amboy to George Read, Oct. 9th, 1776: 'George Parvia, our acting quarter-master, was adjutant in Sussex to General Dagworthy's battalion.'"

He resided in Dagsborough until his death, and was buried under the chancel of Prince George's chapel, where his remains now lie. His daughter, Rachel, married William Hill Wells, an attorney, who spent part of his time at the Dagworthy mansion, and who came into the possession of the estate. He died in 1829, leaving four sons and a daughter: Dagworthy, Henry, Edward, Alfred and Rachel, who became the wife of William D. Waples. The latter bought the estate, and resided there. The sons of William Hill Wells all studied law, and were admitted to practice, but, with the exception of Alfred, the youngest, did not follow the profession any length of time. He went to Ithaca, N. Y., where he fol-

lowed his profession until his death, serving as judge of the county and as a member of Congress for the Twenty-sixth District. Henry Dagworthy was Secretary of State under Governor Hazlett, but at his death resided in Philadelphia. Edward Lloyd Wells was register of the Court of Chancery for several years, resided in Georgetown, and finally settled in Washington, where he died.

The Houston family, so long residents of this hundred, were first represented by Robert Houston, who in September, 1754, took up two hundred acres called "Houston's Folly," which lay on the south side of Indian Town Branch (now Yellow Branch). In addition to this, he purchased one hundred acres, adjoining which had been a tract surveyed to Ezekiel Walton. These lands, after the settlement of the division line of Delaware and Maryland, were re-surveyed to Robert Houston, Sr. They afterwards passed to R. Houston, Jr., and from him to his son, Robert B. Houston, who is now living in his eighty-fifth year, and who is the father of John M. Houston, ex-State Treasurer and ex-Senator.

Joseph Houston, a brother of Robert Houston, Jr., purchased of David Moore, February 5, 1785, one hundred acres, part of "Lane's Adventure," which was a Maryland warrant granted to Hinman Wharton, whose sons in 1772 sold to David Moore. Two days later, February 7, 1785, Joseph Houston purchased two hundred acres of land adjoining, also on the south side of Indian River, within a half mile of Dagsborough Town. This land was bought of Nehemiah Tunnell, who received it by will from his father, William Tunnell.

The original homestead of the Houstons has been in possession of the family from its purchase in 1754. The Burtons who were early residents in Dagsborough Hundred, will be found mentioned in Indian River where they first settled.

It is impossible to follow the numerous families who were early settlers in the hundred, but the following list of taxables made in the year 1785, shows clearly who were residents of the hundred at that time, but it should be born in mind that the Cypress Swamps, in the south part of the hundred, now in Gumborough, were part of the territory but were very sparsely settled.

Aydelott, Isaac.
Anderson, Jesse.
Burton, Jacob.
Brookfield, Uriah.
Betts, Jonathan.
Bothing, Joseph.
Butcher, Robert.
Bivens, Widow.
Burton, Woolsey.
Brookfield, Azariah.
Barns, George.
Burton, Wm.
Cottingham, Ellaha.
Cade, Thomas.
Cordery, Jacob.
Cottingham, Wm.
Chamberlain, James.

Carey, Solomon.
Carey, Ebenezer.
Collins, Elijah.
Collins, Eli.
Carey, Elijah.
Danby, John.
Dingle, Dr. Edward.
Dagworthy, Gen. John.
Day, Anguish.
Derrickson, Joseph.
Dingle, Wm.
Daugherty, Benjamin.
Daughters, Thomas.
Derrickson, Benjamin.
Derrickson, Wm.
Derrickson, John.
Evans, John.

Evans, Walter.
Evans, Wm.
Evans, Joshua.
Ellingsworth, Robert.
Ellingsworth, Richard.
Ellingsworth, Brotherer.
Evans, Caleb.
Fuller, John.
Freeman, Michael.
Forgue, Michael.
Gibbons, John.
Girle, Wm.
Hull, Wm.
Hudson, Thomas.
Hopkins, Wm.
Hopkins, Robert.
Hopkins, George.
Hewitt, Wm.
Houston, Robert.
Houston, Joseph.
Howell, John.
Horner, George.
Hutchinson, Archibald.
Johnson, John.
Johnson, Benjamin.
Ingram, Robert.
Jacobs, Abraham.
Jefferson, Job.
Jones, Martha.
Ingram, Job.
Johnson, Bartholomew.
Jones, Thomas.
Jones, Ebenezer.
Ingram, Jacob.
Jefferson, Elihu.
Jones, Wingate.
Ingman, Joshua.
Jefferson, Widow.
Johnson, Bat.
Kinney, Saunders.
Kollock, Simeon.
Kellum, Thomas.
Kellum, Jesse.
Kellum, Wm.
Layton, John.
Layton, Eli.
Lockwood, Benjamin.
Lockwood, Samuel.
Long, David.
Lockwood, Armwell.
Long, John.
Long, David.
Long, Armwell.
Mars, Ezekiel.
Mosely, John.
Morris, Bevin.
Morris, Lacy.
Messick, George.
Marvel, Thomas.
Marvel, David.
Morris, Wm.
Maxfield, Nimrod.
Milla, Jonathan.
Morris, John.
Moore, David.
Mitchell, Wm.
Mitchell, George.
Moore, Wm.
Marvel, Philip.
Morris, Robert.
Morris, Joshua.
Messick, Benjamin.
Messick, Minora.
Marvel, Robert.
Moore, Isaac.
Messick, Isaac.
Nicholson, John.
Nettingham, Jonathan.

Newbold, Margaret.
Newbold, Wm.
Newton, Wm.
Odwell, Wm.
Prettyman, Robert.
Prettyman, Thomas.
Prettyman, Joseph.
Prettyman, George.
Phillips, Ebenezer.
Phillips, John.
Parsons, Robert.
Phillips, Benj.
Piper, Joseph.
Powell, Wm.
Potter, David.
Powell, Levi.
Potter, Nehemiah.
Potter, James.
Rodger, John.
Russell, Wm.
Rowan, Thomas.
Robertson, Joseph.
Rodney, Wm.
Ratten, Josiah.
Robinson, Joshua.
Short, Jacob.
Short, Philip.
Schofield, Widow Ann.
Soccam, Widow.
Soccam, James.
Sharp, Wm.
Salmon, Wm.
Short, Jacob.
Short, Samuel.
Starr, Jacob.
Short, Edward.
Short, Elizabeth.
Scudder, Enoch.
Salmon, Benj.
Tindle, John.
Tharp, John.
Thoroughgood, John.
Thoroughgood, Miller.
Thompson, Wm.
Thompson, James.
Tall, Richard.
Tingle, Wm.
Tingle, John.
Tingle, Caleb.
Thoroughgood, Wm.
Thompson, Smith.
Veazy, Chan.
Veazy, Zadock.
Walker, John.
Waples, Elihu.
Watson, Peter.
Waples, Mary.
Waples, Elizabeth.
Waples, Paul.
Waples, Peter.
Waples, Wm.
Willy, Thomas.
Wharton, Elizabeth.
Wharton, Winman.
Watson, Smithers.
Wingate, John.
Wharton, George.
West, Thomas.
West, Robert.
West, John.
Waples, Wm.
Gray, Wazeheat.
Jacob, Jonathan.
Robinson, Joshua.
Thoroughgood, Paul.
Gosier, Job.
Jefferson, John.
Schofield, Wm.

Salmon, Aydelot.
 Weathers, Isaac.
 Rowls, Samuel.
 Marvil, Thomas.
 Morris, Joseph.
 Pepper, John.
 Wharton, Wrixham.

Amos, John.
 Prettyman, Wm.
 Baylis, James.
 Lacy, Collins.
 Jones, Zachariah.
 Rawlins, Charles.
 Parsons, Robert.

The extensive cypress swamps of this hundred have been from the earliest settlements a source of profit to the settlers; the Indian River, which is on its northern border, and is navigable, furnishes a means of transportation. Many saw-mills have been erected upon the Indian River and its tributaries, which have been in almost constant operation. There are also many acres of buried cypresses whose trunks have been raised and manufactured into shingles, which were used to cover not only the roofs but the sides of the houses in this section of the country.

Many fires have raged through the swamps, extending in some cases to the depth of two and three feet beneath the surface.

The earliest fire within the memory of any living was in 1817, when an area of about ten thousand acres was burned over in Worcester County, Baltimore, Dagsborough and Gumborough Hundreds.

The roads through these swamps are built of cypress, cedar and pine branches, which are laid crosswise at a depth of two or three feet, and make a foundation for good roads.

SAW AND GRIST-MILLS.—In 1773 Benjamin Burton, Sr., had two acres of land condemned on both sides of Fishing Creek (the first stream above Millsboro') for the use of a grist-mill. In 1848 it was owned by Benjamin Burton, of Georgetown, and Miers Burton. The latter dying shortly after, his interests passed to his son. The property is now owned by Burton & Betts.

A grist-mill was operated in 1798 by John Engle. It was sold to James Anderson, and abandoned by him in 1847.

General Dagworthy owned a grist-mill in 1800, which was in operation until 1847. It was situated at Dagsborough Bridge, near the State road.

In 1804 an act was passed enabling Benjamin Burton and Isaiah Wharton to erect a dam on Duck Creek (now Wharton's Creek), for use of a grist-mill, which has entirely disappeared.

In 1800 Colonel W. D. Waples owned a grist and saw-mill, located on "Bell Flower Stream." It is yet in operation, having been rebuilt in 1850 by Benjamin Jones.

Joseph Marvel operated a saw-mill in 1816, located on Sabrey Branch, about a half-mile from Stockley. It was rebuilt in 1840 by John P. Marvel, and abandoned in 1882.

About the same time Simon Kollock owned a grist-mill, which he sold to Dr. Simon Wilson, who rebuilt it about 1850. It stands on Kollock's mill-dam, and is now in operation.

In 1816 Samuel Lockwood operated a grist and saw-mill, located on Lockwood's mill-dam. It passed to William Lockwood, who ran it until 1837.

The following persons operated grist and saw-mills in 1816: W. H. Wells, Mary Vickers, Perry Pool, Joseph Morris, John Morris, Joshua Ingram, Charles M. Cullin, Woolsey Burton and Purnell Short.

In 1817 Aaron Marvel established a tannery on the road from Millsborough to Pine Grove, which was abandoned in 1837, and is now called Marvell's Old Tan-yard. In 1875 Notten Marvel established a tan-yard near Pine Grove, which he still runs.

On the road laid out in 1812 from Georgetown to Pool's Mill are the nurseries of Ransford S. Johnson, which were established in 1869. In that year he came from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and purchased a tract of land, the area of which was subsequently increased to four hundred acres. Much of this has been brought under a high state of cultivation, and the portion set aside for nursery purposes embraced thirty acres in 1887. Although making a specialty of peach culture, many valuable species of pears, quinces and small fruits are propagated and find ready sale at home and abroad. The stock is shipped to many remote points in the South and the West, and has given the nursery an excellent reputation.

CHURCHES—*Prince George's Chapel, Protestant Episcopal.*—The exact date of the erection of this chapel cannot be determined, there being no record extant of its organization. It was built under the charge of St. Martin's Parish, at Snow Hill, Maryland. The Rev. Mr. Ross mentions, in his journal dated Lewes, August 6, 1717, that "there were two houses of worship in the vicinity, one sixteen miles from Lewes, and one in the upper part of the county not yet finished." The last mentioned was St. Matthew's in Cedar Creek Hundred. The former was probably Prince George's, as it approximates that distance, St. George's Chapel, in Indian River Hundred, being but eight miles from Lewes, and always considered as under the charge of St. Peter's Church of that place, and was not at that time built.

The history of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts mentions the visit of Rev. George Ross to this section of country in August, 1717, and says he set out from Lewes "to a place of worship about sixteen miles from Lewes. It is a small frame building erected by a few well-disposed persons in order to meet together to worship God;" and further that Mr. Ross baptized twenty-five children and several grown persons.

The building was originally a frame structure and has been added to and repaired as occasion required. Samuel Derrickson, a member of this chapel, represented the diocese in the Episcopal Convention which met at Dover in 1771. General John Dagworthy enlarged the chapel by the addition of a transept. The Bible used in the early days of the chapel is in possession of Mrs. Hickman, who lives with her son Peter, at Baltimore Mills. It was published in London by Thomas Baskett in 1750, and is covered with tapestry which is almost worn off with use. The chapel is

now only treasured as a relic to mark the efforts of those pioneers who associated the Christian cause with their own fortunes. The congregations for several years have worshipped in a neat sanctuary which now stands near Lamb's Woods.

Dagsborough Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) was erected in 1882, when the following were the trustees, viz., Elisha W. Carran, Benjamin Wingate, Wilson Campbell, Benjamin Warrington and F. B. Riggins. It has fifty members.

Pine Grove Chapel (Methodist Protestant) was built in 1886, on land donated by Harrison Rogers, and dedicated by Jacob Nicholson. The trustees were Harrison Rogers, John P. Ennis and William Rodney.

Houston Mission, at Hickory Hill, was erected in 1887, with thirty members, including the trustees—John M. Houston, Sheppard Kollock and James Williams. It is on the Frankford Circuit, and has sixty members.

On the 10th of April, 1819, Joshua Robinson sold to Arthur Williams, David Hazzard, Stephen Ellis, John Hazzard and Perry Pool seventy-eight square perches of land on which to erect a Methodist meeting-house. The locality of this house was not ascertained.

SCHOOLS.—About 1780 a Mr. Rollins taught school in the hundred. In 1778 Major Benson, a surveyor, taught in an old log house which stood on the farm of Shadrach Short. Between 1800 and 1813 there were three teachers who held school in old houses, the sessions lasting in the short days of the season, from sunrise to sunset. Their names were Job Runnels, Henry Runnels and Thomas Marvel. The names of a few who have since taught are James Dickerson, David Vance, Joseph Kollock, Houston Hall, Henry Brill, Edward Denny, John Jones, Samuel Vaughn, Dr. James Hudson, James Johnson, William Casque, Geo. Hilderbrand, Daniel Drain (a Revolutionary soldier, who is said to have taught sixty years).

The Lamb School-House, as it is called, was built about 1835, and is now used both as school-house and chapel for the members of Prince George Chapel.

The hundred at present contains fourteen districts and parts of districts which have accommodations for four hundred scholars.

MILLSBOROUGH lies partly in this hundred and partly in Indian River Hundred. The original name in the latter place was Rock Hole, which, by an act of the Legislature, passed January 30, 1809, was changed to Millsborough. That part in Dagsborough was called Washington. After the removal of the post-office from Indian River to the latter place in 1837 both sides received the name of Millsborough.

Its site is a portion of the land originally purchased of the Indians by William Burton. In 1792 an act was passed enabling Elisha Dickinson "to erect a mill-dam across the head-waters of Indian River near the place called Rock Hole in Indian River Hundred,

and for the condemnation of a small piece of land on the south side of the river for use of grist-mill and log-yard." The mill in 1816 was operated by Charles M. Cullin, who married the widow of Elisha Dickinson. It had several owners, but is now abandoned.

MILLSBOROUGH FURNACE.—Several large furnaces were in operation in Sussex County before the Revolution, and had gone down, and several forges were in operation in the western part of the county before the War of 1812. About 1815 a stock company was organized at Millsborough, consisting of Col. William D. Waples, Robinson Waples and others, for the purpose of manufacturing iron. They erected a small charcoal furnace near Indian River, at Millsborough, and put it in blast. It was under their management until 1822, when Samuel G. Wright, an iron master of Monmouth County, New Jersey, purchased the plant and also bought land and ore rights on the Nanticoke and its tributaries, which formerly belonged to the Deep Creek and Pine Grove Furnaces. The furnace was placed in charge of Derrick Barnard.

About 1825 Wright erected, near the furnace, a foundry. In the years 1828–29–30 there was produced at the furnace and foundry 450 tons of pig iron and 350 tons of castings. In 1832 Gardner H. Wright, son of Samuel G., became interested in the property and managed it until 1836, when the furnace was abandoned. The foundry was continued until 1879, being used in later years mostly for the manufacture of plows. In that year the moulds and patterns were sold, and taken to Georgetown, where they are still used in a foundry. When the furnace and foundry were both in operation the water-pipes for the Croton Water Works, New York, the railings formerly around Independence Square and castings for the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, were cast at this place. Millsborough, in the days of the furnace, was of more importance than Georgetown. It was the head of navigation and was the terminus of a stage-route in charge of Col. Waples, who had there stables accommodating between fifty and sixty horses. In 1816 he owned a tan-yard, granary, store-house and other buildings. Col. Waples erected the tannery previous to that year, and, having continued the business until 1845, sold it to Daniel and David Burton. About 1855 Benjamin Burton operated it, being succeeded by John Burton, who, in 1865, abandoned the place.

The first store was established here by John Lacy in 1811. The original house is now occupied by Jeannette Burton. He was followed by James West. Benjamin Whadems kept store for a number of years at "Whadems' Wharf," which is now gone down. The storekeepers during the years 1834–37 were Noble T. Jerman, Hitch & Giles and others.

Millsborough Box Factory was established by Perry, Houston & Co. in 1882. Ten thousand feet of lumber is sawed daily and used in the box-factory.

A drug-store was opened in 1886 by Dr. John W. Fooks.

The post-office was moved from the other side of the river in 1837. The postmasters since that time have been Gardner H. Wright, John West, Anthony Hastings, Purnell Pettyjohn, John Benson, John Cardrey, Dr. George Burton, William H. Betts, Ashur Burton and Edward Burton, the present incumbent.

ST. MARK'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Millsborough, built in 1849, on land donated by M. S. Burton, is a branch of the chapel at Dagsborough. The trustees at the time of its erection were M. E. Burton, Benjamin Burton, Gardner H. Wright, Woolsey Burton, Asahel Dodd and Joseph Kollock. The following pastors have occupied the pulpit: Revs. William Wright, Geo. Hall, Samuel Rambo and W. R. Ellis. The latter having preached for twenty years, died in March, 1887.

Millsborough Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1874, and dedicated August 18th the same year by Rev. Anthony Atwood. The trustees were Richard F. Hastings, Noble Jerman, James Baker, Anthony G. Hastings. Services previous to the erection of the present chapel were held in the old school-house, which now stands back of Millsborough.

FRANKFORD VILLAGE (formerly Gum's store) is located at the edge of the hundred, on part of "Dagworthy's Conquest." The first business place was a store opened in 1808 by Isaiah Long, who was succeeded by Manaen Gum. The latter occupied it for thirty-three years, and was followed by George Long. It was torn down in 1848 and replaced the same year.

The post-office was established in 1848, and has been kept since by Manaen Gum, John Long, Edward Kirkpatrick, John Layton and Edward Collins.

A hotel was established about 1860 by William Halloway. The present one is kept by L. W. Cannon.

THE METHODIST CHURCH was built in 1852, and the Presbyterian Church in 1881; the former is on Frankford circuit and the latter is in charge of the ministers of Blackwater Church.

The most extensive business ever conducted in Frankford was established by Charles H. Treat, who in 1877 leased the old Gum Mill, and began the manufacture of patent barrels, which he continued for eighteen months. After numerous experiments with native woods for veneering purposes, he decided to embark largely in that direction, and with James M. and Norman B. Huxford, under the name of Huxford & Company, built extensive works, well fitted with steam and machinery for making veneers, plaques and boxes. The works were continued until 1883, when they were removed to Georgetown.

Frankford has at present five stores, kept by John T. Long, Everett Hickman, John Steel, Edward Collins and Layton & Bro.; one hotel kept by L. W. Cannon; one physician, Dr. Francis M. Gum.

DAGSBOROUGH VILLAGE is located on that part of "Dagworthy's Conquest" taken up by General John

Dagworthy, from whom it derived its name. In deeds recorded previous to 1785, it is mentioned "as the place formerly called Blackfoot town, but now Dagsbury."

One of the first industries established in Dagsborough was the tannery, which was built by James Clayton, prior to 1796. It was at this place (the old house is torn down) that the Hon. John M. Clayton was born and passed the early years of his life. The tannery was conducted by Mr. Clayton several years. John Richards and William Dunning learned the trade of a tanner at this place. The latter, about 1809, became the owner of the property and continued it until 1847, when he was elected register of the county, and removed to Georgetown, and the tannery was abandoned.

General Dagworthy erected a saw-mill near the place, which was operated several years.

Dagsborough is noted as being the residence of Dr. Edward Dingle, William Dunning and Colonel William D. Waples, who were all chosen as delegates to form the Constitution of 1832.

The Hon. William Hill Wells resided in the old Dagworthy mansion part of the time when he entertained the officers of the court, after sessions at Georgetown, and many other people of note. He succeeded Joshua Clayton, January 18, 1799, as United States Senator, and continued until 1804, and was again elected in 1813, and died in 1829. He and his wife are buried in Prince George Chapel churchyard.

Dagsborough at present has four stores and one physician, Dr. Thomas Hitch.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

BALTIMORE HUNDRED.

THE right to the possession of Baltimore Hundred for nearly a century previous to 1775 was in dispute between Maryland and Delaware. In that year the boundary line was officially determined in favor of Delaware so far as this hundred was concerned. The land warrants issued before the settlement of the dispute were claimed to be in Worcester County, Maryland. The hundred is bounded on the north by Indian River Bay, south by Maryland, east by the Atlantic Ocean and west by Dagsborough Hundred. Early in the present century great quantities of salt were found along the coast. It was sold throughout the county and also shipped to Philadelphia, New York and other markets. About the same time ship-building was followed to a considerable extent on the southern banks of the Indian River for several years.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—Prior to the occupation, in 1682, by Penn, of the territory embraced in this hundred, a number of patents were issued by the Duke

of York. The lower line of Penn's purchase was Fenwick's Island, then called Cape Henlopen. (The present cape bearing that name was then called Cape "Cornelis," later "Inlopen.") A dispute arose between Penn and Lord Baltimore as to which cape was meant, in defining the boundaries of their provinces. William Penn ordered a surveyor to lay out a tract of ten thousand acres for a manor for the Duke of York, the location suggested being a "rich ridge" at the head of Murderkill Creek, near the "Choctank Road." The manor, for some reason, was located on what is now Fenwick's Island, some miles from the situation originally designated. The warrant of survey bears date of March 4, 1683. The tract was not then an island, but many years ago a ditch was dug on its landward side which, through the action of the tide, has become a channel, fifty yards wide and fifteen feet deep, completely isolating it from the mainland. Fenwick's Island light-house was built in 1857, with a tower eighty feet high, and a revolving light, visible twenty miles at sea. The keepers have been John Smith, 1857; W. R. Hall, 1861; David M. Warrington, 1869; John Gum, 1873; the present keeper, John Bennett, was appointed in 1877.

In 1688, Matthew Scarborough was granted a tract of five hundred acres called "Middlesex," in the name of Charles, absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore. By the same authority in 1713 he took up another tract, "David's Lot," containing sixty-six acres, adjoining "Middlesex." The latter was surveyed in 1739 for David Hazzard. It afterwards came into possession of Adam Hall, at whose death it passed to John Hall, his son. Selby Evans and Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of Hall, now live on the original tract.

William Hazzard, brother of David, took up a tract of fifty acres in 1747 called "Hap-hazard." "Middlesex," "David's Lot" and "Hap-hazard," include all the land lying south of Indian River Bay, north of the road leading to the beach. The village of Ocean View is located on one of these tracts. The Evans family, so numerous in this locality, are descendants of David Evans, a Presbyterian preacher, and a native of Wales, who came to this country with a colony of Welsh in 1704, and settled upon a tract of land in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, known as the "Welsh Tract." He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in that hundred in 1733. Later he moved to Pedee, North Carolina, where a colony had located. Some of his sons came to Baltimore Hundred, where they assisted in founding Blackwater Church.

Lemuel Evans, a native of Muddy Neck, represented the State of Texas in Congress about 1859. He afterwards became a judge of that State.

"Stockley's Adventure," containing three hundred and sixty acres, was taken up in 1738 by Avery Morgan. This parcel lies on the south side of Indian River. It passed successively to William Massey,

John Roberts and Thomas Robinson. The latter bequeathed it to Miers B. and Thomas Steel. Their father, John Steel, now owns and lives on it.

"Pearson's Choice," one hundred and ninety-three acres, was taken up in 1754 by Thomas Pearson, and re-surveyed in 1760 for Thomas Wildgoose. The latter had three sons—Joseph, Robert and Jacob. Joseph took up a tract of two hundred acres, called "Summerfield," at the head of Assowoman Bay, on which he lived and died. Robert was born in 1757, on the original homestead. He married Leigh Taylor, to whom were born four sons and five daughters—John, Samuel, Robert and Jacob; Tabitha, Elizabeth, Sarah, Gracie and Mary. Each of the sons reached his seventy-fifth year. Robert and Samuel are now deceased; John emigrated to Logan County, Ohio, where he now resides, aged ninety-one years. Jacob was born at the old homestead in 1705; he now lives in Roxanna, engaged in business with his son, Robert Wilgus.¹

"Addition," a tract of two hundred and ninety-eight acres, was surveyed for Moses Dasey on a Maryland warrant, dated September 11, 1759. It embraced land taken up by him in 1719, situated in the backwoods from Indian River, west of Thomas Dasey's "Plantation." Moses also took up a tract called "Crooked Lott," on a warrant issued by John Penn, July 15, 1776, on the road leading from Cedar Branch to Cedar Neck. Thomas Dasey, Sr., also had property on the east side of Assowoman Bay, called "Fowl's Delight," which adjoined the tract "Cherry Bark." He had surveyed to him in 1725 a tract called "Little Worth," which contained forty-two acres, together with forty-one acres of vacant land. This was resurveyed in 1777 for Thomas Aydelott.

"Jacob's Struggle" containing two hundred and eight acres, taken up by Jacob Gray, was resurveyed to John Aydelott, February 13, 1750. It was "on the west side of a creek issuing from the Indian River, and adjoining the former residence of Edward Clark" and "Evans' Venture."

Joshua Gibbons, July 7, 1776, had resurveyed a purchase of three hundred acres originally taken up by Philip Wingate. The same year he took up a tract of sixty acres called "Bald Eagle's Roost," and another called "Elbow Room Retreat," comprising one hundred and forty-six acres. This family were among the constituent members of the Old Sound Baptist Church.

A tract called "Young Man's Adventure," was surveyed to James Layton in 1776, which has since passed from the family.

All the lands taken up in Maryland patents were resurveyed by the surveyors of Penn's government in 1776. The following names are from the assessment roll of Baltimore Hundred in 1785, and show the land-owners at that time:

¹ The ancestor of this family, now called Wilgus, was Otto Wolgast, who was a settler in the vicinity of Lewes in 1675, and one of the magistrates of the county.

Aydelott, John.
 Aydelott, Samuel.
 Aydelott, James.
 Aydelott, Mathias.
 Atkins, Daniel.
 Bridwell, Elihu.
 Barker, Richard.
 Banks, Jacob.
 Black, Adam.
 Burton, Jonathan.
 Bull, Daniel.
 Batoon, Thomas, Esq.
 Beckworth, John.
 Collins, Elizabeth.
 Cropper, Wm.
 Cord, Wm.
 Cord, Rhoda.
 Collins, Levi.
 Coffin, Comfort.
 Clark, Sally.
 Coffin, Neticha.
 Christopher, Benj.
 Campbell, Wm.
 Campbell, John.
 Collins, Noah.
 Connor, Ratcliff.
 Clark, Levin.
 Cord, Shilina.
 Dazey, Sarah.
 Dazey, Jonathan.
 Derrickson, Samuel.
 Dazey, Moses.
 Jacobs, Jacob.
 Derrickson, Levin.
 Derrickson, Andreas.
 Derrickson, George.
 Dazey, John.
 Derrickson, Job.
 Derrickson, Mary.
 Dennis, John.
 Evans, Ebenezer.
 Evans, Isaac.
 Evans, John, Jr.
 Evans, John, Sr.
 Evans, Jacob.
 Evans, Wm., Sr.
 Evans, Wm. B.
 Evans, John.
 Evans, Elisha.
 Evans, Solomon.
 Evans, Hannah.
 Eham, John.
 Evans, Jesse.
 Freeman, Joseph.
 Fassett, Elijah.
 Fassett, James.
 Foster, John.
 Fisher, James.
 Fisher, Stephen.
 Godwin, Thomas.
 Gray, Jesse.
 Gray, Mary.
 Gibbons, John.
 Gibbons, Jonathan.
 Gibbs, Isabella.
 Godwin, Mary.
 Gray, Wm.
 Holland, Elizabeth.
 Holland, Israel.
 Hills, Rebecca.
 Hayward, Nehemiah.
 Hitchens, Isaac.
 Harney, James.
 Hall, Wm.
 Holland, Benjamin.
 Hill, Elizabeth.
 Hudson, Jacquet.
 Hitchens, Edward.

Hatfield, Wm.
 Hayward, George.
 Harney, Mills.
 Hitchens, Edward, Sr.
 Hall, Wm.
 Hudson, Hezekiah.
 Hudson, John.
 Hudson, Selby.
 Harney, Jonathan.
 Hickman, Richard.
 Holloway, John.
 Hill, Rittenhouse.
 Hazard, John.
 Hudson, Lot.
 Hancock, Frederick.
 Hudson, Schofield.
 Hudson, Miles.
 Johnson, Abigail.
 Johnson, Elisha.
 Johnson, Isaac.
 Jacobs, John.
 Johnson, Rachel.
 Jones, John, Esq.
 Jones, Thomas.
 Johnson, Mary.
 Johnson, David.
 Jones, Samuel.
 Irons, Jacob.
 Killian, Henry.
 Knock, Solomon.
 Lockwood, Mary.
 Lockwood, Wm.
 Linch, Levi.
 Laughinghouse, Wm.
 Linch, John.
 Long, Benj.
 Lockwood, Richard W.
 Lawrence, Henry.
 Laws, Obediah.
 Miller, Barabeba.
 Miller, James.
 Morgan, Avery.
 Massey, John, Sr.
 Massey, John, Jr.
 McCabe, John, Jr.
 McCabe, John, Sr.
 McCabe, Obadiah.
 McGee, Thomas.
 Marratt, James.
 Marratt, David.
 Marratt, James.
 Onions, Ayres.
 Ponders, Wm.
 Pratt, Bayley.
 Powell, Wm.
 Powell, Nancy.
 Purnell, Walter.
 Quillen, Clement.
 Roberts, Saunders.
 Robinson, Mary, widow.
 Robinson, Mary.
 Robinson, Joseph.
 Rogers, Jacob.
 Rogers, America.
 Roberts, Joseph.
 Russell, Levi.
 Roberts, Wm.
 Roberts, Betty, widow.
 Richards, Elisha.
 Richards, Jones.
 Robinson, John.
 Rogers, Agnes.
 Richards, Wm., W. S.
 Richards, Elijah.
 Rogers, Solomon.
 Richards, Wm., C. N.
 Richards, Elias.
 Roberts, John, Jr.

Rogers, Solomon, Sr.
 Richards, John.
 Rogers, Matthew.
 Robinson, Cornelius.
 Smith, Henry, Sr.
 Smallwood, Levi.
 Selby, Thomas.
 Townsend, Jabez.
 Tingle, John.
 Taylor, Truman.
 Taylor, Joshua.
 Tingle, Anthony.
 Townsend, Littleton.
 Tunnel, Scarborough.
 Tunnell, Elizabeth.
 Taylor, John.
 Taylor, Wm.
 Townsend, Luka.
 Vigrous, Price.
 Verdimar, Christopher.
 Verdimar, Henry.
 Wharton, David.
 Wharton, Mary.
 West, Elijah.
 Williams, Arthur.
 Williams, Ezekiel.
 Wilkins, Joseph.
 Wilkins, Wm.
 Wharton, Watson.
 Walker, George.
 Wharton, Francis.
 West, Robert.
 Wigott, John.
 Williams, Andrew, Sr.
 Williams, Andrew.
 Smith, Walter.
 Wilkins, Thomas.
 Wildgoose, Thomas.
 Wildgoose, Robert.
 Waller, Thomas.
 Wharton, Daniel.
 West, John.
 Williamson, Samuel.
 West, Nathaniel.
 Walker, Hampton.
 Wharton, Jonathan.
 Wharton, Joseph.
 Coffin, Wm.
 Hill, John S.
 Hill, Levin.
 Onions, Pearson.
 Aydelott, Levin.
 Betterworth, Wm.
 Maddox, Lazarus.
 Johnson, John.
 Wharton, Isaiah.
 Aydelott, Mary.

Laton, Harry.
 Harney, Joshua.
 Townsend, Wm.
 Johnson, Purnel.
 Purnell, Thomas.
 Smallwood, Solomon.
 Evans, John (miller).
 Wharton, Harney.
 Hutchinson, Wm.
 West, Wm.
 West, Thomas.
 Evans, Thomas.
 Evans, Ebenezer.
 Hitchens, Wm.
 Evans, Wm. (of James).
 Dazey, Thomas.
 Coffin, Thomas.
 Hickman, Bayley.
 Ponders, Powell.
 Wharton, Joseph.
 West, Reuben.
 Gray, Thomas.
 Mifflin, Daniel.
 Truitt, Collins.
 Wharton, Eli.
 Collaway, Betty.
 Fire, Isaac.
 Townsend, Wm.
 Massey, Sarah.
 Johnson, Wm.
 Richards, Annanias.
 Richards, Caleb.
 Perry, Cornelius.
 Hickman, Selby.
 Fire, George.
 Coffin, Cornelius.
 Morris, Wm.
 Massey, Wm.
 Johnson, Wm.
 Irons, Lemuel.
 West, Caleb.
 Harney, Thomas, Jr.
 Aydelott, Benj.
 McCabe, Arthur.
 Tysey, George.
 Wharton, Charles.
 Nichols, Charles.
 Dazey, Thomas.
 Derrickson, Solomon.
 Evans, Eli.
 Tingle, William.
 Wildgoose, Joseph.
 Hudson, David.
 Johnson, Peter.
 Bell, Wm.
 Hill, George.

INDUSTRIES.—January 24th an act was passed by the Legislature to enable William Derrickson, Richard Clark, Ebe Walter and James Fassett to erect a mill dam across Assawoman Creek, near "Sloop Point," at the head of the creek. For this purpose two acres on the north side and two on the south side were condemned. They erected a grist and saw-mill, which passed from them to William Derrickson and was operated by the latter until 1847, when it was abandoned. A steam saw-mill is now operated by Jacob Wilgus, who built it in 1855. The daily capacity is nine thousand feet.

The tracts first taken up by settlers are situated on the highest plane in the hundred. Outside of these choice parcels the land was low and swampy, and enterprises were consequently projected to drain this

partially submerged territory. So well have they succeeded that the bottom-lands have become the most fertile corn-growing section of the hundred. Robert Burton was one of the first to undertake the work of reclamation, and from this beginning grew the organization of companies to carry on the enterprise with larger means. The Beaver Dam Ditch Company was incorporated February 23, 1865, with the following members: Nathaniel Tunnell, John Bennett, Kendall Rickards, David Godwin, William D. Layton, Thomas E. Hall, Ann M. West, Charles D. Bennett, James H. Godwin, Sarah Derrickson, John Bennett, John M. Taylor, Henry B. Murry, Isaac C. West and others. The work of this company in drainage has been extensive and beneficial.

The General Assembly has granted authority for the construction of a canal of seventy-two feet width and six feet deep from Jefferson Creek, the head of Little Assawoman Bay, to White's Creek, a branch of Indian River Bay. The proposed canal will lie entirely within Baltimore Hundred, and if constructed, will add thirteen miles of inland navigation to the water-courses between Chincoteague Inlet, Va., and Jefferson Creek.

CHURCHES.—Blackwater Presbyterian Church was built in 1767. In that year Charles Tennent, its first pastor, began his pastoral labors. He came of the family of that name which is celebrated in the annals of early Presbyterianism on this continent. His father was a pastor and teacher at the "Old Log College," which has since become the renowned and revered Princeton, and his brothers were among the organizers of the church at New Castle and of the Buckingham in Maryland. The elders of Blackwater Church with Mr. Tennent were Joseph Miller, Ebenezer Evans, John Evans, Wm. Tunnell, John Aydelott, Thomas Harnig and Thomas Wingate. Mr. Tennent was succeeded by James Wilson, son of Matthew Wilson, of Philadelphia. He, among others, supplied the pulpit until 1771, in which year Rev. Josiah Lewis was installed pastor. In 1774 Rev. John Rankin became pastor and preached for twenty consecutive years, until his death, in 1794. During Mr. Rankin's pastorate the following elders comprised the session: Jonathan Harvey, Enoch Scudder, William Evans, Joab Collins, Philip White, William S. Hall, Elihu Bredell and James Miller.

Rev. Chas. Wallace succeeded Mr. Rankin in 1794, and occupied the pulpit until 1803, when Rev. Stuart Williamson became pastor and continued six years. John Burton and others preached until 1812, when Charles Wallace returned and remained five years, being followed by Joseph Copeland and others. In 1821 Blackwater Church had become almost extinct. After a three years' pastorate, which was ended by death, Thomas Kennedy was succeeded in 1825 by Alexander Campbell. In 1831 the first session of elders had passed away. In 1839, Rev. I. H. K. Handy became pastor of what was called the United Churches of Buckingham, Blackwater and Laurel. The union

was formed to insure a salary for a permanent pastor. Later the union was dissolved by the Buckingham congregation, which requested the exclusive services of Mr. Handy. H. C. Freis accepted the pastorate in 1841, and was succeeded in 1849 by C. H. Mustard, who, about 1851, withdrew to Lewes and Cool Spring Churches. The pulpit remained vacant until 1853. In that year I. W. K. Handy again occupied it, and having preached, two years, responded to a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Virginia. William Graham in 1855 accepted the call to Blackwater. A year later the Ocean View Presbyterian Church was organized by the congregation of Blackwater, Mr. Graham preaching the dedicatory sermon in the newly-built church.

In 1857 Mr. Graham was succeeded by C. H. Mustard, who, from old age, retired in 1865. Until 1871 there was no preacher in Blackwater or Ocean View Churches. From that year until 1878 Rev. H. J. Gaylord (now in Kansas) preached, being succeeded by Rev. J. B. Adams, after whom came John T. Foulk. Ocean View and Frankford Presbyterian Churches are branches of Blackwater Church.

The Sounds Baptist Church was the second Baptist Church in the State of Delaware, and one of the constituent churches of the Salisbury Association, formed in 1782, which the same year was united with the Philadelphia Association. In the fall of 1778, Rev. Elijah Baker came to the State from Virginia and began preaching. He was soon followed by Rev. Philip Hughes. Meetings were held at Broad Creek, Gravelly Branch, the head of the Sound and other places. The result of these meetings was many conversions, and several churches were formed. The first was at the Sounds, and was organized August 12, 1779, with twenty-one members, viz.: John Gibbins, John Gibbins Jr., Jonathan Gibbins, Samuel Gibbins, Sarah Gibbins, Jaen Gibbins, Elizabeth Gibbins, Elizabeth Gibbins, Jr., Eliphaz Dazey, Thomas Wildgoose, Isaac Duncan, Sarah Duncan, Sarah Duncan, Jr., Mary Bull, John Tull, Hannah Tull, Mary Clark, Mary Ake, Rhoda Hickman, Rachel Emson and Rose, a negress.

The meetings were held in the dwellings of John Tull and Thomas Wildgoose, and no house of worship was ever erected. By reason of emigration the church lost its members gradually and long since was abandoned. During the first thirteen years of its organization six persons were here schooled for the ministry. Their names were John, Samuel and Jonathan Gibbins, Eliphaz Dazey, Gideon Farrel and Edward C. Dingle.

The first ministers of this church were its founders, Revs. Baker and Hughes, who, in Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, planted twenty-one churches.

On April 16, 1787, Rev. Jonathan Gibbins was ordained a pastor, and appointed to take charge of the Sounds Church. He also had the care of Broad Creek Church until they obtained a minister of their own. He was born in Broad Creek Hundred, Dec. 16, 1751.

The Old Sound M. E. Church is one of the oldest of that denomination in Sussex County. Freeborn Garretson preached in this section for several years, holding services under the branches of a white oak which yet stands about a mile north of the present church, and at the head of Assawoman Bay. Speaking of the meetings held there, he says, in his diary: "The work of the Lord broke out there, the people wept on every side, and after a sermon of three hours seemed fixed to the spot." It is a tradition that he felled the first tree that was used in the erection of the chapel which, with the aid of thirty converts, he built in 1784.

It was of hewed frame, and shingled on sides as well as roof. One acre of ground was purchased, for which twenty shillings were paid. The deed, bearing date of April, 1784, was granted to Trustees James Laws, John Aydelott, Solomon Evans, Arthur Williams, Andrew Williams, Ezekiel William, John Dier, William Powell and John Coe. William Powell was elected clerk. The deed contains the proviso "that the ministers preach no other doctrine than is contained in Rev. John Wesley's notes on the New Testament, and his four volumes of sermons." From the year of its erection until 1806, services were held without interruption. In that year a meeting of the trustees was held, at which it was decided to adjourn *sine die*. This action was taken on account of the lack of money necessary to repair the chapel, which had become wholly unfit for use. In 1807, after ten days' notice, the congregation again convened, when the name was changed to Williams' Chapel. The trustees elected were Arthur Williams, Ezekiel Williams, William Rickards, William Powell, Thomas Evans, Robert Wildgoose and Isaac Rogers. The old church was repaired and again occupied. In 1828 it was again in need of repairs, and an appeal for subscriptions was made to "all charitable and well-meaning persons, friendly to the religion of Christ." A year later it was rebuilt, and services were held until 1876. At that time it was abandoned, and a new church erected about a mile southeast of the original site. It is yet occupied, and services are being held regularly.

Long's Chapel, M. E. (colored), was built in 1883. The land was donated by James Bishop to Trustees James Williams, George Bingle, Handy Selby, Arnold Purnell and John Hutchins. The chapel has now a membership of thirty persons.

SELBYVILLE.—This thriving little town lies near the line dividing Delaware from Maryland. While its territory was still under Maryland jurisdiction, one Matthew McCabe was a resident in the vicinity and a blacksmith. His principal business was the forging of plow-shares. He served as a soldier through the Revolution, and died of the small-pox in after years. He lived upon a tract of thirty acres called "Long Lot," which, in 1818, was resurveyed to Arthur McCabe. A year previous to that time Joseph Jenna and Isaiah Long erected a saw-mill upon

the Run at the place now known as Selby's Mill-pond, which they conducted for many years and sold to Samuel Selby, who, in 1842, moved a store to the place from over in Maryland. Selby sold his store to William S. McCabe, the present owner, who, in 1850, built another store, which ranks third in the commercial interest of Sussex County.

Other stores were opened from time to time and have been kept respectively by Stephen Long, Jos. Layton, William G. Davis, John D. McCabe, George W. Ivins and John Poole. In 1879 a saw-mill was moved to Selbyville by Messrs. Parker and Garmon from Wicomico County, Maryland, and three years later removed to Williamsville, where it is now operated. The Selbyville "Steam Saw and Planing Mill," with a daily capacity of eight thousand feet, was erected in 1881, by E. J. Long, J. McNeill and H. Campbell.

W. S. McCabe & Son have erected a steam flour-mill, with a capacity of thirty barrels a day. In connection with this there is an elevator to facilitate the shipment of the surplus grain.

The post-office was established in 1845, with Josiah Selby as postmaster. He was succeeded by the following persons: Isaac McCabe, W. S. McCabe, E. M. McCabe, W. G. Davis, John W. Poole and the present official, Miss Annie Dukes.

Salem M. E. Church, at Selbyville, was organized by a congregation which first worshipped in the residence of David Murray. The first church building was erected about 1812 in a pine thicket near Sandy Branch, and was also used as a school-house. It was occupied until 1847, when the second church was built. This gave way in 1884 to the present building, in the corner-stone of which are sealed the histories of its predecessors.

There are two public burial-grounds at the town, in which interments still take place. The oldest is the "Joseph Long," the first interment having taken place over a hundred years ago. The "Hickory Tree Graveyard" derives its name from the fact that the remains of Mary Campbell, oldest daughter of Benjamin, and the first person interred, lie under a hickory tree, which is still standing.

Wissahickon Tribe, I. O. R. M., No. 20, was instituted February 12, 1884, with the following charter members: W. J. Rankin, I. W. Long, W. R. McCabe, W. M. Morris, J. W. McNeill, C. S. Hamblin, C. J. Barker, F. P. Harper, E. D. Davis, J. F. Dukes, J. W. Poole, George W. Ivins, D. J. Long, M. L. Watson, Albert Parker, Seth E. Pingler, E. W. Pingler, E. T. Williams, J. W. McCabe, C. W. Murry, W. J. Murry, T. W. B. McNeal, A. W. Murray, A. J. Hudson.

ROXANNA.—This hamlet is situated about four miles northwest of Selbyville. It has had three names, "Dog's Ear Corner," "Centreville" and the present. At the head of the Sound, Joseph Wilgus opened a store in 1794, which he continued until 1801. He also operated a brandy still, to which the fruits of the

surrounding country were taken for distillation, and his books show that the spirit was sold by him in small quantities. His successors in this store were John P. Burton and Nathaniel Tunnell. It long since disappeared.

The first store in the immediate vicinity was established by Jacob Wilgus in 1846. This he abandoned, and, in 1854, opened a new establishment, which is conducted under the firm-name of Jacob Wilgus & Son (Robert). The original house now stands opposite, and is used for storage. A store at Bayard (near Roxanna) is kept by Harbison H. Hickman. John Tingle, a mulatto, had a blacksmith-shop here about 1770, which he operated until 1779. His successor in the place was John P. Burton, who kept it for several years. The post-office was established in 1868, with Jacob E. Lynch postmaster, who served seventeen years. Jasper Dawson is the present incumbent.

OCEAN VIEW, originally called Hall's Store, is located on the tract known as "Middlesex." A post-office was established there in 1822, with W. S. Hall as postmaster, who also kept a store at the place. James W. Davis now keeps the store and is postmaster.

The Presbyterian Church was established in 1856 as a branch of the Blackwater Presbyterian Church, and is served by the minister in charge of the latter.

There are several hamlets in the hundred which contain a store and post-office. The place called Tunnel's Store has been known as such for many years. A post-office was established there in 1887. A post-office was established at Bayard in 1886, with H. H. Hickman postmaster. Blackwater was made a postal station in 1821. Williamsville post-office was established in 1879. The postmasters have been Thomas Taylor, Rufus Atkins and Samuel Bradford. Millville post-office was established in 1886, with E. C. Dukes postmaster, who also has at the place a store.

On the road from Blackwater to Indian River a store was built by Zadoc Aydelott in 1828, who sold goods there a few years, when his son, John, succeeded him, and continued until 1838, when he sold to Ebe Tunnell. In 1842 his son, Nathaniel Tunnell, purchased the property and kept the store until 1864, when his son, Ebe W. Tunnell, became proprietor. In 1866 Stephen C. Aydelott became associated with him, under the firm-name of Aydelott & Tunnell, which firm still continues. At Townsend's Landing, on Indian River, has long been a store-house and store, kept by the Townsends, and at the mouth of Blackwater Creek ship-yards formerly existed.

SCHOOLS.—As early as 1799, Stephen Ellis, a farmer, teacher and preacher, taught school in Baltimore Hundred. The sessions were held in his own house, which stood near Roxanna. His fee was fifty cents a quarter for each pupil. From that year until 1826 empty cottages, at intervals, were occupied for school purposes. Previous to 1826, Captain James Tunnell

master of the vessel "American Trader," taught some scholars, the sessions being held, in turns, at the houses of the pupils.

Captain Tunnell donated the site on which, in 1824, was erected the first school-house known as "Black Water." It is now used as a barn on the farm of Absalom Murry. After the erection of Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1812, sessions were held there for several years, but, about 1825, a school-house was built at Roxanna by subscriptions of labor and material by each citizen. In 1835 a school-house was erected by subscription in District No. 31, then very large and now embracing Roxanna.

Among the early schoolmasters of the hundred were Stephen Ellis, Captain James Tunnell, Daniel Drain, John Dazey, James Turner, James Johnson, Peleg Hellem, Jacob Hellem, Jesse Jefferson, Ezekiel W. Dickerson, John Dewberry, James Lofland, Clem Lofland, James Murry, John Wilgus, James Coffin, William Huff, Robert Long.

In 1829, when the county was divided into school districts, Baltimore was made into districts from Nos. 26 to 31 inclusive. Since that time they have been divided many times—and there are at present twenty-one districts and parts of districts.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

GUMBOROUGH HUNDRED.

THIS is the smallest hundred in the State, and was the last erected. It is watered by the Pocomoke River, which, having its source in Broad Creek, flows nearly centrally through it. The numerous tributaries of that river furnish a convenient outlet for the surplus waters of that section. The inhabitants of the southern section of Broad Creek and Dagaborough Hundreds petitioned the Legislature to erect a new hundred, to be called Gumborough, out of the southern portions thereof, and the petition being presented to the Legislature in 1872-73, an act was passed April 4, 1873, erecting Gumborough Hundred and defining its boundaries as follows:

"That all those parts of Broad Creek and Dagaborough Hundreds in Sussex County included within the following limits be and are hereby erected into and established into a new Hundred, to be called Gumborough, to wit: Beginning at a stone on the Delaware and Maryland State line, near the line M. E. Church; thence along the middle of the public road passing by Parsons' store, Whitesville, Tuckerhill school-house, to the line dividing Broad Creek and Little Creek Hundreds; thence along the said line to a public road near Bethesda M. E. Church; thence along the middle of said road across Terrapin Mill-dam, taking the middle of the right hand public road at that point; thence along the middle of the said road by Elijah Hudson's, the Widow West's to the Bacon or English steam saw-mill; thence leaving said saw-mill to and with the line dividing school districts number 43 and 152 until it intersects with the line dividing Broad Creek and Dagaborough Hundreds; thence with the said line to the public road leading from Lowe's Crossroads to the high house on the land of Tilghman S. Johnson; thence with a straight line to 'The Turn' on the long bridge in the cedar swamp; thence with the high bridge till it intersects the Delaware and Maryland line, and thence along the said line to the place of beginning."

The history of Gumborough in general is contained in that of Dagsborough and Broad Creek Hundreds, and what follows here relates particularly to its present territorial limits. The land constituting the hundred was originally part of "Dagworthy's Conquest," which, containing in the whole twenty thousand three hundred and ninety-three acres, was re-surveyed for General John Dagworthy in 1776.¹

A list of the residents of Dagsborough and Broad Creek Hundreds in 1785, embracing the territory of the present hundred, will be found in the history of those hundreds.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—A large part of this hundred was embraced in the tract of land that in 1776 was resurveyed to John Dagworthy as "Dagworthy's Conquest," and which in smaller lots was granted to him on Maryland patents in 1758. A part of the tract had been taken up earlier, and came to his possession at that time. On the border of Maryland, and also partly in that State, in a neck of land called "Wimbosocum," Thomas Paramore took up a tract of land called "Friendship," seventy-nine acres of which, on the 18th of December, 1792, he sold to Jonathan Betts, adjoining land of Peter Dolbee's. Another tract called "Mount Pleasant" was warranted on Maryland patent in 1748 to George Parker, who soon after made an assignment to Robert Ginkins Henry. This tract passed to Planner Shores, who, September 25, 1795, sold one hundred acres to Jonathan Betts, who, by purchase before this time and after, acquired considerable land in the vicinity. Planner Shores owned a large tract of land, and sold to trustees of Line Church the land on which the church stands.

Several hundred acres of the Dagsborough land lying in this hundred came to George Frame, ex-sheriff, about 1815, but he never settled upon it. Samuel Short, prior to 1812, settled upon a tract called "Oldfield," lying in the territory formerly belonging to Broad Creek. In his diary of 1815 he mentions a peach orchard, and that corn was quoted at \$167 per bushel. Isaac Short was a resident at the same time.

Joshua Jones took up several hundred acres of land embracing the land on which the old Bevans Mill stood. It passed to Hezekiah W. Philips and John Morris and in 1821 it became the property of George Hearn and was inherited by Lowther Hearn, who also purchased of his father, May 17, 1836, three hundred acres in the vicinity. The property is now owned by his widow and their sons, one of whom, Joseph, was a member of the House of Representatives.

About 1833 Joseph Barnard began the purchase of land in what is now Gumborough and Dagsborough, and in a few years was in possession of several thousand acres of forest land. He made an extensive clearing, which was called "Newfoundland." After his death the land passed to Isaac Short and Ebenezer Gray, both of whom were old residents. The land of Isaac Short is now owned by his sons, Shadrach and Isaac. Gray's tract is owned by his widow.

¹ See Dagsborough.

OLD LINE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—On January 31, 1785, Planner Shores granted to Solomon Vinsen, Benjamin Vinsen, Thomas Wells, Jacob Jones, John Farlow, William Farlow, Hezekiah Maddox, Jacob Evans and Thomas McClish, trustees, one acre of a tract, "Pleasant Grove," lying partly in Maryland and partly in Delaware. It was conveyed to them for religious uses and soon afterwards a one-story frame, building, eighteen by twenty-four feet, was erected. Divine services were conducted in this edifice until about 1838, when it was replaced by a larger frame structure, about twenty-four by thirty-six feet. Both of these churches stood on the line separating Maryland and Delaware and from this fact arose the name "Line Church."

In 1874 it was found necessary to erect a more commodious building, and the present frame structure, thirty-four by forty-six feet, with recess pulpit, was built at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars. One hundred and twenty-five communicants comprise the present membership. The financial interests of the church are managed by a board of trustees composed of J. G. White, I. N. Hearn, I. T. Hearn, John W. Smith, James P. McFadden, Wm. S. White and Geo. W. White.

In connection with the church is a Sunday-school of one hundred and fifty members, under the superintendence of Eli N. White.

The church was connected with the same circuits and served by the same pastors as the Laurel Church until 1860, when it was annexed to Berlin Circuit. It thus remained until 1866, when it was assigned to Gumboro' Circuit. Since 1860 the following pastors have officiated :

Rev. T. W. Hammersley.....1860-62	Rev. Geo. D. Conoway.....1873-75
" ——— Quinn.....1862-64	" Wm. J. O'Neill.....1875-76
" T. S. Williams.....1864-66	" Wm. McFarlan.....1876-77
Jos. Lewis (local preacher) 1866-67	" E. H. Hinson.....1877-80
Rev. Geo. D. Conoway.....1867-68	" T. H. Harding.....1880-83
" Jos. Arters.....1868-71	" Wm. F. Corekran.....1883-86
" Adam Stengle.....1871-72	" D. F. Waddell.....1886
" R. C. Jones.....1872-73	

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Little Hill or Greenville is an offshoot from Christ Church in Broad Creek Hundred, and was founded by the Rev. Hamilton Bell, then rector of Stepney Parish, Md., which embraced Christ Church in its bounds. The Rev. Mr. Bell died in 1811, and in the course of time the frame building became much decayed, and in 1841 the parish was abandoned; but upon a visit to the place by Bishop Lee in 1842, an interest was manifested by the congregation to revive the church and the old building was repaired and remodeled. It was consecrated November 5, 1843, and continued until about 1876, when services were discontinued.

GUMBOROUGH CHAPEL (METHODIST EPISCOPAL) was built in 1865, on land donated by Ebenezer Gray. The trustees were Ebenezer Gray, Joshua Hudson, Jacob Gumby and John M. Dale. It originally belonged to the Methodist Protestants, who, having held services there for ten years, sold it to the Metho-

dist Episcopal congregation. The latter moved it to Gumborough, where it now stands. There are now forty-five members enrolled.

SCHOOLS.—Probably one of the oldest school-houses in the hundred is the one known as Battle Hill, about one mile and a half from Gum Hill, which was built before 1813, as in that year it was mentioned as an old house. In that year Thomas Neal Martin was a teacher in the house, and was followed by David Peterkin and other teachers who are mentioned in Dagsborough and Baltimore Hundreds. Thomas Neal Martin taught school in 1816 in St. John's Church. In 1829, when Sussex County was divided into school districts, the territory now Gumborough was made into Districts 36, 37 and part of 40. Since that time the districts have been divided, and it now has eight other districts and parts of districts, and which contain accommodation for four hundred and fifty pupils, who are reported as in attendance in 1886.

INDUSTRIES.—The people of the hundred are mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and but little other improvements have been made. On the 22d of March, 1867, the Pocomoke River Improvement Company was incorporated, and was composed of William P. Jones, Elisha W. Cannon and Joseph Ellis. The marshy lands along the river were drained by many miles of ditches, which were dug for the purpose, making the land available for agriculture, and which is now largely used for the culti-

vation of corn. A blacksmith-shop was kept by Ebenezer Hearn from 1814 to 1839. A brandy distillery was operated by Samuel Short in 1816, and the next year a steam saw-mill was built on the land of George Hearn by a Mr. Young, of Philadelphia. It was in operation until 1867, when an explosion occurred at the place, and it was abandoned. Four persons were killed. The mill was afterwards moved to the present site.

Gumborough post-office was established in 1849. Previous to that year there was no mail within fourteen miles. The postmasters were E. H. Hearn, W. H. Betts, Samuel J. Gray, John T. Waples, Jacob E. Wootten and Ebenezer Wootten, the present incumbent. An office was established at Lowe's Cross-Roads in 1867, with Joseph B. Cannon as postmaster. Lorenzo Cannon is the present official.

GUMBOROUGH VILLAGE.—In 1840 this place was described as being a dense pine thicket. William and Joseph Riley late in that year, erected a saw-mill and a dwelling-house for the workmen. The mill was operated seventeen years after which it was run by Nehemiah Short for several years, and then abandoned. Lowther M. Hearn opened the first store, and was followed by W. H. Betts. The place of the former is yet in existence. Ebenezer Gray kept store in 1841. The village now contains a church, school-house, four stores, twenty dwellings and a population of one hundred and forty-six.

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